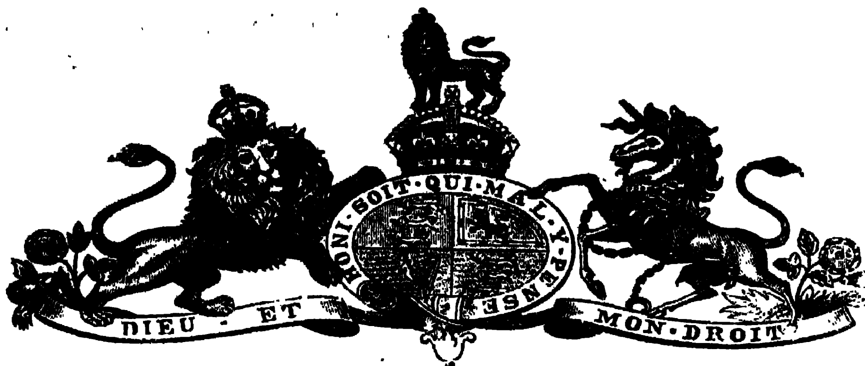
The GAZE.
of India
JAN. TO MAR.
1908



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 6 P.—AN application in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th December 1907:—

No. 615 of 1907.—A. S. Aiyar, clerk, Messrs. McLeod and Company, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. *The Tamil typewriter.*

No. 7 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 403 of 1907.—George James Gibbs, engineer, of Brownedge, Bamber Bridge, near Preston, in the county of Lancaster, in the kingdom of England. *Improvements in apparatus for indicating mean solar time.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

No. 407 of 1907.—Elihu Clement Wilson, mechanical engineer, of Bakersfield, in the county of Kern, and state of California, United States of America. *Underreamer.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

NOTICES

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s*. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary, Board of Examiners.

NOTICE.

The services of a temporary Persian servant for learning colloquial may often be obtained, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Officers, both Civil and Military, taking leave and working in Calcutta for Examinations in Persian, can be made members of the Persian Club, at No. 4, Medical College Street.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CALCUTTA;
21st December 1907.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1903).

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.
FOUND IN THE NÁSIK DISTRICT.			R a. p.
B. Coins of Nahapan (In excellent preservation)	Silver	616	0 12 0
C. Do. do. (In fair preservation)	Do.	1,852	0 8 0
E. Do. drilled (In good preservation)	Do.	548	0 8 0
F. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Selected specimens)	Do.	249	1 0 0
G. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Ordinary specimens, in good preservation)	Do	7,382	0 8 0
H. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Ordinary specimens)	Do.	210	0 6 0
J. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Poor specimens)	Do.	954	0 4 0
FOUND IN THE RATNÁGIRI DISTRICT.			
L. Wire coins called "Larin"	Silver	122	0 12 0

N.B.—Applicants when writing for the above coins are requested to quote the letter showing the description of coin required, thus: 3 of B, 2 of H, etc. Only 2 of L will be available to each applicant.

W. G. R. CORDUE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 3rd October 1907.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 31ST DECEMBER 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	1	9	...	10	8	...	8	1	200	90	16	8	315	...	...	...
Bombay	...	3	..	3	5	...	5	1*	400	14	14	3	432	4	17	...

* And also 16,000 dollars.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 2nd January 1908.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December 1907.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	2,20,84,478	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	41,13,103	2	0
Reserve Fund	1,55,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,02,75,422	10	6
Public Deposits at Head Office R 94,36,142 a. 13 p. 9; Public Deposits at Branches 67,75,630 14 10	1,62,11,773	12	7	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,33,24,740	11	3
				Bills discounted and purchased	3,83,32,810	10	0
				Balances with other Banks	12,02,402	11	0
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	17,70,710	3	0
				Stamps	16,827	4	9
				Sundries	1,48,885	5	9
					15,12,69,380	10	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	16,05,68,114	2	1	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R *3,20,84,057 a. 9 p. 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †3,28,41,323 14 8	6,49,25,381	7	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	17,93,527	9	7				
Sundries	21,21,346	10	3				
RUPEES	21,61,94,762	2	6	RUPEES	21,61,94,762	2	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R1,20,465 0 0
† Do. do. do. R4,23,907 8 0

R5,44,372 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 28th December 1907

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 35·93.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE.

No. 63.—The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 3rd February 1908, at Quetta, for the supply of fresh meat, from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909 for the British Troops in the Quetta Division, *i.e.*:—

	Quetta. lbs.	Karachi. lbs.	Hyderabad. lbs.
Beef	1,000,000	480,000	235,000
Mutton	300,000	162,000	80,000

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedule of conditions on payment of Rupee one per set can be obtained, on application, from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta, or the Station Supply Officer, Karachi.

W. B. DUNLOP, Captain,
for Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

DIVISIONAL CONTRACT OFFICE,
Quetta, 14th December 1907.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th December 1907.

No. 60.—No. 884, first class Hospital Assistant Jwala Singh, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, availed himself of the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 48, dated the 2nd November 1907, on the forenoon of the 16th November 1907.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1908.

No. 105.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 28th December 1907 :—

Name of office.	Where situated	Date	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Tinsukia . . .	Assam	26th December .	Opened.

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows :—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
10-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 2nd December 1907.

No. 5333.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Act III of 1867), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent and in continuation of this office Notification No. 260, dated the 16th January 1904, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas in the Bolam Pass and Nuskki Railway District:—

The Railway Stations and Bazars (if any) at:—

1. Mastung Road,
2. Kanak, and
3. Kirdagap.

The 23rd December 1907.

No. 5865.—Captain E. H. S. James, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, is granted privilege leave under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations for one month and nine days, with effect from the 1st January 1908, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 5866.—Lala Bhag Mal, an Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, in addition to his own, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain James or until further orders.

By order,

DENYS DES. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

The 21st December 1907.

No. 5775.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 44 of the Excise Act (XII of 1896) as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent and in supersession of this office Notifications Nos. 1755-C and 10468, dated the 2nd September 1901 and 6th December 1901, respectively, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to invest all police officers for the time being in charge of police stations and all police officers of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector in the Agency territories with the powers conferred on Excise officers by sections 36, 37 and 38 of the Act.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st December 1907.

No. 5776.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 44 of the Excise Act (XII of 1896) as extended to the British Baluchistan and in supersession of this office Notification No. 1749-C., dated the 2nd September 1901, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest all police officers for the time being in charge of police stations and all police officers of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector in British Baluchistan with the powers conferred on Excise officers by sections 36, 37 and 38 of the Act.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
H./592 of 07-08	LA/32 59925	R 100	Bhikha Kur Ghosh, Jamtara, Sonthal Parganas.

H. D. WOOLLAM,
Assistant Comptroller-General, In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;
The 28th December 1907.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 27th December 1907.

No. 47.—Mr. A. E. B. Sullen, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Kalka-Simla Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 246 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 18 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from 11th June 1907.

No. 48.—Mr. C. E. Stanley, District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of the leave notified in Manager's Notification No. 35, dated 3rd October.

C. L. BISCOE,
Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1907.

No. 2072-*Ap*.—Mr. C. Probyn Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. White, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd December 1907.

No. 125.—Lieutenant C. H. Cross, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Chitral, on the afternoon of the 13th of October 1907, relieving Lieutenant B. E. M. Newland, I.M.S.

By order, etc.,
W. C. NEALE,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

The 26th December 1907.

No. 126.—Under the provisions of section 3 (c) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Chief Commissioner hereby appoints Lala Nanak Chand, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Department, to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act, within the limits of the Peshawar District.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATION.

Peshawar, the 30th December 1907.

No. 6323.—The following persons are hereby declared to have passed the Naib Tahsildar's Examination held at Lahore on the 5th and 6th August 1907:—

Serial No.	District.	Name.	Father's Name.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	Peshawar	Arab Khanan Khan.	Arbad Farid Khan.	Candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.	Completes the examination.
2	Ditto	Muhammad Hasham Khan.	Azad Khan	Ditto	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 1, 2 and 3.
3	Ditto	Beli Ram	Hans Raj	Judicial Muharir.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2 and 3
4	Ditto	Muhammad Usman Khan.	Mahammad Sadik Khan.	Candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 1,2,3 and 5.
5	Kohat	Muhammad Hayet Khan.	Ata Muhammad Khan.	Ditto	Completes the examination.
6	Bannu	Abdul Hamid Khan.	Ghulam Muhiuddin.	Head Clerk, Settlement Office.	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Sham Lall	Gopal Dass	Clerk of Court, District Judge's Office.	Ditto.
8	D. I. Khan	Jehangir Khan	Muhammad Ayaz Khan.	Candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Hamid Khan	Abdulla Khan	Ditto	Passed subject to re-examination in paper 1.
		Under Land Revenue rule 149 (ii.)			
10	Peshawar	Muhammad Umar	Ilahi Bakhsh	Officiating District Kanungo.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2 and 3.
11	Ditto	Magbul Ahmed	Muhammad Yunas.	Excise Darogha.	Ditto.
12	Kohat	Muhammad Tanah	Muhammad Hayat.	Ditto	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2, 3, 4 and 5.
13	D. I. Khan	Faiz Muhammad	Allah Bakhsh	Offg. Ditto	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2 and 3.

PURNAM DAS,

For Revenue Commissioner,
North West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 27th December 1907.

No. 6313.—Whereas the District Board of Hazara has applied to the Chief Commissioner under the provisions of section 61 of Act XX of 1883 (the Punjab District Boards Act) and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that land is required by the said District Board for a public purpose, namely, the construction of a new dispensary at Buffa, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified below:—

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7
District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area.			Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where plan may be inspected.
			A.	R.	P.			
Hazara	Nawashahr	Buffa	2	3	36	North of Buffa town.	*North.*—Lands of Hassan Ali, Ali Ahmed and Abdul Samad. *South.*—Lands of Sharifulla, Samunder, Abdul Halim and others and Khaki Shinkiari road. *East.*—Shamlat lands and lands of Harsangul, Jumma Ubon, etc. *West.*—Lands of Abdul Ahmed, Sharifulla, Samunder, Abdul Halim, etc.	Office of Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

C. RAWLINSON,

Addl. Rev. and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd December 1907.

No. 181.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for officials' quarters at Gambila.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
			A. R. P.			
Bannu	Laki	Gambila	0 0 28	South of Sarai Gambila.	North—Sarai Gambila. South—Land of Zarif Khan. East—Land of Zarif Khan. West—Land of Zarif Khan.	

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 182.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Imperial Civil Link Road East of Bannu Cantonment.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Bannu .	Bannu .	Fatma Khel Kallan.	4·121	From Luki gate 67°, 20° and 29° forwarding Bearings up to Kohat Road.	North—Kohat Road. South—Serai of Lal Chand. East and West—Private land.	Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer's Office, Bannu.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 14th December 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	46	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	4	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	63	25	2
3	Hazára	Baffa	7,029	4	3	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	52	22	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	3	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	..	1	1	2	37	47	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	30	25	55	53	36	17	...	...	...	28	5	8	...	12	3	4	7	39	38	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	8	7	15	16	10	6	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	4	2	2	4	43	46	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	8	10	5	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	52	26	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	...	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	20	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	15	13	28	20	13	7	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	8	6	1	7	52	37	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	23	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	68	65	133	113	74	39	...	...	...	67	6	12	...	28	18	11	29	41	35	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 14th December 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 133 births were registered (68 males and 65 females), giving a birth-rate of 41 *per mille* of population; 113 deaths were registered (74 males and 39 females), giving a death-rate of 35 *per mille* of population.

During the week there were 9 deaths registered from plague in Charsada Rural Circle of the Peshawar District.

E. PENN DAVID, Supdt.,
for Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 27th December 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1907.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of November 1907.

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cause of Deaths. Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Injuries. Suicide. Females.	Injuries. Suicide. Total.	Injuries. Wounding. Males.	Injuries. Wounding. Females.	Injuries. Wounding. Total.	Injuries. Accidents. Males.	Injuries. Accidents. Females.	Injuries. Accidents. Total.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths, from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths, from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths, from all Causes. Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Hazára	473,359	1,634	1,387	42	36	8	2	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	487	540	1,027	3	...	3	26	27	53	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	3	7	...	...	...	165	116	282	697	690	1,387
Peshâwar	753,437	2,203	2,733	36	44	17	22	39	5	...	58	42	2	...	107	16	13	29	1,154	1,051	2,205	4	5	9	30	31	61	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7	...	...	...	158	111	269	1,456	1,277	2,733
Kohát	205,195	698	690	41	41	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	276	574	...	2	2	7	1	8	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	48	39	87	365	325	690
Bannu	227,264	858	924	46	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	353	375	728	9	3	12	7	6	13	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	81	84	165	453	471	924
Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	715	673	35	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	237	506	8	11	19	8	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	72	58	130	359	314	673
TOTAL	1,908,184	6,108	6,407	39	41	32	31	63	6	1	58	42	2	...	109	16	13	29	2,561	2,479	5,040	24	21	45	78	72	150	...	...	...	14	5	19	12	5	17	2	...	2	525	408	933	3,330	3,077	6,407
Total in previous month	...	4,878	4,900	30	30	83	85	168	1	2	14	10	1	4	32	3	8	11	1,907	1,849	3,756	35	20	55	72	79	151	...	1	1	14	7	21	21	5	26	6	3	9	371	299	670	2,528	2,372	4,900
Total in same month of past year	...	6,518	10,264	40	63	...	...	...	7	8	34	34	...	...	83	...	...	...	4,302	4,517	8,919	31	31	62	55	46	101	...	...	...	12	2	14	11	8	19	...	...	...	533	533	1066	4,985	5,279	10,264

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Six thousand one hundred and eight births were registered in the Province during the month of November 1907, giving a birth-rate of 39 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,420 were boys and 2,688 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of November 1907 was 6,407 against 4,900 in the previous month; and 10,264 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 41, 30 and 63 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There were 63 deaths registered under the head of cholera, against 168 in the previous month and *nil* in the corresponding month of the past year.

From small-pox 109 deaths were registered against 32 in the previous month and 83 in the corresponding month of the past year

There were 29 deaths registered from plague against 11 in the previous month and *nil* in the corresponding month of the past year.

From fevers 5,040 deaths were registered against 3,756 in the previous month and 8,919 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 45 against 55; respiratory disease 150 against 151; suicide *nil* against 1; wounding 19 against 21; accidents 17 against 26; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 2 against 9 and from all other causes 933 against 670 in the past month and 1,065 in the corresponding month of the last year.

PESHÁWAR;

23rd December 1907.

E. PENN DAVID, Supdt.,

for Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of November 1907.

1	2	3			4			5			6.			7			8	9
Number.	District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Other Classes.			Total.			Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	43	37	80	828	717	1,545	5	4	9	876	758	1,634	42	1
2	Peshâwar	...	...	...	30	16	46	1,263	873	2,136	14	7	21	1,307	896	2,203	36	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	11	6	17	363	318	681	...	...	...	374	324	698	41	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	46	56	102	414	342	756	...	...	...	460	398	858	46	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	..	...	55	40	95	340	270	610	8	2	10	403	312	715	35	5
	Total	...	...	...	185	155	340	3,208	2,520	5,728	27	13	40	3,420	2,688	6,108	39	

E. PENN DAVID,
for Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar;
Dated the 23rd December 1907.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following rules for the award of the Maharaja of Darbhanga Memorial Scholarship have been adopted by the Syndicate:—

(1) That the scholarship shall be called the "Darbhanga Research Scholarship" and that it shall be awarded for the purpose of encouraging original research in medicine in its various branches.

(2) That all Graduates and Licentiates in Medicine of the Calcutta University shall be eligible to compete for the scholarship.

(3) That the value of the scholarship shall be R50 a month; that it shall be awarded every alternate year and that it shall be tenable for one year only from July to June.

(4) That the scholarship shall be awarded under the following conditions:—

(*a*) That the scholar shall be appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine.

(*b*) That the scholar shall be required to devote at least 4 (four) hours a day Sundays and holidays excepted, during the tenure of his scholarship to research work in any special branch of Medical Science to be previously selected by him and approved by the Board of Studies in Medicine and that his work shall be open to inspection by a member of the Facutly of Medicine to be specially deputed by the Faculty in that behalf.

(*c*) That applications for the scholarship shall be invited by the Registrar in the month of January of the year in which the scholarship is to be awarded and that such applications must reach the University office not later than the 30th of April next following. Every candidate must state in his application the special subject or branch of Medical Science in which he proposes to carry on investigation or research work and must also state in what respects his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of Medical Studies. He shall also state in his application the place where he intends to carry on his research work. If in a recognised Laboratory or Hospital, a recommendation from the Head of such Laboratory or Hospital as to the fitness of the candidate to conduct such work and the probable value of such work, must accompany the application. If the candidate intends to carry on his investigations privately his application must be supported by a certificate to the above effect from a member of the Faculty of Medicine.

(*d*) That during the tenure of his scholarship, every Research scholar shall be required to submit short quarterly reports of his work to the member of the Faculty of Medicine who may be deputed to inspect his work and upon whose favourable report the continuance of his scholarship shall depend.

(*e*) Each scholar shall, at the end of his tenure of scholarship, submit a complete statement of the work he has done during the year. This statement which shall be type-written and otherwise ready for publication, shall be laid before the Faculty of Medicine who shall, if publication be deemed advisable decide all questions in connection therewith.

In accordance with rule 4 (*c*) of the above rules applications for the Darbhanga Research Scholarship for 1908 are hereby invited by the undersigned.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd January 1908.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Bhagabatrama Sastri, Vedatirtha, having vacated one of the Basumallik Scholarships by reason of his prolonged absence, the scholarship thus vacated has been awarded to Jatesvara Jha, a regular student of the Basumallik classes.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 3rd January 1908.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1908.

No. 282.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 29th December 1907, *vice* Major C. L. Robertson, C.M.G., R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, on furlough :—

Major W. M. Coldstream, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain H. McC. Cowie, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain R. H. Phillimore, R. E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant S. W. S. Hamilton, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1907.

	Total amount on notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase price)			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,36,70,000	16,48,38,555	18,85,08,555	7,74,77,277	*1,76,71,920	65,83,709	5,55,75,000		...		9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	27,73,07,852	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,900.
Allahabad	..	2,81,53,495	2,81,53,495	2,08,56,296	32,45,002				..			..	2,41,01,298	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,08,012.
Lahore	...	2,63,50,670	2,63,50,670	80,62,679	57,45,960				...	.	.	...	1,38,08,639	
Bombay	38,84,115	9,83,03,015	10,21,87,130	5,11,21,306	1,29,09,481	10,79,099				...	...	...	6,51,09,886	
Karachi	..	1,15,49,445	1,15,49,445	14,44,410	4,18,935		.		.	.	...	..	18,63,345	
Madras	44,01,875	4,73,33,735	5,17,35,610	1,26,95,255	15,05,610	..				.		..	1,42,00,865	
Calicut	.	21,92,155	21,92,155	19,25,225	1,41,240			...	.	.	.	..	20,66,465	
Rangoon	...	2,20,41,370	2,20,41,370	3,54,33,800	11,51,280	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	3,65,85,080	
	3,19,55,990	40,07,62,440	43,27,18,430	20,90,16,248	4,27,89,428	76,62,808	5,55,75,000	...	.	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	43,50,43,430	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									23,25,000	
Total Circulation R			43,27,18,430								Total Reserve R		43,27,18,430	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st December 1907.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 31st December 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Bombay Code, Volume II, 3rd edition, 1907. Super Royal. 8vo. Cloth. R6 or or 9s. (8*a*.)

II C 2

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province, 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 4*d.* (2*a.*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1907, and the four preceding years to which are appended the Accounts of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Volume II (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each Country and at each Port and Tables relating to the Trade of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India.) Forty-first issue. Super Royal. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (13*a.*)

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India. Vol. II. Edition 1907. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*)

List No. 1 of 1907, dated 1st July 1907, of Addenda and Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India. Vol. III. Edition 1907. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (9*a.*)

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Act V of 1907. Local Authorities Loan Amendment Act. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*) In Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1905. (Illustrated by 5 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 063951 and 063952 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rupees one thousand each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last blank endorsed by Abdulla Hassan Khan to Abdul Cader, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—ABDUL CADER.
Residence—Manager, Bombay Washing Co.,
Military Square, Fort Bombay.

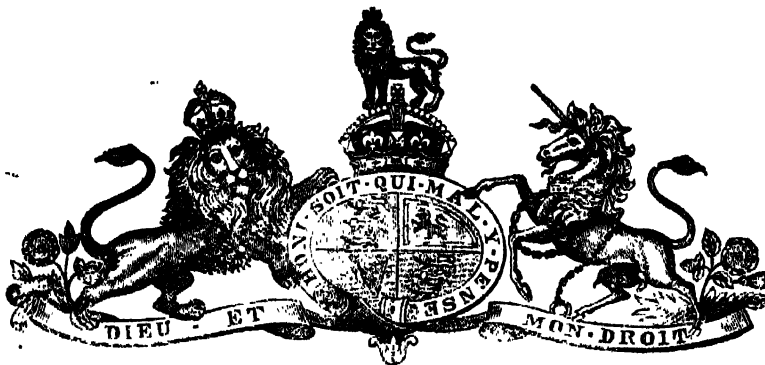
ESTATE T. B. TRACY Decd.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Thomas Burrowes Tracy, who died on 14th September 1907, at White Cottage, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 7th February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
T. B. Tracy decd.

CALCUTTA, 23rd December 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 3rd January, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. I OF 1908.

An Act further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

XVIII of 1879. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1908.

XVIII of 1879. Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1879. **2.** In section 4 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*a*) after the words "this Act" the words "or enrolled as a Pleader in the Chief Court of the Punjab under section 8 of this Act" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "no such Vakil" the words "or Pleader" shall be added.

Addition to section 7 of Act XVIII of 1879. **3.** To section 7 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, on the admission as a Pleader of any person who has been previously entered as a Vakil or Attorney on the roll of a High Court established by Royal Charter, the High Court may in its discretion issue to such person a certificate authorising him to practise permanently in the Courts and in the offices specified therein, and a certificate so issued shall not require to be renewed under this section."

Amendment of section 25 of Act XVIII of 1879. **4.** To section 25 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided also that no stamped paper shall be required in the case of a certificate whether original or renewed authorising, under section 7, a Vakil or Attorney on the roll of a High Court established by Royal Charter to practise as a Pleader."

Amendment of section 38 of Act XVIII of 1879. **5.** In section 38 of the said Act, "7," shall be added after "5," and "25," after "16."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 3rd January, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1908.

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1908.

Amendment of Schedule III of Act VIII of 1894.

2. In No. 1 of Schedule III of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896, "annas 2" shall be substituted for "anna 1" in the fourth column as the rate of duty to be levied and collected per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors. VIII of 1894. III of 1896.

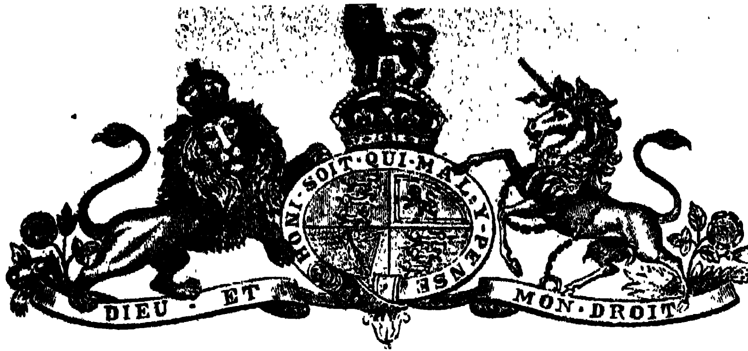
STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present rate of duty on beer and other fermented liquors, whether imported or manufactured in the country, is one anna per gallon. The tariff rate has remained unaltered since 1863, and the excise duty since 1890, when it was first imposed. The rate of taxation is relatively inadequate, in view of the greatly enhanced taxation to which spirit, both country and imported, has in recent years been subjected. Moreover, as shown by the declared value of imports, a large quantity of the beer which comes into India from abroad pays less, at one anna a gallon, in proportion to its value than it would do under the ordinary tariff rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Recently the Indian Excise Committee have recommended that the duty on beer and other fermented liquors should be raised from one anna to two annas per gallon, and the object of this Bill is to give effect to that recommendation.

E. N. BAKER.

The 3rd January, 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd January, 1908:—

No. I of 1908.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Secs. 1-2.—Part II.—Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.—Secs. 3-5.)

The bracketted marginal references relate to sections of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the Limitation of Suits, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; and whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

[S 1.] 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Limitation Act, 190 .

Short title extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) *This section and section 33 shall come into force at once. The rest of* this Act shall come into force on the first day of *January, 1909.**

[S 3.] 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) "bill of exchange" includes also a hundi and a cheque:

(2) "bond" includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

(3) "easement" includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

(4) "foreign country" means any country other than British India:

(5) "good faith:" nothing shall be deemed to be done in good faith which is not done with due care and attention:

(6) "*moveable property" includes growing crops:*

(7) "plaintiff" includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue; "applicant" includes also any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply; and "defendant" includes also any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued:

(8) "promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

(9) "suit" does not include an appeal or an application:

(10) "trustee" does not include a benamidar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title.

* This is the date proposed for the commencement of the new Civil Procedure Code Bill.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

3. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 4 to 27 (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal preferred, and application made, after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the first schedule shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence. [S. 4.]

Dismissal of suits, etc., instituted, etc., after period of limitation.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted, in ordinary cases, when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is made; and, in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The Appellate Court shall dismiss the suit.

(b) An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall be dismissed.

4. Where the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, preferred or made on the day that the Court re-opens. [S. 5, para. 1.]

Where Court is closed when period expires.

5. Any appeal or application for a review of judgment *or any other application to which this section may be made applicable by the Code of Civil Procedure* may be admitted after the period of limitation [S. 5, para. 2.]

Extension of period in certain cases.

V A 2

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(Part II.—Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.—Secs. 6-11.)

prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal or making the application within such period.

Limitation for certain appeals or applications for review of judgment.

6. Wherever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that an appeal or an application for a review of judgment was presented after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed for such appeal or application owing to the appellant or applicant having been misled by any order, or practice, or judgment of the High Court of the Presidency, Province or District, such appeal or application, if otherwise in accordance with law, shall for all purposes be deemed by all Courts to have been presented within the period of limitation prescribed therefor.

Legal disability.

7. (*1*) Where a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the first schedule.

Double and successive disabilities.

(*2*) Where such person is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or where, before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

(*3*) Where the disability continues up to the death of such person, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

(*4*) Where such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) shall apply.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*) A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section and section 9 an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*) A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(*d*) A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority, and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*) A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A who at the time is insane. Six years after the accruer A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section read with section 9.

(*f*) A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section read with section 9 does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

Disability of one joint creditor.

8. Where one of several joint-creditors or claimants *or one of several persons jointly entitled to make an application* is under any such disability, and a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but, where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others. [S. 8.]

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane, and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

Special exceptions.

9. Nothing in *section 7 or in section 8* applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made. [S. 7, para.]

Continuous running of time.

10. Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it: [S. 9.]

Provided that, where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

11. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representa- [S. 10.]

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(Part II.—Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.—Sec. 12.—Part III.—Computation of Period of Limitation.—Secs. 13-19.)

tives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration), for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, *or the proceeds thereof, or for an account of such property or proceeds*, shall be barred by any length of time.

[S. 11.] Suits on foreign contracts.

12. (*1*) Suits instituted in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Foreign limitation law.

(*2*) No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

[S. 12.] Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

13. (*1*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

(*2*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed from or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

(*3*) Where a decree is appealed from or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

(*4*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

[S. 13.] Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded.

[S. 14.] Exclusion of time of proceeding *bona fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

15. (*1*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant, shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

(*2*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Exclusion of time during which institution of suit or execution of decree is stayed by injunction or order. [S. 15.]

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, *or application for the execution of a decree, the institution or execution* of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor is attempting to set aside execution-sale. [S. 16.]

17. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale shall be excluded.

Exclusion of period of notice in suit against Secretary of State. [New.]

18. *In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against a public officer in respect of any act purporting to be done by such public officer in his official capacity, where, previous to the institution of the suit, the notice in writing required by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure in that behalf has been delivered or left in pursuance of the said provisions, the two months next after the said notice was so delivered or left shall be excluded.*

Effect of death before right to sue accrues. [S. 17.]

19. (*1*) Where a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall

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(Part III.—Computation of Period of Limitation.—Secs. 20-24.)

be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

(2) Where a person against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

[S. 18.] Effect of fraud.

20. Where any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him,

the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application—

(a) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or

(b) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

[S. 19.] Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

21. (1) Where before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application, *including an application for the execution of a decree,* in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

(2) Where the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed; but oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation 2.—In this section "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

[S. 20.] Effect of payment of interest as such.

22. (1) Where interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

or where part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the handwriting of the person making the same.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

(2) Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the *rent or* produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of sub-section (1).

Explanation.—Debt includes money payable under a decree of Court.

[New.] *Agent to include guardian or manager of person under disability.*

23. (1) *The expression "agent duly authorised in this behalf", in sections 21 and 22, shall, in the case of a person under disability, include his lawful guardian or manager, or an agent duly authorised by such guardian or manager to sign the acknowledgment or make the payment.*

[S. 21.] One of several joint contractors, etc., not chargeable by reason of acknowledgment or payment made by another of them.

(2) Nothing in *the said* sections renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

[S. 22, para. 1.] Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

24. (1) Where, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party.

[New.]

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to a case where a party is added or substituted

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owing to an assignment or devolution of any interest during the pendency of a suit or where a plaintiff is made a defendant or a defendant is made a plaintiff.

[S. 23.] 25. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

[S. 24.] 26. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Suit for compensation for act not actionable without special damage.

Illustrations.

(a) A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(b) A speaks and publishes of B slanderous words not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slander does not commence till the refusal.

[S. 25.] 27. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

Illustrations.

(a) A Hindu makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiration of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(b) A Hindu makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiration of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

[S. 26.] 28. (1) Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition of right to easements.

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

(2) Where the property over which a right is claimed under sub-section (1) belongs to Government, that sub-section shall be read as if for the words "twenty years" the words "sixty years" were substituted.

Acquisition of easement against Government.

Explanation.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section unless, where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1911 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption from 1st January, 1890, to 1st January, 1910. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff, on one occasion during the twenty years, had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

29. Where any land or water upon over or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the period of twenty years in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water. [S. 27.]

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

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(Part IV.—Acquisition of Ownership by Possession—Sec. 30.—Part V.—Savings and Repeals.—Secs. 31-34.)

[... 28.] **30.** At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Extinguishment of right to property.

PART V.

SAVINGS AND REPEALS.

[..., 2, 6.] **31.** (*1*) *Nothing in this Act shall—*

Savings.

[... of 1872.] (*a*) affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 25;

(*b*) affect or alter any period of limitation specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India.

(*2*) Nothing contained in sections 2 and 34 or in Parts II and III shall apply—

[... of 1869.] (*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

[... 1831.] (*b*) to suits under the Madras Hereditary Offices Regulation, 1831.

[New.] (*3*) *Sections 28 and 29 and the definition of "easement" in section 2 shall not apply to cases arising in territories to which the Indian* [... 1882.] *Easements Act, 1882, may, for the time being, extend.*

[New.] **32.** *Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by* [... of 1877.] *the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be instituted within the period of two years next after the passing of this Act, or within the period prescribed for such suit by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, whichever period expires first.*

Provision for suits for which the period prescribed is shorter than that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

33. (*1*) *Notwithstanding anything herein contained, in the territories mentioned in the second schedule a suit for foreclosure or for sale by a mortgagee, may be instituted within two years from the date of the passing of this Act, or within sixty years from the date when the money secured by the mortgage became due, whichever period expires first: and no such suit in the said territories instituted within the said period of sixty years and pending at the date of the passing of this Act shall be dismissed on the ground of limitation.* [New.]

Provision for suits by certain mortgagees in territories mentioned in the second schedule.

(*2*) *In the aforesaid territories a suit of the nature mentioned in sub-section (1) which has been dismissed solely on the ground of limitation after the twenty-second day of July 1907, may be restored on an application in writing to the Court which dismissed the suit, provided the application is preferred within ninety days from the date of the passing of this Act: and on such restoration, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to the suit.*

34. *The enactments mentioned in the third schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.*

Repeals.

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(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

The bracketted marginal references are to articles in the second schedule of the Limitation Act, 1877.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 3.*)

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS.

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part I.—Thirty days.	
[Art. 1.] XIII of 1863.	1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under the Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863.	Thirty days	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
		Part II.—Ninety days.	
[Art. 2.]	2.—For compensation for doing or for omitting to do an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days	When the act or omission takes place.
		Part III—Six months.	
[Art. 3.] I of 1877.	3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months	When the dispossession occurs.
[Art. 4.] XIII of 1860.	4.—Under the Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act, 1860, section 1.	Ditto	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrue or accrues due
[Art. 5.]	5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure *when triable summarily.*	Ditto	When the *debt* becomes payable *or land recoverable or the breach of trust occurs.*
		Part IV.—One year.	
[Art. 6.]	6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Byelaw, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
[Art. 7.]	7.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No 4.	Ditto	When the wages accrue due.
[Art. 8.]	8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging-house.	Ditto	When the food or drink is delivered.
[Art. 9.]	9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto	When the price becomes payable.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part IV.—One year—contd.		
10.—To enforce a right of pre emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	One year	When the purchaser takes, under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.	[Art. 10.]
11.—*By a person, against whom any of the following orders has been made to establish his right to the property comprised in the order :* (1) *Order under the Code of Civil Procedure on a claim preferred to, or an objection made to the attachment of, property attached in execution of a decree;* (2) *Order under section 28 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.*	Ditto	The date of the order.	[Art. 11.] XV of 1882.
11a.—*By a person against whom an order has been made under the Code of Civil Procedure, upon an application by the holder of a decree for the possession of immoveable property or by the purchaser of such property sold in execution of a decree, complaining of resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession thereof, or upon an application by any person dispossessed of such property in the delivery of possession thereof to the decree-holder or purchaser, to establish his right to the present possession of the property comprised in the order.*	Ditto	*The date of the order.*	[*Cf.* Art. 11.

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(The First Schedule.—First Division: Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part IV.—One year—contd.	
[Art. 12.]	12.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (a) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court; (b) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (c) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (d) sale of a patni taluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause "patni" includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.	One year .	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
[Art. 13.]	13.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto .	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
[Art. 14.]	14.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto .	The date of the act or order.
[Art. 15.]	15.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue-authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto .	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
[Art. 16.]	16.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue-authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto .	When the payment is made.
[Art. 17.]	17.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto .	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part IV.—One year—contd.		
18.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	One year .	The date of the refusal to complete.	[Art. 18.]
19.—For compensation for false imprisonment.	Ditto .	When the imprisonment ends.	[Art. 19.]
20.—By executors, administrators or representatives under the Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855.	Ditto .	The date of the death of the person wronged.	[Art. 20.]
21.—By executors, administrators or representatives under the Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.	Ditto .	The date of the death of the person killed.	[Art. 21.] XII of 1855.
22.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Ditto .	When the injury is committed.	[Art. 22.] XIII of 1855.
23.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution.	Ditto .	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.	[Art. 23.]
24.—For compensation for libel.	Ditto .	When the libel is published.	[Art. 24.]
25.—For compensation for slander.	Ditto .	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.	[Art. 25.]
26.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto .	When the loss occurs.	[Art. 26.]
27.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto .	The date of the breach.	[Art. 27.]
28.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto .	The date of the distress.	[Art. 28.]
29.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto .	The date of the seizure.	[Art. 29.]
30.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto .	When the loss or injury occurs.	[Art. 30.]

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(*The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.*)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part IV.—One year—concld.	
[Art. 31.]	31.—Against a carrier for compensation for non-delivery of, or delay in delivering, goods.	One year	When the goods ought to be delivered.
		Part V.—Two years.	
[Art. 32.]	32.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Two years	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
[Art. 33.] XII of 1855.	33.—Under the Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855, against an executor.	Ditto	When the wrong complained of is done.
[Art. 34.]	34.—Under the same Act against an administrator.	Ditto	Ditto.
[Art. 35.]	35.—Under the same Act against any other representative.	Ditto	Ditto.
[Art. 36.]	36.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance takes place.
		Part VI.—Three years.	
[Art. 37.]	37.—For compensation for obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Three years	The date of the obstruction.
[Art. 38.]	38.—For compensation for diverting a watercourse.	Ditto	The date of the diversion.
[Art. 39.]	39.—For compensation for trespass upon immoveable property.	Ditto	The date of the trespass.
[Art. 40.]	40.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto	The date of the infringement.
[Art. 41.]	41.—To restrain waste	Ditto	When the waste begins.
[Art. 42.]	42.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto	When the injunction ceases.
[Art. 43.] X of 1865. V of 1881.	43.—Under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 320 or 321, or under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, section	Ditto	The date of the payment or distribution.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part VI—Three years—contd.		
139 or 140, to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets.			
44.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a *transfer of property* by his guardian.	Three years	When the ward attains majority.	[Art. 44.]
45.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:—	Ditto	The date of the final award or order in the case.	[Art. 45.]
The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822.			VII of 1822.
The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825.			IX of 1825.
The Bengal Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors) Regulation, 1833.			IX of 1833.
46.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Ditto	The date of the final award or order in the case.	[Art. 46.]
47.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Chapter XII, or the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto	The date of the final order in the case.	[Art. 47.] V of 1898. Bom. III of 1876.
48.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.	[Art. 48.]
49.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.	[Art. 49.]

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(The First Schedule. First Division: Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
[Art. 50.]	50.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Three years.	When the hire becomes payable.
[Art. 51.]	51.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto	When the goods ought to be delivered.
[Art. 52.]	52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto	The date of the delivery of the goods.
[Art. 53.]	53.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto	When the period of credit expires.
[Art. 54.]	54.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
[Art. 55.]	55.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto	The date of the sale.
[Art. 56.]	56.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto	When the work is done.
[Art. 57.]	57.—For money payable for money lent.	Ditto	When the loan is made.
[Art. 58.]	58.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto	When the cheque is paid.
[Art. 59.]	59.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto	When the loan is made.
[Art. 60.]	60.—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand, *including money of a customer in the hands of his banker so payable.*	Ditto	When the demand is made.
[Art 61.]	61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto	When the money is paid.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part VI—Three years—contd.		
62.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Three years	When the money is received.	[Art. 62.]
63.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto	When the interest becomes due.	[Art. 63.]
64.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, unless where the debt is, by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.	[Art. 64.]
65.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.	[Art. 65.]
66.—On a single bond, where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto	The day so specified.	[Art. 66.]
67.—On a single bond, where no such day is specified.	Ditto	The date of executing the bond.	[Art. 67.]
68.—On a bond subject to a condition.	Ditto	When the condition is broken.	[Art. 68.]
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto	When the bill or note falls due.	[Art. 69.]
70.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto	When the bill is presented.	[Art. 70.]
71.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto	When the bill is presented at that place.	[Art. 71.]
72.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto	When the fixed time expires.	[Art. 72.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part VI.—Three years— contd.	
[Art. 73.]	73.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Three years	The date of the bill or note.
[Art. 74.]	74.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto	The expiration of the first term of payment as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
[Art. 75.]	75.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto	When the first default is made, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
[Art. 76.]	76.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto	The date of the delivery to the payee.
[Art. 77.]	77.—On a dishonoured foreign bill, where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto	When the notice is given.
[Art. 78.]	78.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange, which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto	The date of the refusal to accept.
[Art. 79.]	79.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
[Art. 80.]	80.—Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
[Art. 81.]	81.—By a surety against the principal debtor.	Ditto	When the surety pays the creditor.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part VI.—Three years— contd.		
82.—By a surety against a co-surety.	Three years	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share	[Art. 82.]
83.—Upon any other contract to indemnify.	Ditto	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.	[Art. 83.]
84.—By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakil properly discontinues the suit or business) the date of such discontinuance.	[Art. 84.]
85.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.	[Art. 85.]
86.—On a policy of insurance, when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Ditto	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.	[Art. 86.]
87.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto	Where the insurers elect to avoid the policy.	[Art. 87.]
88.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused or, where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.	[Art. 8[illegible]]
89.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto	Ditto.	[Art. 89.]
90.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.	[Art. 90.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		*Part VI.—Three years—*contd.	
[Art. 91.]	91.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Three years	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
[Art. 92.]	92.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	Ditto .	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff.
[Art. 93.]	93.—To declare the forgery of an instrument attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto .	The date of the attempt.
[Art. 94.]	94.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto .	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
[Art. 95.]	95.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto .	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
[Art. 96.]	96.—For relief on the ground of mistake.	Ditto .	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
[Art. 97.]	97.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto .	The date of the failure.
[Art. 98.]	98.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto .	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
[Art. 99.]	99.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole *or more than his share of the* amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole *or more than his share of the* amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto .	The date of the plaintiff's *paying* in excess of his own share.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.		
Explanation.—The words "paid" and "paying" include a case where money is realised by the compulsory sale of the plaintiff's property.			
100.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Three years	When the right to contribution accrues.	[Art. 100.]
101.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto .	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.	[Art. 101.]
102.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	Ditto .	When the wages accrue due.	[Art. 102.]
103.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage, no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.	[Art. 103.]
104.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto .	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.	[Art 104.]
105.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Ditto .	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.	[Art. 105.]
106.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto .	The date of the dissolution.	[Art. 106.]
107.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution, in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto .	The date of the payment.	[Art. 107.]
108.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto	When the trees are cut down.	[Art. 108.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—First Division: Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
[Art. 109.]	109.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	Three years	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, when he recovers possession.
[Art. 110.]	110.—For arrears of rent.	Ditto	When the arrears become due.
[Art. 111.]	111.—By a vendor of immoveable property *for unpaid purchase-money.*	Ditto	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
[Art. 112.]	112.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto	When the call is payable.
[Art. 113.]	113.—For specific performance of a contract	Ditto	The date fixed for the performance, or, if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
[Art. 114.]	114.—For the rescission of a contract.	Ditto	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
[Art. 115.]	115.—For compensation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
		Part VII.—Six years.	
[Art. 116.]	116.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered *other than suits for arrears of rent.*	Six years	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
[Art. 117.]	117.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto	The date of the judgment.
[Art. 118.]	118.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, or never, in fact, took place.	Ditto	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff, *or, to some person who is a nearer reversionary heir to the person to whom the adoption is alleged to have been made than the plaintiff.*
[Art. 119.]	119.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Ditto	When the rights of the adopted son, as such, are interfered with.
[Art. 120.]	120.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto	When the right to sue accrues.
		Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
[Art. 121.]	121.—To avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, or in a patni taluq or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent.	Twelve years.	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
[Art. 122.]	122.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India or a recognisance.	Ditto	The date of the judgment or recognisance.
[Art. 123.]	123.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		*Part VIII.—Twelve years—*contd.	
rt. 124.]	124.—For possess'on of an hereditary office.	Twelve years.	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
rt. 125.]	125.—Suit during the life of a Hindu or Muhammadan female by a Hindu or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit, would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her re-marriage.	Ditto .	The date of the alienation.
rt. 126.]	126.—By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto .	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
t. 127.]	127.—By a person excluded from joint family property, to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto .	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
rt. 128.]	128.—By a Hindu for arrears of maintenance.	Ditto .	When the arrears are payable.
rt. 129.]	129.—By a Hindu for a declaration of his right to maintenance	Ditto .	When the right is denied.
t. 130.]	130.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto .	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.
t. 131.]	131.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto .	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	*Part VIII.—Twelve years—*contd.		
132.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *malikana* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Twelve years	When the money sued for becomes due.	[Art. 132.]
133.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto	The date of the purchase.	[Art. 133.]
134.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto	Ditto.	[Art. 134.]
135.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.	[Art. 135.]
136.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.	[Art. 136.]
137.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto	When the judgment-debtor is first entitled to possession.	[Art. 137.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part VIII.—Twelve years—contd.	
[Art. 138.]	138.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when the judgment-debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	Twelve years	The date of the sale.
[Art. 139.]	139.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto	When the tenancy is determined.
[Art. 140.]	140.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord) or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto	When his estate falls into possession.
[Art. 141.]	141.—Like suit by a Hindu or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindu or Muhammadan female.	Ditto	When the female dies.
[Art. 142.]	142.—For possession of immoveable property when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
[Art. 143.]	143.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
[Art. 144.]	144.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
		Part IX.—Thirty years.	
[Art. 145.]	145.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years	The date of the deposit or pawn.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*concld.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part IX.—Thirty years.—contd		
146.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Thirty years	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage-debt.	[Art. 146.]
146A.—By or on behalf of any local authority for possession of any public street or road or any part thereof from which it has been dispossessed or of which it has discontinued the possession.	Ditto	The date of dispossession or discontinuance.	[Art. 146A.]
	Part X.—Sixty years.		
147.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale.	Sixty years	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.	[Art. 147.]
148.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues: Provided that all claims to redeem arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in Lower Burma which had been executed before the first day of May, 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.	[Art. 148.]
149.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.	[Art. 149.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Second Division : Appeals.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

SECOND DIVISION : APPEALS.

	Description of appeal.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
[Art. 150.] V of 1898.	150.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from a sentence of death passed by a Sessions Judge.	Seven days	The date of the sentence.
[Art. 151.]	151.—From a decree or order of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay or the Chief Court of the Punjab or the Chief Court of Lower Burma in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days	The date of the decree or order.
[Art. 152.]	152.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days	The date of the decree or order appealed from.
[Art. 153.]	153.—Under the same Code, to a High Court *from an order of a Subordinate Court refusing to certify that a case fulfils the requirements of section 110 of the Code or that it is otherwise a fit case for appeal to His Majesty in Council.*	Ditto	The date of the order refusing the certificate.
[Art. 154.] V of 1898.	154.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to any Court other than a High Court.	Ditto	The date of the sentence or order appealed from.
[Art. 155.]	155.—Under the same Code, to a High Court, except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157.	Sixty days	Ditto.
[Art. 156.]	156.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to a High Court, except in the cases provided for by No. 151 and No. 153.	Ninety days	The date of the decree or order appealed from.
[Art. 157.] V of 1898.	157.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from a judgment of acquittal.	Six months.	The date of the judgment appealed from.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
158.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, to set aside an award.	Ten days	When the award is submitted to the Court.	[Art. 158.]
159.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure *when triable summarily.*	Ditto	When the summons is served.	[Art. 159.]
160.—For an order under the same Code, restoring to the file *an* application for review *rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear when the application was called on for hearing.*	Fifteen days	When the application for review is rejected.	[Art. 160.]
161.—For a review of judgment by a Provincial Court of Small Causes, or by a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Provincial Court of Small Causes when exercising that jurisdiction.	Ditto	The date of the decree or order.	[Art. 160A.]
162.—For a review of judgment by any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay or the Chief Court of the Punjab or the Chief Court of Lower Burma in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days	Ditto.	[Art. 162.]
163.—By a plaintiff, for an order to set aside a dismissal by default *or on failure to furnish security for costs.*	Thirty days	The date of the dismissal.	[Art. 163.]
164.—By a defendant, for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte.*	Ditto	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.	[Art. 164.]
165.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decree-holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	Ditto	The date of the dispossession.	[Art. 165.]
166.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside a sale in execution of a decree.	Ditto	The date of sale.	[Art. 166.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Third Division: Applications.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—*contd*

	Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
[Art. 167.]	167.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree	Thirty days	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession
[Art. 168.]	168.—For the readmission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution	Thirty days	The date of the dismissal
[Art. 169.]	169.—For the re hearing of an appeal heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent	Ditto	The date of the decree in appeal
[Art. 170.]	170.—For leave to appeal as a pauper	Ditto	The date of the decree appealed from.
[*Cf* Art. 171.]	171.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure for an order to set aside the abatement of a *suit or an appeal*	Sixty days	The date of the abatement
[*Cf.* Art 171.]	172.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure *by the assignee or the receiver of an insolvent plaintiff or appellant* for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit or an appeal	Ditto	The date of the order of dismissal.
[Art. 173.]	173.—For a review of judgment except in the cases provided for by No 161 and No 162	Ninety days	The date of the decree or order
[Art. 173A.]	174.—For the issue of a notice under the same Code, to show cause why *any* payment made *out of Court of any money payable under a decree or any adjustment of the decree* should not be recorded as certified.	Ditto	When the payment or adjustment is made
[Art. 175.]	175.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months	The date of the decree
[Art. 175A.] [Art. 175B.]	176.—*Under the Code of Civil Procedure to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or of a deceased appellant made a party.*	*Ditto*	*The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or appellant*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—*contd.*

Description of application	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run	
177.—*Under the Code of Civil Procedure to have the legal representative of a deceased defendant or of a deceased respondent made a party*	*Six months*	*The date of the death of the deceased defendant or respondent*	[Art. 175B.] [Art. 175C.]
178.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure *for the filing in Court of an award in a suit made in any matter referred to arbitration by order of the Court, or of an award made in any matter referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court.*	Six months	The date of the award	[Art. 176.]
179.—*By a person desiring to appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure to His Majesty in Council for a certificate under the Code.*	Ditto	The date of the decree appealed against	[Art. 177.]
180.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule or by the Code of Civil Procedure.	Three years	When the right to apply accrues	[Art. 178.]
181.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No 182 or by the Code of Civil Procedure	Three years or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years	1 The date of the decree or order or 2 (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, *or the withdrawal of the appeal*, or 3 (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4 (*where the decree has been amended*) *the date of amendment* or	[Art. 179.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Third Division : Applications.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS—*contd.*

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
181. For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 182 or by the Code of Civil Procedure—*contd.*	Three years; or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	5. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution, or to take some step in aid of execution, of the decree or order, or 6. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of *actual issue of notice to the person against whom execution is applied for to show cause why the decree should not be executed against him, when the issue of such a notice is required by the Code of Civil Procedure* or 7. (where the application is to enforce any payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a certain date), such date. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 5 of this No. shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But where the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour if more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concld.*

THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS—*concld.*

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
181. For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 182 or by the Code of Civil Procedure—*contd.*	Three years; or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But, where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.*—"Proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree or order.	
182.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of His Majesty in Council.	Twelve years.	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or ac-	[Art. 180.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The Second Schedule. The Third Schedule —Enactments repealed.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 33.)

The Presidency of Fort St. George.
The Presidency of Bombay.
The Sambalpur District of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William
The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Burma.
The Central Provinces.
Ajmer-Merwara.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 34)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
1877	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	The whole.
1877	XVII	The Punjab Courts Act, 1877.	So much as has not been repealed.
1879	XII	The Registration and Limitation Acts Amendment Act. 1879.	In the title the words "and the Limitation Act, 1877" and after section 107, from the words "And whereas" to the end of the Act.
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	Section 156.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

ENACTMENTS REPEALED—*contd.*

(See section 34)—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
1887	IX	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.	Section 36.
1888	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888.	In the title and in the preamble, the words "and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877" and of section 66 so much as has not been repealed.
1892	VI	The Indian Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1892.	In the title and in the preamble, the words "the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and" and section 1.
1899	X	The Carriers Act, 1899.	Section 3.
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	So much of section 47 and the first schedule as relates to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.
1900	IV	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act, 1900.	The whole.
1906	IV	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1906.	Section 5.
1907	III	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907	So much of section 56 and the schedule as relates to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. One immediate circumstance which has moved the Government of India to undertake legislation in connection with the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, is the hardship which has been caused to the holders of mortgages of immoveable property, in forms other than what is known as the English form, over a large part of India, by reason of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Vasudeva* v. *Srinivasa* (11 C. W. N. 1005). In that case their Lordships, over-ruling the decisions of the High Courts of Bombay, Madras and Allahabad, have advised that the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, for suits to enforce payment of money secured by such mortgages, is twelve years as provided in article 132 of the Second Schedule of that Act, and not the longer period of sixty years prescribed by article 147. In the opinion of the Privy Council the latter article applies only to the class of mortgages in which a suit may be brought for "foreclosure or sale," that is, only to English mortgages. Previous to this decision for nearly a quarter of a century, the law had been held by the High Courts of Bombay and of Allahabad to be that every suit by a mortgagee either for foreclosure or for sale was governed by the sixty years' rule of limitation enacted in article 147, and the same view of the law had been accepted by the High Court of Madras and by some other High Courts. The effect of the decision of the Privy Council has been that in the territories within the jurisdiction of the above High Courts a number of suits for the enforcement of mortgages, which, before the decision of the Privy Council, would have been within time, have been and must be dismissed by the Courts on the ground that they are barred by limitation, and that the claims under a still larger number of mortgages have become unenforceable owing to the construction thus put on the Statute of Limitation. This result is undoubtedly hard on mortgagees who have relied on the view of the law taken by the High Courts of their Provinces and now find themselves debarred of all remedy because that view has been decided to be incorrect. The Government of India are of opinion that some provision should be made to meet these cases, and it is accordingly proposed in the Bill to allow to these mortgagees a period of two years within which to bring their suits, provided that the whole period from the date when the money secured by the mortgage became due does not exceed sixty years in all. Provision is also made for the continuance of pending suits and for the restoration of suits which have been dismissed on the ground of limitation since the date of the Privy Council decision.

2. Legislation is also necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure. These have been incorporated in the present Bill.

3. It seems desirable also to take this opportunity of setting at rest some doubts on other provisions of the Limitation Act which have been caused by conflicting decisions of the different High Courts. These relate for the most part to matters of detail rather than to questions of principle, and a sufficient account of the amendments proposed in respect of them will be found in the *Notes on Clauses* annexed to this Statement.

4. It would be possible to enact the proposed alterations by an amending Act. But the Limitation Act of 1877 has been already amended by no less than eleven different enactments. It is clearly desirable to have the whole of the statutory law on the subject dealt with in one Act and to clear the Statute-book of these scattered enactments. It is proposed for this reason to introduce an amending and consolidating Bill, embodying the alterations to which attention has been called, re-enacting the present Act in other respects and repealing the various Acts and provisions in which the law is now contained.

H. ERLE RICHARDS.

The 2nd January, 1908.

Notes on Clauses.

The sections and schedules of the Act have been rearranged, the saving and repealing provisions being placed at the end.

In the Act various suits, appeals and applications are described by reference to the number of the particular section of any Act under which the suit, appeal or application in question may be instituted, preferred or made. Most of these references are to sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, and as the majority of these sections have, in the Civil Procedure Code Bill now before the Legislature, been relegated to Rules which may from time to time be altered and may be different in different Provinces, it has been considered advisable in framing the clauses and articles in the Bill to avoid these references and to render the provisions of the Bill self-contained as far as possible.

CLAUSES OF BILL.

Clause 1.—It is proposed that section 33, which provides for suits on mortgages affected by the Privy Council case, should take effect on the passing of the Bill, and that the rest of the Act should come into force simultaneously with the Code of Civil Procedure now before the Legislature. Section 1.

Clause 2.—The definitions have been rearranged in alphabetical order.

No. (6) has been added to make the term "moveable property" include growing crops in accordance with the amendment proposed in the Civil Procedure Code Bill. This is for consideration. It was approved by the Select Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure of 1903 and was inserted in their Draft Bill (Schedule IV.) Section 3.

Clause 5.—Words have been inserted in this clause to include applications to which the clause may be made applicable by the Code of Civil Procedure. This amendment has the approval of the Special Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure of 1907. Section 5, para. 1.

Clauses 7 and 8.—The last clause of section 7 with some verbal modifications has been placed as a separate clause after clause 8 so as to make it clear that its provisions are applicable to cases governed by either of the clauses 7 or 8. Sections 7, 8.

Cases of a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application being under any legal disability are dealt with by sections 7 and 8 of the Act.

It has been held in a series of decisions of the Madras High Court that section 7 applies only to cases where the right to bring a suit or to make an application is vested either—

(i) in a single individual who is under a disability, or

(ii) in a number of individuals, all of whom are under a disability.

These cases are: *Seshan* v. *Rajagopala*, I. L. R. 13 Mad. 236, where there was a decree in favour of three persons of whom two only were minors, and it was held that section 7 did not apply to an application for the execution of the decree: *Vigneswara* v. *Bapayya*, I. L. R. 16 Mad. 436, and *Moidin* v. *Beevi*, I. L. R. 18 Mad. 38, which were cases of suits where some only of several persons entitled to institute them were under disability, and it was held, following the case in I. L. R. 13 Mad. 236, that the suits were not governed by section 7; *Ahinsa* v. *Abdul*, I. L. R. 25 Mad. 26, where Benson and Bhashyam Ayyangar, JJ., adopted the same construction of section 7 and held that, apart from section 8, the protection afforded by section 7 would extend only to cases where each and all of the persons jointly entitled to sue were affected by disability at the time from which the period of limitation was to be reckoned, and that if any one of them was then free from disability, section 7 cannot be availed of by all or any of them; and *Periasami* v. *Krishna*, I. L. R. 25 Mad. 431, where a Full Bench of the Madras High Court upheld the same view.

On the construction put upon section 7 by the Madras High Court, cases in which the right is vested jointly in a number of persons of whom some only are under any disability must be left to be governed by section 8 alone, and under the latter part of that section, if there is no one among these persons who can give a discharge without the concurrence of those who are under disability, time would commence to run only from the date when the last of them becomes free from disability and then, apparently, they would have in every case the full period prescribed for the suit or application in question, there being nothing in section 8, corresponding to the last clause of section 7, to limit the period to three years from the cessation of disability or to exclude suits for pre-emption from its scope.

Clause 8.—There is conflict between the Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad High Courts on the one hand and the Madras High Court on the other on the question, whether an application for the execution of a decree can be saved from limitation by the fact of some only of the decree-holders being under a disability. In *Anundo* v. *Anundo*, I.L.R. 14 Cal. 50; *Surjo* v. *Arun*, I. L.R. 28 Cal. 465; *Govind* v. *Tatia*, I. L.R. 20 Bom. 383, and *Zamir* v. *Sunder*, I. L.R. 22 All. 199, it has been held that a disability of some only of several joint decree-holders would save an application for the execution of the decree from being barred; while the Madras High Court, in *Seshan* v. *Rajagopala*, I. L.R. 13 Mad. 230, and in *Periasami* v. *Krishna*, I. L.R. 25 Mad. 431 F.B., has held the contrary. The High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad hold that the case comes under section 7, but the Madras High Court holds that it comes neither under section 7 nor under section 8. If the right view of section 7 is that it deals only with cases where the person, or all the Section 8.

persons if there are more than one, entitled to bring a suit or make an application, is or are under disability, the case in question should properly be dealt with by section 8; all the High Courts are agreed that one of several joint decree-holders cannot give a valid discharge without the concurrence of the others; but the Madras High Court in the Full Bench case felt a difficulty in bringing the case under section 8, for the reason that applications are not mentioned in that section while they are in section 7. In the course of his judgment in the case Bhashyam Ayyangar, J., observed that the addition of the words suggested in this amendment would bring the case in question within the operation of section 8 (I. L.R. 25 Mad. 431, at p. 442).

Section 7, last paragraph.

Clause 9.—This is the last paragraph of section 7.

Section 10.

Clause 11.— The proposed amendment is intended to remove certain doubts.

It has been held in some cases that this section does not include a suit for an account of the trust property.

In *Saroda* v. *Brojo*, I. L. R. 5 Cal. 910, property had been vested in the defendant upon trust to manage it and maintain the plaintiff out of the profits during his minority and to make it over to the plaintiff on his attaining the age of majority; the suit was for a decree directing the defendant to account for all such property, and the profits, receipts and disbursements connected therewith. It was held by White and Maclean, JJ., that the object of the suit not being to recover any property in specie, section 10 did not apply. A similar view was adopted in *Advocate General* v. *Bai Punjabai*, I. L. R. 18 Bom. 551 (at pp. 566, 567), where the claim was against a trustee for an account of income and disbursements in respect of trust-property and for the balance if any. In *Hurro* v. *Tarini*, I. L. R. 8 Cal. 766, however, Wilson, J., directed an account and in a manner doubted the correctness of the rule laid down in I. L. R. 5 Cal. 910, and in *Nistarini* v. *Nandlal*, I. L. R. 30 Cal. 369 (at p. 384), a trustee was directed to render accounts irrespective of any question of limitation. In *Ranga* v. *Baba*, I. L. R. 20 Mad. 398, the question whether section 10 applied to a suit charging breaches of trust and claiming an account was regarded as a somewhat doubtful question and was left open.

Section 8, clause 1, of the Trustee Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict., c. 59), saves from the bar of limitation a claim against a trustee "to recover trust-property, or the proceeds thereof still retained by the trustee, or previously received by him and converted to his use." It has been held that actions against express trustees claiming an account of such property cannot be barred by the Statute of Limitations: *Rochefoucault* v. *Boustead* (1897), 1 Ch., 196, at p. 208; *North America Co.* v. *Watkins* (1904), 1 Ch. 242.

Section 14.

Clause 15.—This is section 14 of the Act. The second paragraph of this section is omitted as it is proposed in the Civil Procedure Code Bill to leave out the provision relating to staying proceedings contained in section 20 of the present Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 15.

Clause 16.—Words are proposed to be inserted in the clause so as to make its provisions applicable to cases where the execution of a decree has been stayed by injunction or order.

This section is not applicable to cases of applications for execution of decrees: *Rungiah* v. *Nanjappa*, I. L. R. 26 Mad. 780, 782, although in *Beni* v. *Surja*, I. L. R. 26 All. 140, the High Court of Allahabad in computing the period of limitation for an application for execution of a decree allowed the period, during which an injunction staying the execution was in force, to be excluded; it is not, however, clear upon the judgment under what provision of the Act this exclusion was allowed.

The Courts have in many cases where the execution of a decree has been stayed by an injunction or order relieved the decree-holder from the bar of limitation by treating the application made after the withdrawal of the injunction or order as an application to revive or continue some previous application; *Kalyanbhai* v. *Ghanesham*, I. L. R. 5 Bom. 29, p. 34 *et seq.*; *Narayan* v. *Sono*, I. L. R. 24 Bom. 345; *Issur* v. *Abdul*, I. L. R. 4 Cal. 415; *Hurronath* v. *Chuni*, I. L. R. 4 Cal. 877; *Ashraf* v. *Bepin*, I. L. R. 30 Cal. 407, at pp. 411, 413; *Gurudeo* v. *Amrit*, I. L. R. 33 Cal. 689; *Lakhmi* v. *Ballam*, I. L. R. 17 All. 425, and *Qamaruddin* v. *Jawahir*, I. L. R. 27 All. 334 P. C., may be cited as instances.

But it is not always possible by this method to relieve an applicant for execution, in cases where execution has been stayed by reason of an order of Court, from the bar of limitation; as for instance in cases where there was no pending application for execution at the date of the injunction or order (*Sarup* v. *Watson*, 6 C. W. N. 735); or where the previous application had been dismissed after the removal of the bar but before the date of the fresh application (*Dukhiram* v. *Jogendra*, 5 C. W. N. 347).

In the course of their judgment in *Rungiah* v. *Nanjappa*, I. L. R., 26 Mad. 780, Benson and Bhashyam Ayyangar, JJ., observed as follows: "it is only reasonable and proper that in computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application for execution of a decree, the time during which the attaching decree-holder prosecutes a suit under section 283, or during which execution of the decree or a portion of it has been stayed by injunction or otherwise, should be excluded" (at p. 783).

New.

Clause 18.—The addition of this clause was recommended in the Civil Procedure Bill of 1903. In their report the Select Committee observed as follows:

"In proposing an additional section (16A) we have acted on the view that the purpose of clause 424 (section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure) is to give notice and facilitate

compromise, but not to shorten the period of limitation. Where, for example, the period of limitation is only thirty days, the deduction of two months on account of notice negatives the right of suit."

Clause 21.—There is a conflict between the Madras High Court and the other High Courts on the question whether the provisions of section 19 apply to applications for execution of decrees; the Madras High Court has answered the question in the negative; *Rama* v. *Venkatu*, I. L. R. 5 Mad. 171 F. B.; *Sreenivasa* v. *Bonuswamy*, I. L. R. 28 Mad. 40; and the other High Courts have answered it in the affirmative: *Trimbak* v. *Kashinath*, I. L. R. 22 Bom. 722, 727; *Venkatrao* v. *Bijesing*, I. L. R. 10 Bom. 108; *Ram v. Jakur*, I. L. R. 8 Cal. 716; *Toree* v. *Mahomed*, I. L. R. 9 Cal. 730; *Norendra* v. *Bhupendra*, I. L. R. 23 Cal. 374, 387; *Ramhit* v. *Satgur*, I. L. R. 3 All. 247 F. B.; *Janki* v. *Ghulam*, I. L. R 5 All. 201; *Fateh* v. *Gopal*, I. L. R. 7 All. 424; *Mahomed* v. *Payag*, I. L. R. 10 All. 228; *Bhagat* v. *Chint*, Punj Record No. 28 of 1885; *Bhagabutty* v. *Ashutosh*, 8 C. W. N. 470. Section 19.

It may be observed that under section 8, 37 & 38 Vict., c. 57, the right to take proceedings to enforce a judgment may be saved by acknowledgment or payment: *Jay* v. *Johnstone*, 1893, 1 Q. B., p. 25, on appeal, p. 189, where at p. 190, Lindley, L J., opened his judgment with the following remark: "The question raised by this appeal is a very important one, namely, whether proceedings can be taken to enforce a judgment after twelve years, there having been no payment or acknowledgment in the meantime."

The proposed amendment is intended to make it clear that the provisions of the clause apply to applications for the execution of decrees.

Clause 22.—The expression "produce of land" may not include rent paid by tenants in occupation of the land. [See *Ummer* v. *Abdul*, I. L. R. 2 Mad 165]. The proposed amendment will remove the doubt. Section 20.

There is a conflict between the Calcutta and the Madras High Court on the one hand and the Allahabad High Court on the other on the question whether the word "debt" in this section includes what may be called a judgment-debt; the Calcutta and the Madras High Court answering the question in the negative: *Kader Bux v. Gour*, 6 C. W. N. 766; *Periasami* v. *Krishna*, I. L. R. 25 Mad. 431, 442; *Kuppu* v. *Rengu*, I. L. R. 27 Mad. 608; *Srinivasa* v. *Ponnu*, I. L. R. 28 Mad. 40, and the cases of *Kally* v. *Heera*, I. L. R. 2 Cal. 468, and *Mungal* v. *Shama*, I. L. R. 4 Cal. 708, decided under sections 20 and 21 of Act IX of 1871; and the Allahabad High Court answering it in the affirmative: *Roshan* v. *Mata*, I. L. R. 26 All. 36; *Janki v. Ghulam*, I. L. R. 5 All. 201; *Ramhit* v. *Satgur*, I. L. R. 3 All 247; *Muhamad* v. *Payag*, I. L. R. 16 All. 228; *Ashanullah* v. *Dakkhina*, I. L. R. 27 All. 575. It seems that acknowledgments and payments should in this respect have the same effect, and it may be observed that under section 8, 37 & 38 Vict., c. 57. a payment would save the right to take proceedings to enforce a judgment; *Jay* v. *Johnston* (1893), 1 Q. B. 189.

The explanation is added to remove this conflict.

Clause 23 (1).—There is a conflict of authority on the question whether a guardian of a minor is an agent within the meaning of these sections. In *Tilluck* v. *Chutta*, I. L. R. 26 All. 598, it was held that a payment made by a natural guardian of certain minors of interest due on a bond executed by their deceased father did not meet the requirements of section 20; in *Wajibun* v. *Kadir*, I. L. R. 13 Cal. 292, it was held that an acknowledgment given by the natural guardian of a minor was not enough to give the creditor a fresh period of limitation, and the same view was taken in *Maharana* v. *Vadilal*, I. L.R. 20 Bom. 61. On the other hand, in *Annapaganda* v. *Sanga*, I. L. R. 26 Bom. 221 F. B., it was held that a payment made or acknowledgment given by a guardian appointed under Act VIII of 1890, if it was within the powers of the guardian under section 27 of the Act, would be sufficient; payment made by such a guardian who had borrowed money on a bond for the benefit of the minor was held to be a good payment under section 20; *Norendra* v. *Raicharan*, I. L. R. 29 Cal. 647; and an acknowledgment made in the course of certain execution proceedings by the pleader of a minor judgment-debtor was held to be within the requirements of section 19 in *Narendra* v. *Bhupendra*, I. L. R. 23 Cal. 374, at p. 387; and in *Sobhanadri* v. *Sriramulu*, I. L. R. 17 Mad. 221, an acknowledgment made by a natural guardian was held to meet the requirements of section 19. In *Beti Maharani* v. *Collector of Etawa*, I. L. R. 17 All. 198 P.C., an acknowledgment made by the Court of Wards on behalf of a person who had been declared disqualified on her own application was held to be sufficient; it may be doubted, however, whether such a disqualified proprietor is a person under disability in the same sense as a minor or an idiot or an insane person. New.

It may be observed that acknowledgments and payments made by guardians and managers are almost always made for some benefit to the estate of the person under disability, *e.g.*, to avert an impending suit; it would be manifestly unfair, after a creditor has, at the request of the guardian, accepted a payment or an acknowledgment and refrained from suing at once, to allow the minor afterwards to say that the creditor's remedy has become barred.

The addition of this sub-clause will remove the conflict.

Clause 24.—The proposed amendment is recommended in the fourth schedule annexed to the Civil Procedure Code Bill, 1907. In the notes annexed to their report, the Special Committee made the following observation with reference to this amendment: Section 22.

"The Committee have amended section 22 of the Limitation Act to supply an omission which has been noticed by the High Courts, namely, the absence of any provision with

regard to a devolution of interest *pendente lite* where it takes place otherwise than by reason of death. The section as amended will include not only cases in which a devolution of interest takes place *pendente lite* owing to death but also to other cases in which such devolution occurs."

Section 26. It is also proposed to save cases where a plaintiff has been made a defendant or *vice versâ* from the operation of this clause: *Jibanti* v. *Gokul*, I. L. R. 19 Cal. 760; *Khaden* v. *Rama*, I. L. R. 17 Mad. 12.

Clause 28.—A clause has been added to provide a rule for the acquisition of easements against the Government.

It is the last clause of section 15 of the Indian Easements Act, V of 1882. There is a conflict on the question whether section 26 applies against the Government. In *Arsan* v. *Rakhal*, I.L.R. 10 Cal. 214, 219, Garth, C. J., went on the assumption that it did; whereas in *Secretary of State* v. *Mathura Bai*, I. L R. 14 Bom. 213, and *Viresa* v. *Tattaya*, I. L. R. 8 Mad. 467, it has been held that it does not.

Sixty years is the period of limitation applicable against the Government.

Illustration (*b*) has been omitted as it has been pointed out that it goes beyond the terms of the section which does not require "actual user": *Koylas* v. *Pudao*, I. L. R. 7 Cal. 132.

This illustration does not occur under section 15 of the Indian Easements Act, V of 1882.

Sections 1, 2 and 6. *Clause 31.*—Portions of section 2 have been omitted as unnecessary, having regard to the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897, section 6 (*a*), (*c*), and section 8.

Sub-clause (2) (*b*).—The Madras Regulation, VI of 1831, has been repealed except as to the scheduled districts in Madras by the Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act (Mad. Act III, 1895. This Act, however, clearly provides special rules of limitation for suits, appeals and applications, making certain sections of the Limitation Act applicable thereto. Sub-clause (1) (*b*) will therefore save the periods prescribed by this Act from being altered or affected by anything herein contained and it need not be specifically mentioned.

Sub-clause (3).—The sections of the Act corresponding to clauses 28 and 29 of the Bill were repealed by the Indian Easements Act, V of 1882, in the Provinces to which it applies; this sub-clause is added to provide that these provisions of the Bill shall not affect the Easements Act.

New. *Clause 32.*—This clause provides for cases in respect of which the period of limitation has been shortened by the Bill. It proceeds on the lines of the last clause in section 2 of the Act (now repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891).

New. *Clause 33* (*1*).—The Privy Council has held in the recent case of *Vasudeva* v. *Srinivasa*, 11 C. W. N. 1005, that article 147 (providing a period of sixty years) is applicable only to suits on English mortgages, and that suits on all other mortgages are governed by the twelve years rule contained in article 132. Previous to this decision, the law, as laid down in the decisions of the High Courts of Bombay, Madras and Allahabad, was that article 147 applied to every suit by a mortgagee in which he asked either for foreclosure or for sale: *Motiram* v. *Vital*, I. L. R. 13 Bom. 90 F. B.; *Datto* v. *Vithu*, I. L. R. 20 Bom. 408 F. B.; *Narayana* v. *Venkata*, I. L. R. 25 Mad. 220 F. B.; *Shib* v. *Ganga*, I. L. R. 6 All. 551 F. B.

The result has been that in the said territories a large number of mortgage-suits for which the period of limitation had hitherto been believed to be sixty years would be found to be barred by limitation.

This sub-clause is meant to provide for these suits; as also for the continuance of pending suits.

New. *Clause 33* (*2*).—This sub-clause is proposed to provide for the restoration of suits of the description mentioned above which have been dismissed on the ground of limitation since the date of the Privy Council decision. It proceeds on the lines of section 12, Act XXIII of 1861.

Section 2. *Clause 34 and Schedule III.*—The Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the several general enactments amending it are proposed to be repealed.

Notes on schedules.

SCHEDULE I.

This is Schedule II of the Act. The existing numbering has been retained as far as possible.

Article 5. *Article 5.*—This amendment has been proposed in the fourth schedule of the Civil Procedure Code Bill, 1907. Clause 128 (*f*) of the Civil Procedure Code Bill proposes to authorize the framing of rules extending the summary procedure to the trial of suits other than suits on negotiable instruments.

Article 11. *Article 11.*—The article is proposed to be amended so as to provide for all cases in which the Civil Procedure Code Bill proposes to give a right of suit to challenge orders passed in proceedings relating to resistance and obstruction to the delivery of possession of property to a decree-holder or to a purchaser of property sold in execution of a decree and to dispossession in such delivery of possession.

Article 33 has been divided in order to preserve the numbering of the present Act.

Article 34 of the Act is proposed to be omitted.

A wife, even if a minor, should not be looked upon by the law as a chattel and an object of possession. The Civil Procedure Bill of 1907 has left out the provision relating to a decree for the recovery of a wife (O. XXI, r. 32).

Article 35 of the Act is also proposed to be omitted.

The scope of this article is very limited. It does not apply to cases arising under the Indian Divorce Act. The Allahabad High Court has held that it does not apply to Hindus or Muhammadans, as their personal law does not require an antecedent demand to sustain a suit for restitution of conjugal rights, nor make restitution unenforceable against a minor, and it has further held that the withholding of conjugal rights by either party is a continuing wrong, and that a claim for restitution cannot be barred by limitation: *Binda* v. *Kaunsilia*, I. L. R. 13 All. 126, 146. The same view was taken in *Bai Sari* v. *Saukla*, I. L. R. 16 Bom. 714. These views have been so far modified by the rulings of the Calcutta and Madras High Courts and by the later rulings of the Bombay High Court as to make the article applicable to Hindus and Muhammadans in cases of suits preceded by demand and refusal as mentioned in the third column: *Dhunjibhoy* v. *Hirabai*, I. L. R. 25 Bom. 644 F. B.; *Asirunnissa* v. *Buzloo*, I. L. R. 34 Cal. 79; *Saravanai* v. *Poovayi*, I. L. R. 28 Mad. 436. The operation of the article may be easily avoided by a party if he simply refrains from making a demand which, it may be noted, is not under the Hindu or Muhammadan law necessary to give rise to a cause of action. It is a very usual thing in Hindu and Muhammadan families for a wife to go and stay with her parents or brothers and the effect of this article is that if owing to any domestic quarrel the wife should in a fit of temper refuse to return, the husband would be compelled to take the matter into Court within two years.

Article 44.—The article is proposed to be amended so as to be applicable to all transfers of property. Article 44.

It has been held in one case that the word sale does not include a mortgage or a lease: *Ramausar* v. *Raghubar*, I. L. R. 5 All. 490.

Article 60.—There is conflict on the question whether money deposited with a banker is a loan or a deposit. Article 60.

In *Issur* v. *Jiban*, I. L. R. 16 Cal. 25, Wilson, J., held that it is a deposit and not a loan within the meaning of article 59.

In *Ichha* v. *Natha*, I. L. R. 13 Bom. 338, it was held that a deposit with a banker is ordinarily a loan.

In *Dharam* v. *Ganga*, 4 All. Law Journal, 628, it has been held that ordinary dealings between native bankers and their customers are matters of loan within the meaning of article 59.

In *Manchaji* v. *Dorabji*, I. L. R. 19 Bom. 775 and *Perundavi* v. *Nammalvar*, I. L. R. 18 Mad. 390, at p. 394, it was held that whether a particular transaction was a loan or a deposit would depend on the facts of each case.

The amendment suggested would bring the law into conformity with the view taken by ordinary men of business in this country.

Article 99.—It was held in *Patabhi* v. *Ramayya*, I. L. R. 20 Mad. 23, that this article could not apply to a case where not the *whole* but only a *part* of the money due under a joint decree was realized from the plaintiff by the sale of his property by the Court and that it was doubtful whether such a case fell under article 61 or under the general article 120. Article 99.

In *Raja of Vizianagram* v. *Raja Satrucherla*, I. L. R. 26 Mad. 686, at p. 716, Bhashyam Ayyangar, J., pointed out that a strictly grammatical and literal interpretation of this article would lead to anomalous if not absurd consequences, and observed that he would be strongly inclined to read the section as if after the words "had paid" there were the words "on account of". He held that each time that an amount is paid by or levied from the party seeking contribution in excess of his share, he has a right of suit for contribution in respect of such payment. Referring to this case, Stanley, C. J., in *Ibn Hasan* v. *Brijbhukan*, I. L. R. 26 All. 407, observed as follows: "It seems to me very questionable whether the learned Judge has not taken too great a liberty of interpolation with the article in question"—p. 425.

The question whether the word "paid" in article 100 of Act IX of 1871 (which corresponded to the present article 99) covered a case where money was realized by the sale of plaintiff's property was left in doubt by Mitter and Maclean, JJ., in *Fuckoruddin* v. *Mohima*, I. L. R. 4 Cal. 529.

The amendments proposed would meet the points indicated above.

Article 111.—The amendment proposed will make it clear that this article is applicable only to suits to enforce the personal liability of the purchaser. Article 111.

It has been held by the High Courts of Bombay, Madras and Allahabad that a suit by an unpaid vendor to enforce his charge on the land for the unpaid purchase-money is governed by article 132 and not by this article: *Chunilal* v. *Bai Jetha*, I. L. R. 22 Bom. 846; *Virachand* v. *Kumaji*, I. L. R. 18 Bom. 48; *Har* v. *Muhamdi*, I. L. R. 21 All. 454; *Ramakrishna* v. *Subrahmania*, I. L. R. 29 Mad. 305 F. B., overruling *Natesan* v. *Soundra*, I. L. R. 21 Mad. 141, and *Avuthala* v *Dayumma*, I. L. R. 24 Mad. 233.

Article 116.—It is proposed to amend this article so as to exclude from its operation suits for arrears of rent payable under a registered lease. Article 116.

There is conflict on the question whether a suit for arrears of rent due under a Registered lease is governed by this article or by article 110 which provides three years for

suits for arrears of rent. The Calcutta High Court has held that such suits, if not governed by the Bengal Tenancy Act (that is, if the rent is not due in respect of agricultural lands) would come under article 116 and not under article 110: *Umesh* v. *Adarmoni*, I. L. R. 15 Cal. 221; *Raneegunge Coal Company* v. *Jadunath*, I. L. R. 19 Cal. 489; suits for rent due under a registered contract are also held to be governed by article 116 by the Madras High Court: *Vythilinga* v. *Thetchama*, I. L. R. 3 Mad. 76. The Allahabad High Court has however held that such suits are governed by article 110, which specifically deals with suits for arrears of rent: *Ramnarain* v. *Kamta*, I. L. R. 26 All. 138.

The ruling of the Calcutta and Madras High Courts would reduce the scope of article 110 to cases of tenancies for a term not exceeding one year and monthly tenancies, as all other tenancies must be created by registered instruments.

Article 118. *Article 118.*—The amendment is proposed to remove a conflict of authority, and it adopts the view taken by Bhashyam Ayyangar, J., in *Chiruvolu* v. *Chiruvolu*, I. L. R. 29 Mad. 390.

In a suit to set aside an adoption where but for the adoption the estate would be in a Hindu female a remote reversioner has been held to claim through the presumptive reversioner in the following cases:—*Ayyadori* v. *Solai*, I. L. R. 24 Mad. 405; *Chiruvolu* v. *Chiruvolu*, I. L. R. 29 Mad. 390 F B.; *Harnath* v. *Mandil*, I. L. R., 27 Cal. 379, at p. 403; *Srinivasa* v. *Hanmant*, I. L. R. 24 Bom. 260, at p. 266; *Siddheswar v. Sham Chand*, 23 W. R. 285 (decided under Act IX of 1871); *Mrinomoyee* v. *Bhoobun*, 23 W. R. 42 (decided under Act XIV of 1859).

The contrary view has been taken in the following cases:—*Abinash* v. *Harinath*, I. L. R. 32 Cal. 62, at p. 71; *Bagwanta* v. *Sukhi*, I. L. R. 22 All. 33, at pp. 44, 45.

In the case of *Chirnvolu* v. *Chirnvolu*, I. L. R. 29 Mad. 390 F. B., however, the Court observed that in suits relating to the alienations by a qualified owner (such as a Hindu widow) the presumptive reversioner cannot, on the current of authority, be held to represent remote reversioners (at p. 411). The conflict therefore is limited to suits relating to adoption.

Article 163. *Article 163.*—The amendment is recommended by the Special Committee on the Civil Procedure Code Bill, 1907.

Article 166. *Article 166.*—The amendment is recommended by the same Committee. In the notes on Schedules annexed to their report they observe as follows:

"The Code [s. 312] contemplates the confirmation of a sale of immoveable property immediately on the expiration of the thirty days allowed by article 166 of the Limitation Schedule. But the period allowed for an application to set aside a sale on the ground that the judgment-debtor had no saleable interest therein is sixty days [article 172]. The result is that in some Provinces the confirmation of a sale is delayed for sixty days; whilst in other Provinces, sales which have been already confirmed are liable to be set aside. The Committee think that in the matter of limitation an application under section 313 should be brought into line with an application under section 312, and they therefore propose to repeal article 172 and to amend article 166 so as to include applications under section 313."

Article 171. *Articles 171, 172.*—Article 171 of the Act has been broken up into these two articles. References to the sections have been omitted and words have been added to describe the order of dismissal referred to.

Article 172 of the Act is omitted from the Bill. [*Vide* notes on article 166.]

Article 174 of the Act is omitted as it has been repealed by the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, with effect from the 1st January, 1908.

Articles 175A, 175B, 175C. *Articles 176, 177.*—These two articles have been substituted for the three articles in the Act. Article 177 is recommended by the Special Committee of 1907.

Article 177. *Article 179.*—In article 177 of the Act the description of the application intended to be governed by it does not seem to be accurate.

Section 598 of the Code deals with the application to be made by an intending appellant; section 603 deals with the admission of the appeal. Section 598 requires that the application should pray for a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal; section 603 does not require that any application should be made for the admission of the appeal.

It may be noted that the word *may* in section 603 of the present Code has been replaced by the word *shall* in O. XLIV, r. 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure Bill, 1907.

Article 179. *Article 181, third column, clause 2.*—There is conflict on the question whether, where an appeal has been withdrawn, time would run from the date of withdrawal of the appeal or from the date of the original decree.

In *Peria* v. *Lakshmi*, I. L. R. 30 Mad. 1. F. B., it has been held by the Madras High Court that in case of an appeal which has been withdrawn time should run from the date of the order of the Appellate Court dismissing the appeal on such withdrawal.

The Bombay High Court has on the other hand held that when an appeal is withdrawn time would run from the date of the original decree: *Abdul* v. *Moidin*, I. L. R. 22 Bom. 500, at p. 506.

New. *Article 181, third column, clause 4.*—There is conflict on the question whether when a decree has been amended time for an application for execution would run from the date of the decree or from the date of the amendment.

In *Kali Prasanna* v. *Lal Mohan*, I. L. R. 25 Cal. 258, the application for amendment (to include in the decree certain costs which had been awarded by the judgment) was regarded as an application for review; the same view was taken in *Venkata* v. *Venkata*, I. L. R. 24 Mad. 25, where the application was to amend the amount of costs entered in decree; and in *Amar* v. *Asad*, I. L. R. 32 Cal. 908, it was held that time would run from the date of amendment as the amended decree was the final decree to be executed.

The Allahabad High Court on the other hand has held that an application under section 206 of the Code of Civil Procedure to amend a decree so as to bring it into conformity with the judgment is not an application for review, and that time will run from the date of the decree as originally drawn up: *Ahsan* v. *Dakkhini*, I. L. R. 27 All. 575; *Kallu* v. *Fahiman*, I. L. R. 13 All. 124; *Muhammad* v. *Muhammad*, I. L. R. 17 All. 39; and *Daya* v. *Nanhi*, I. L. R. 20 All. 304.

Article 181, third column, clause 6.—There is conflict on the question whether the date referred to in this clause is the date of the order of the Court directing notice to issue or the date on which the notice actually issues from the Court, some time being usually taken in the drawing up and signing of the notice.

The Calcutta and the Madras High Courts have held that the date of actual issue is meant: *Kedareswar* v. *Mohin*, 6 C. W. N. 656; *Ratan* v. *Deb*, 10 C. W. N. 303; *Cheruvath* v. *Nerath*, I. L. R. 30 Mad. 30.

The Bombay and the Allahabad High Courts have held that where notice has been issued time would run from the date of the Court's order to issue the notice: *Govind* v. *Dada*, I. L. R. 28 Bom. 416; *Damoda* v. *Sonaji*, I. L. R. 27 Bom. 622; *Udit* v. *Rampertab*, 1 All. W. N. 147.

SCHEDULE II.

This schedule specifies the territories in which previous to the recent decision of the Privy Council (11 C. W. N. 1005) the law was held to be that the period of limitation for every suit by a mortgagee, whether he asked for foreclosure or for sale, was sixty years as provided by article 147 and not twelve years as provided by article 132.

The list is not exhaustive as it is not definitely known whether there are not other Provinces or Districts where the same view of the law prevailed.

SCHEDULE III.

The enactments proposed to be repealed are specified in this schedule.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 3rd January, 1908.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt. C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Maung-Bah-Too, K.S.M.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Drew.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, the Hon'ble MR. ISMAY, the Hon'ble MAUNG-BAH-TOO, the Hon'ble MR. DREW, the Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR, and the Hon'ble MR. MERK took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN LIMITATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS said:—"My Lord, the title of the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce appears to be somewhat ambitious. It is the 'Indian Limitation Act', and it might be assumed from that title that this Council was to be asked to embark on a general amendment of the Law of Limitation. I desire at the outset to make it clear that there is no such intention. The Bill is intended primarily to remedy a hardship caused by a recent decision of the Privy Council to which I will return in a moment; to make some amendments ancillary to the Code of Civil Procedure Bill which is now before this Council and which, it is hoped, will be shortly passed into law; and in addition to amalgamate in one enactment the various Acts through which the law is at present scattered. For the rest the amendments are, as is believed, of an unimportant character directed solely to clearing up points as to which there exists a conflict between the various High Courts. The Bill makes no other changes in the law.

"For some years past there has been a difference of opinion as to the period of time within which suits to enforce payment of money secured by mortgages other than English mortgages might be brought: some High Courts have held that the period was sixty years and that the case was governed by Article 147; other High Courts have held that Article 132 applied and that the time was twelve years. The result has been that the law has differed in different Provinces: in some Provinces the sixty years' rule prevailed: in others twelve years was the time allowed. The Privy Council have now decided that the latter view is correct and that the period of limitation for suits of this character all over India is twelve years and no more. This result has caused considerable hardship in the territories within which the sixty years' rule had prevailed. Suits for the enforcement of mortgages which before the decision of the Privy Council would have been within time, have been and must be dismissed by Courts on the ground that they are barred by limitation: and claims under a still larger number of mortgages have become unenforceable owing to the construction now put upon the Statute. Mortgagees relied and were entitled to rely on the view of the law taken by the High Courts of their respective Provinces, and it does not seem fair that they should lose their rights merely because that view has now turned out to be incorrect. The Government of India are of opinion that some provision should be made to meet these cases and the Bill accordingly proposes that suits in the Provinces in which the sixty

years' rule prevailed, may be brought within two years from the passing of the Bill: it also provides for the continuance of pending suits and for the restoration of suits which have been dismissed on the ground of limitation since the date of the Privy Council decision.

"Further amendments, my Lord, are required, as I have said, to make the law of limitation conform to the new proposals in regard to civil procedure. The two Statutes are to some extent interwoven and it is not possible to amend the one without making necessary some amendments in the other. Such of these amendments as are matters of substance have been recommended either by the Select Committee of 1903 or by the Special Committee of 1907 and have been already discussed in connection with the Code of Civil Procedure Bill. Some objection has been taken to the definition of 'moveable property', a definition recommended by the Select Committee of 1903, and that objection will be carefully considered. The other amendments of substance are not, as is thought, of a contentious character. Beyond these, the changes are mere matters of form.

"Another class of amendments is that necessitated by differences entertained by various High Courts as to the construction of the present Act. I have already made reference to one difference which the Privy Council have now finally determined, but there are other cases in which similar conflicts exist, conflicts which may result in the same sort of hardship. It seems most desirable to take an early opportunity of ending these conflicts by legislation. It is believed that the amendments required raise no general questions of importance.

"Other changes in the existing periods of limitation have been suggested to the Government of India but have been rejected on the ground that they raise questions of principle and for that reason, even if beneficial in themselves, are not within the scope of this Bill; such for instance are proposals for the reduction of the period of limitation now given by Articles 145, 146 and 147 of the existing Act. The tendency of modern legislation is beyond doubt to shorten the time of limitation and on general principles that is a result to be desired. But in India we must proceed slowly: changes of the law in these respects are apt to create hardship and in many matters, especially in those relating to land, Western legislation is not a safe precedent for India Moreover we have in this as in other questions to take into account the great difference in practice in the various Provinces. It has been suggested for instance that the period of 60 years allowed under the existing law for suits for redemption should be curtailed and that, following English law, one uniform period should be enacted for all mortgage suits: a suggestion which has the support of high authority. But it is clear that in India any such change would have far-reaching results and that however desirable in some Provinces it would be altogether opposed to the habits of the people in others. This is an illustration of the sort of difference to which I have referred. I mention these matters in passing, because they have been the subject of some discussion in connection with the present Bill, but they are not material to the motion before the Council; for the Bill is intended to be restricted and will, I think, be found to be restricted to minor amendments for the most part of a non-contentious character.

"My Lord, if the amendments to which I have called attention were alone in print this Bill would be of small dimensions but it has been thought desirable to take this opportunity of reprinting the present Limitation Act with the amendments which have been made in it from time to time by the Legislature since 1877 and those now proposed. There are no less than eleven amending Acts already on the Statute-book, and it is from every point of view desirable to substitute one enactment for the twelve, or if this Bill were passed in the form of an amending Bill only, for the thirteen, in which the law would otherwise be contained. Our Statute-book, if I may use that expression for convenience though it is not accurate in fact, is full of amending Acts: there are some 350 Acts of general application and of these about 120 are amending Acts, many of them making but trifling changes, altering a few words or perhaps a clause or two. The result is that our collection of Statutes has become confused and complicated, and that it is increasingly difficult for those

who have to refer to it to find the law with accuracy. The Government of India from time to time issue copies of Acts as amended up to date, but these copies have no authority and the amending volumes are themselves the sources of some confusion. It seems desirable therefore, when opportunity offers, to consolidate Acts, that is, to reprint them as amended, repealing the amending Acts in the manner proposed in the present case and so to simplify the Statute-book. 'Consolidation' is a long word, but in this connection it means reprinting and nothing more.

"A draft Bill containing the amendments now before this Council and some others put forward for discussion but not adopted, was circulated to Local Governments and others some two months since: but owing to a misunderstanding which has only recently come to my notice an altogether insufficient interval was allowed for replies. I have to express my regrets to those consulted that this was so. These criticisms with which we are favoured on our legislative proposals are of the utmost value and it would be most unwise for this Council to pass any Act such as this until it had been sufficiently discussed. The Bill as now before this Council is not, as I have said, of a contentious character, but adequate opportunity for discussion must be given before it is passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said:—"The object of this Bill is to give effect to the recommendation of the Excise Commission that the import duty on imported beer and the excise duty on beer made in India should be raised from one anna to two annas a gallon. The present rates have never been altered since they were imposed in 1863 and 1890, respectively. They do not act as a check on consumption. In 1889 the imports were about 3 million gallons, while the breweries in the country turned out about 5 millions. Last year these amounts had risen to about 5 millions and nearly 6 millions, respectively. The Excise Committee found that beer drinking by the native population was on the increase in Madras and Bangalore, and probably also in Burma, and that a commencement of such consumption had recently been observed in parts of Northern India and in Sind. Moreover, beer which is valued at more than Re. 1-4 a gallon, when taxed at one anna a gallon, pays less in proportion to its value than it would do under the ordinary tariff rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. This preferential treatment of alcoholic liquors cannot be defended.

"The Bill raises the tariff rate on imported beer to two annas a gallon. The excise-duty will be raised to a similar figure by Local Governments under their Excise laws.

"I may add that under the term 'beer' I include the other liquors which are classed with it in Schedule III of the Tariff Act, namely, ale and porter, cider and other fermented liquors."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business to enable the Bill to be passed at the

present sitting of the Council. He said :—" This is the usual practice in connection with Tariff measures and is obviously necessary. The intention is that the enhanced duty should come into force at once."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

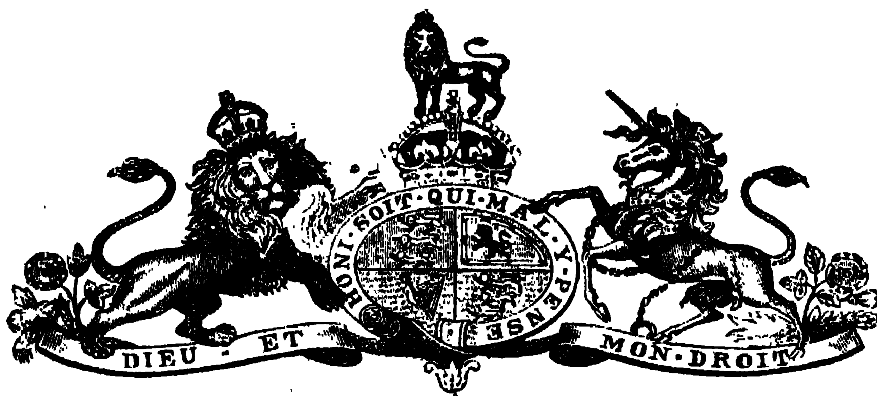
The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 17th January, 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA:
The 3rd January, 1908.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8hrs., on Thursday, the 2nd January 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

A cold weather depression which gave rain in Persia on the 25th December, entered north-west India on the 28th and intensified during the next day. It gave light precipitation in parts of Kashmir and Baluchistan on the 30th and disappeared on the 1st January. Weather became slightly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay on the 2nd and rain fell at a few stations in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Burma.—There was no rain and skies were almost clear. Temperature was normal in Upper Burma and in Lower Burma it was normal or in excess.

North-east India including Orissa.—No rain was reported and skies were clear except for light cloud at a few stations in Assam on the 31st December. Minimum temperature was low in parts of the western districts, but apart from this, temperature conditions were normal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light cloud appeared in parts of the division on the 29th and 30th December, but skies were clear on the remaining days of the week. Weather was slightly warmer than usual during the day time in the United Provinces on the 1st and night temperature was on the whole somewhat in defect especially during the first three days.

North-west India.—The depressions entering India from the west, gave light precipitation in parts of Kashmir and Baluchistan on the 30th and cloud over the greater part of the division except on the 31st December and 1st January when skies were almost clear.

Temperature rose with the approach of the first depression and fell in its rear, but the departures from the normal were not large except in Baluchistan on the 30th when the maximum averaged ten degrees in defect.

The Peninsula.—The only rainfall reported was on the 2nd January when a few light falls occurred in the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded in south-east Madras on that day, but during the remainder of the week they were clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature in the day time was normal, at night it was lower than usual in parts of the division and normal elsewhere.

The rainfall of the past week was insignificant, the largest average fall being only 0·2 inches in Baluchistan. For the whole period from the 29th November to the 2nd January rainfall is in excess by 20 per cent. or more at the stations in the Bay in Burma, north-east India excluding eastern Bengal, Hyderabad South, Mysore and on the north of the east Coast and is in defect in most of the remaining divisions; the largest actual deficiency being 4·0 inches in south-east Madras.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 2nd January 1908			Rainfall data from 29th November 1907 to 2nd January 1908.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal: This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal: Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0·1	0·6	−0·5	13·7	7·7	+ 6·0	+ 78	+ 92
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·0	0·3	+ 1·7	+567	+567
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·5	0·4	+ 1·1	+275	+275
Assam	0	0·1	−0·1	0·9	0·5	+ 0·4	+ 80	+125
Eastern Bengal	0	0	0	0·3	0·3	0	0	0
Bengal	0	0	0	0·6	0·2	+ 0·4	+200	+200
Orissa	0	0	0	1·0	0·4	+ 0·6	+150	+150
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	−0·1	1·5	0·2	+ 1·3	+650	+1400
Bihar	0	0	0	0·2	0·1	+ 0·1	+100	+100
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·3	− 0·3	−100	−100
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	0	0·5	− 0·5	−100	−100
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	−0·3	0	0·7	− 0·7	−100	−100
Punjab, South-west	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·4	− 0·4	−100	−100
Kashmir	0	0·2	−0·2	0	0·6	− 0·6	−100	−100
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·4	− 0·4	−100	−100
Baluchistan	0·2	0·2	0	0·2	0·9	− 0·7	− 78	−100
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·2	− 0·2	−100	−100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·3	− 0·3	−100	−100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·2	0·4	− 0·2	− 50	− 50
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	0·5	− 0·4	− 80	− 75
Berar	0	0·2	−0·2	0·6	0·7	− 0·1	− 14	+ 20
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0·5	0·5	0	0	+ 25
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·4	− 0·1	− 25	0
Konkan	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·1	− 0·1	−100	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	− 0·1	− 33	− 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	0·3	− 0·1	− 33	0
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0·3	0	+ 0·3	∞	∞
Mysore	0	0	0	0·6	0·3	+ 0·3	+100	+100
Malabar	0	0·2	−0·2	1·9	2·0	− 0·1	− 5	+ 6
Madras, South-east	0·1	0·9	− 0·8	3·0	7·0	− 4·0	− 57	− 52
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	−0·1	0·4	0·7	− 0·3	− 43	− 33
Madras Coast, North	0	0·2	−0·2	3·3	1·4	+ 1·9	+136	+175

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

SIMLA;
The 2nd January 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th December 1907.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in Mandalay; elsewhere there was no rain. Reaping of autumn rice is progressing satisfactorily. Cultivation of miscellaneous winter crops continues. Crop prospects are good in Lower Burma and generally fair in Upper Burma, though poor in parts for want of rain. The price of paddy is practically stationary, but considerably above normal.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight rain fell in Mymensingh, Chittagong, Tippera, Noakhali, Rangpur, the Naga Hills and Sibsagar. Harvesting of winter rice, plucking of cotton, cultivation of spring crops and pruning of tea are in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair to good. Prices of common rice have fallen in ten; and have risen in four districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—Throughout the Province the weather has been cold but seasonable. The harvesting of winter rice still continues, but has been completed in one or two districts. In Bihar and Orissa pressing of sugarcane is in full swing and prospects have improved. Where irrigation is possible the sowing of spring crops has been completed. In Darbhanga mustard is in flower. The prospects of the spring crop have improved in the Presidency Division. In Chota Nagpur and Orissa they are reported to be fair, but in Bihar the crop is suffering greatly for want of rain. The prospects of the *dalua* rice crop in Orissa are fair. The outturn of winter rice is very poor. In the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Balasore, Ranchi, Palamau and the Chilka tracts of Puri the stocks are reported to be insufficient. There is scarcity of fodder in the Katwa thana of Burdwan and in the Jamui sub-division of Monghyr and of water in the north of Murshidabad and the Dumraon thana of Shahabad. Scarcity is anticipated in Nadia, Murshidabad, the Katra and Raipur thanas of Bankura, the Manjhi and Darauli thanas of Saran, Balasore, the Chilka tracts of Puri, Ranchi, Palamau and portions of Hazaribagh, and at the end of the cold season if no rain falls in Birbhum, Jessore and the Bhabhua and Sassaram sub-divisions of Shahabad. Prices have risen slightly throughout Bihar, but have remained practically stationary in the other portions of the Province. Gratuitous relief has been given in the Kendrapara sub-division of Cuttack to 729 men, 1,533 women and 950 children. One test work has been opened and is attended by 167 men, 29 women and 21 children. Some gratuitous relief has been given in the neighbourhood of the Chilka lake in Puri.

The report received from the Feudatory States of Orissa for the week ending the 23rd December shows that no rain fell during the week. The harvesting of winter rice and the pressing of sugarcane continues. The outturn of rice varies in the different States from 50 to 75 per cent of a normal crop. The prospects of the spring crop are not good. Fodder and water are sufficient.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week and it is anxiously looked for Prices exceed scarcity rates and are rising in several districts. Markets are sufficiently stocked and importation of grain from the Punjab continues. The demand for labour is generally sufficient. The spring crop is still being sown and irrigated. Germination, except in Dehra Dun and Garhwal, is good. Cotton is being picked and sugarcane pressed. Slight injury from frost is reported to cotton, ***arhar*** and potatoes. Poppy is doing well. Agricultural stock is in fair condition but overworked. Fodder is dear and scarce. There is no marked increase in crime.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is increasing in extent and severity. Gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in the rest of the Lucknow Division, in the Mainpuri, Etah, Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Banda and Jhansi districts, and in the towns of the Allahabad district in addition to the areas mentioned in previous telegrams. The area affected comprises the Fyzabad Division north of the Gogra, the Lucknow Division and parts of the Allahabad, Rohilkhand, Agra, Benares and Kumaon Divisions. The health of those on relief is uniformly good. Relief measures are adequate and private charity is active. No wandering or influx of beggars is reported. The numbers on relief are:—on works 68,404; on gratuitous relief 32,928;

total 1,01,332. There are relief works in five and test works in ten districts. The districts with the largest number on relief are Gonda 22,643; Allahabad 22,099; Bahraich 15,619; Jalaun 9,832 and Mirzapur 9,089. Prices—Sitapur 8 and Jalaun 8½ seers; elsewhere prices are 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices of food grains are generally above scarcity rates except in Multan where they are between scarcity and warning rates; prices are still rising in many districts. The pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* are in progress; wheat and barley sowings on irrigated areas continue except in Delhi. The condition of irrigated crops is good to average and of unirrigated bad. The opium crop is below average in Lahore and Amritsar. The outturn of autumn crops and *toria* is average to below average. Unirrigated crops are withering in Hissar for want of rain. The sugarcane crop has been damaged by frost in Rohtak and Sialkot; rats are damaging the young crops in Ambala, Lahore and Gujranwala; grasshoppers are damaging crops in Lahore. Unirrigated crops have also been injured by white-ants in Ambala; *toria* has been damaged by *tela* in Shahpur. Cattle are suffering from over-work, cold and scarcity of fodder in Jullundur, Lahore and Sialkot; their condition is fair to poor in Shahpur. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Jhang, Multan and in parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is not available in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Lyallpur. The fodder supply is decreasing in Jullundur and getting dearer in Rohtak. The water-supply is insufficient in Delhi and Ambala.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops is poor on unirrigated areas and average on irrigated areas. Spring sowings are in progress on irrigated areas, but early rain is required to facilitate sowings on unirrigated areas. Sugarcane pressing continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts, and the outturn is fair. Water in canals is sufficient and fodder is procurable except in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan District where cattle are in poor condition. Prices still continue rising and are:—wheat 8⅞ to 12½; gram 11 to 12$\frac{13}{16}$; bajra 11⅞ to 14; maize 12$\frac{11}{16}$ to 18¾; and barley 13½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain *nil*. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—Wheat from 8½ to 15; and maize 10½ to 15 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair in irrigated and poor in other parts. Fodder is insufficient in Akhnur, Jammu, Bhimber, Samba, Ranbirsinghpura, Basohli, Udhampur and in the Kandi Circle of the Jasmirgarh tehsil. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. Rain is badly wanted.

Kashmir.—The weather is cold and disturbed. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Spring sowing continues in some places. Irrigated crops are on the whole fair; they are suffering for want of rain in Bharatpur and in the hilly and inferior lands in Kotah; elsewhere sowings have been generally raised. Cattle are generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient for the present. Food stocks are being imported. Prices have risen by nearly a seer in Dholpur; slightly in Bharatpur; and owing to imports have fallen in Jaisalmir. Elsewhere prices are unchanged. There is so far a sufficient demand for labour and the condition of the labouring classes is good.

Central India.—[Report not received.]

Central Provinces.—The weather continued clear and cold. No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost completed and threshing and winnowing continue. Picking of cotton is in progress. Spring crops are generally in good condition and fair in Damoh, Betul, Drug and Akola. Germination is reported unsatisfactory in Raipur. More rain is required in the Vindhyan districts. Germination of wheat, gram and *ringni juar* which were sown after the recent rains is reported to be successful in Nagpur; but that gram in the Chhindwara tahsil is partly unsatisfactory. *Til, tur Masur*, linseed and gram suffered from frost in Chhindwara, the Nerbudda Valley, and the Vindhyan districts; linseed has withered in parts of the Melghat taluk of the Amraoti District; wheat has been slightly damaged by disease in the Bharampur tahsil of the Nimar district. No insufficiency of work for labourers is reported anywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient but fodder is dear in Saugor; inadequate in Narsinghpur; and becoming scarce in the Darwha taluk of the Yeotmal district. The prices of staple food grains have remained stationary in Jubbulpore and in all districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions, but there was a rise in the prices of nearly all staples in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Chhindwara. Wheat became dearer

in Saugor and Seoni by 1 seer; by $\frac{3}{4}$ seer in Damoh; and by $\frac{1}{8}$ seer in Chhindwara. The price of wheat in Hoshangabad and *juar* in Buldana fell by $\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers respectively; *juar* became dearer in Chhindwara by 1 seer and $1\frac{3}{8}$ seers in Nimar. The price of gram rose by $2\frac{3}{4}$ seers in Nimar; by $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Hoshangabad; and by 1 seer to $\frac{1}{8}$ seer in Buldana, Saugor, Narsinghpur and Damoh.

Feudatory States.—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton were in full swing. The condition of spring crops is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Rice in Kawardha and Bastar became dearer by 1 seer.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Kanara, Satara and Kolhapur. Rain is generally needed for standing spring crops which are withering for want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, the Deccan and Bijapur; elsewhere crops are in good condition except for slight damage by grasshoppers in parts of Dharwar. Threshing of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Sind, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha. Spring sowing continues in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kanara and Nasik. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh and Sholapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is generally sufficient. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Sind, Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Kathiawar. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 30 to 43 per cent; in Gujarat 21 to 58 per cent; in the Konkan 22 to 32 per cent; in the Deccan 22 to 51 per cent; and in the Karnatak 28 to 63 per cent less than the normal. Prices are rising. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Sholapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. During the week 574 persons were employed on three test works in the Panch Mahals.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall received during the week was 12 cents. Some showers fell in five districts. Cause for anxiety regarding standing spring crops has been completely removed. The season will be a moderate one. Special famine measures are unnecessary. In limited areas, suspensions of revenue will probably be necessary and provision of labour on ordinary works later. Prices in districts show a downward tendency. Prices:—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$; coarse rice $6\frac{1}{4}$; and *juar* $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. In Hyderabad city *juar* is selling at $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The rice is due to the absence of yellow *juar* in the market. The highest price in districts is 9 seers per rupee in eight talukas.

Mysore.—No rain fell in any part of the Province. Prices of food grains have slightly fallen in Kolar and Hassan. Standing crops are in good condition. Crops are being harvested and prospects of the season are good, but rain is needed in parts of Bangalore and Mysore. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continued. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder are sufficient. Agricultural prospects are good.

Madras.—Rainfall fair in Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and South Canara; below average in Nellore, Madura, Malabar and Tanjore; and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts except Guntur, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madura are withering; and some in parts of Ganjam and Tanjore require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is generally sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan and Madura. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Nellore, Salem and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in seven; and has risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in four; and has risen in five. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in seven; and has risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in six; and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are fair generally except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan where more rain is required. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable.

Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal . .	66	...	66	217	3,212	3,429	+3,363
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	39,762	18,151	57,913	68,404	32,928	101,332	+43,419
Bombay . . .	552	...	552	574	...	574	+22
Total British Provinces.	40,380	18,151	58,531	69,195	36,140	105,335	+46,804
Native States.							
Central India States .	21,834	1,013	22,847	21,834	1,013	22,847	...
Total Native States	21,834	1,013	22,847	21,834	1,013	22,847	...
GRAND TOTAL .	62,214	19,164	81,378	91,029	37,153	128,182	+46,804

Note.—Last week's figures have been repeated for Central India as present week's figures have not been reported.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1908.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 28th December 1907, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	15	18
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	6	5
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	17	14
		Panch Mahals Districts	" "	1	...
		Rewakantha Agency	" "	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	22	12
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	...	...
		Mahikantha Agency	" "	11	5
		Palanpur "	" "	16	8
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	16	13
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	..
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawai "	. . . .	...	...
		Dhanu "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	. . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	. . . .	...	..
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	36	35
		Poona District	" "	25	:0
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	232	185
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	24	14
		West Khandesh "	"	1	1
		Nasik District	"	11	10
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	1	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal "		...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "		...	...
		Nagothna Port		...	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	5	4
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Visedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	...
		Malwan "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Deoagad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	12	10
		Belgaum "	"	157	119
		Hubli Town	"	2	2
		Dharwar "	"	11	8
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Bijapur District	"	...	3
		Kanara "	"	23	14
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	20	20
		Karachi District	"	7	4
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "		8	6
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	1(a)	2(a)
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Sholapur Agency		...	...
		Phaltan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Tuna "	Tuna-Anjar	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	" "	12	4
		Jukan Port	. .	...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Cambay State	"	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	1	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar "	"	4	2
		Mahuwa "	"	....	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	..
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	8	8
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	20	11
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	6	7
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	252	192
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	"	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P.& S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Dwarka Port		1	1
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Billimora Port		...	...
		Positra Port		...	...
		Kodinar "	B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Arambdha "		...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	102	67
		Satara Agency	S. M.	5	6
		Jath State	"	...	...
		Poona Agency		5	1
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	9	6
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	1,105	832

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" S. M.	2(a)	2(a)
		Salem District	"	26(c)	21(c)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	2	2
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	89(b)	67
		Kurnool "	" "	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura "	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Coimbatore	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	2	2
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris District	Madras	5	2
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari "	Madra	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Suouth Arcot District	"	...	...
		Nellore District	"	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	...
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
		Calicut "	Madras	...	...
		Sandur State		...	...
			TOTAL	126	96
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	32(d)	32(d)
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...

(a) One imported.
(b) Two imported.
(c) Five imported.
(d) Figures for the two weeks ending 28th December 1907

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	129	101
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	89	83
		Darbhanga Town	"	8(a)	6(b)
		Darbhanga District	"	101	57
		Shahabad "	E. I.	118	70
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	25 (a)	17 (a)
BENGAL	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	108	92
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Purnea "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	.
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	610	458

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 28th December 1907.
(b) Figure for the week ending 21st December 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	O. & R.	1	3
		Meerut City	N. W.	..	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	19	5
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Koil "		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	10	9
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Furrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	16	14
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	10	4
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	7	6
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	14	14
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	2	2
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I	1	1
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	...	...
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	..	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	11	11

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Allahabad District	" "	...	...
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	...	...
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	...	...
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	...	...
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (").	...	...
		Jhansi District	" (").	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (").	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (").	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	" " "	...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia "	"	119	108
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	68	71
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	E. I.	...	...
		Azamgarh District	"	40	35
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	"	26	18
		Basti District	"	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal "	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	8	7
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	"	...	...
		Hardoi "	"	...	...
		Rae Bareli "	"	3	3
		Sitapur "	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri "	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda "	"	14	14
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur "	"	...	...
		Ajodhya	" & B. & N. W	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	2	2
			TOTAL	371	327
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	46	51
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	62	27
		Karnal "	E. I	30	35
		Simla "	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	4
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	17	10
		Ludhiana "	"	15	8
		Rohtak "	"	20	15
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	"	9	9
		Ferozepur "	"	12	12
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	1	1
		Gurdaspur "	"	3	3
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	...	...
		Gujranwala District	"	...	...
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	3	3
		Sialkot "	"	...	..

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	22 (a)	22 (a)
		Gujrat "	"	..	...
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	32	32
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	9	4
		Jhang "	"	2	2
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N W., E I., B., B. & C I & J. B.	19	14
		Maler Kotla State	"	2	2
		Jind "	"	6	4
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
		Bahawalpur "	"	2	1
			TOTAL	318	259
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	7	7
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	1
		Pegu "	"	1	1
		Tharrawaddy "	"	24	25
		Prome "	"	31	27
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	...	.
		Bassein "	"	1	1
		Henzada "	"	3	4
		Pyapon "	"		..
		Myaungmya "	"	..	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 28th December 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	11	7
		Thaton "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	3	4
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	2	2
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Thayetmyo District	Burma		...
		Pakokku "		...	...
		Minbu "		...	...
		Magwe "		.	..
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	Burma	24	25
		Mandalay District	"	...	
		Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Bhamo "		...	
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	Burma	6	6
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"	..	...
		Sagaing District	"	..	.
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	Burma		...
		Yamethin "	"	14	16
		Kyaukse "	"		...
		Meiktila "	"		.
		Northern Shan States	"	.	.
			TOTAL	128	126
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Dacca District	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
		Manipur State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	8	8
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	2	1
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	2	1
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"	...	...
		Mandla "	"	11	8
	Norbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	4	2
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	8	4
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	22	16
		Raipur District	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G I P.	...	...
		Akola District	„	4	5
		Buldana Town	„	..	...
		Buldana District	„	88	53
		Yeotmal Town	„	.	
		Yeotmal District	„	...	
		Ellichpur City	„	.	.
		Amraoti Town	„	...	..
		Amraoti District	„	31	17
			TOTAL	175	110
COORG	.	Coorg			
			TOTAL		...
MYSORE STATE.	..	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	52	18
		Bangalore City	„ „	38	34
		Bangalore District	„	91	73
		Mysore City		54	47
		Mysore District	„	82	60
		Kadur „	„	19	19
		Hassan „	„	12	7
		Kolar „	Madras	33	24
		Kolar Gold Fields	„	28	24
		Tumkur District	S M	19	11
		Shimoga „	„	10	11
		Chitaldrug „	„	5	5
			TOTAL	443	363
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G I P & Barsi	38 (a)	26 (a)
		Bidar „	N. G. S.	... (a)	... (a)
		Parbhani „	„	.. (a)	.. (a)
		Atraf Balda	„	. (a)	.. (a)
		Raichur District	„	12 (a)	8 (a)
		Gulburga „	G I P. & N G. S.	9 (a)	7 (a)
		Aurangabad „	N. G. S.	.. (a)	.. (a)
			TOTAL	59	41

(a) Figures for the period from 17th to 23rd December 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	,, & G. I. P. . .	...	...
		Indore Residency . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Ujjain City	,, & G. I. P. . .	...	...
		Gwalior ,, ...	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. . .	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior .	...	...
		Pathari ,, ...	,, (,,)	.	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	...	...
		Sundorsi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)	. . . .	...	...
		Nagode State	. . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	,, ...	...	...
		Sagore (Gwalior) . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Maksudargarh State . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	..
		Mhow Cantonment . .	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Rutlam City	,, ...	...	...
		Rutlam State	,, ...	...	...
		Dewas Town	,, ...	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	,, ...	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	. . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States .	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment . . .	G. I. P.	.	...
		Sehore State	,, ...	...	...
		Rugoo State	. . . .	...	...
		Datia City	,, ...	...	...
		Datia State	,, ...	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	,, ...	...	...
		Sitamau ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Piploda ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Bagli ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Jhabua ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Jaora Town	,, ...	...	...
		Jaora State	,, ...	...	...
		Agar Military Station . .	G. I. P	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Barwan ,, ...	,, & B., B. & C. I. . .	...	...
		Laskar City	,, ...	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...

(a) Figures for Central India not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	.	2(a)
		Ajmer City	"	...	.
		Ajmer District	"	...	.
		Deoli	"	...	.
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	..
		Mewar State	"	302(a)	54 (a)
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	,	...	..
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.		...
		Jaipur City	B, B. & C. I.	43(a)	43(a)
		Jaipur State	"	21(a)	20(a)
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	..	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	..	...
		Dholpur	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B, B. & C. I.	..	...
		Alwar State	"	18(a)	9(a)
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	..
			TOTAL	384	128
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	...	...
		Mirpur "	"	1	1
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	1	1
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Bannu "		...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	..
		Kohat Town	"	.	...
		Kohat District	"	...	..
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	"	...	..
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	..	.
		Peshawar Cantonment	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	...	.
		Peshawar District	"	5	...
		Khyber Agency		..	...
			TOTAL	5	...

(a) Figures fo. the week ending 20th December 1907.

D

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Fort Sandeman		...	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	3725	2741

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1907 OF:

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1907	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, husked 1907	Rice, husked 1906	Wheat 1907	Wheat 1906	Flour (wheat) 1907	Flour (wheat) 1906	Barley 1907	Barley 1906	Jawar 1907	Jawar 1906
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	43·54	44·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	35·36	37·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	44·14	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	27·[illegible]0	27·12	29·63	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·78	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	45·71	54·7	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	38·32	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	38·79	42·67	50·79	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	39·51	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	50	50	60	43·75	...	...	40	27·5	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	53·75	53·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	48·75	60	40·25	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	25	54·37	63·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	27·5	20	42·5 to 45	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	58.75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	50	42·5	55	37·5	...	...	42·5	28·75	...	...
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	50	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	50·73	38·12	53·33	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	47·5	51·87	48·75	33·28	...	...	32·5	29·37	...	32·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	45	45	48·75	35	...	...	31·87	31·[illegible]6	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	41·87	50	50	36·25	...	...	30·78	20·53	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	31·93	23·7	56·41	45·83	50·57	34·95	56·41	41·93	40·68	27·71	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33·33	18·59	53·33	40	48·49	32·66	53·33	37·19	37·19	23·54	36·35	20·52
Jhánsi	...	21.56	69·22	43·75	48·12	30·94	...	...	33·12	28·75	34·84	19·01
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	66·67	50	47·03	29·69	53·28	33·28	34·22	21·41	36·72	...
Agra	40	28·59	76·2	74·43	50	31·98	59·27	42·18	36·35	22·36	36·35	22·55
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	36·35	18·8	...	...	50	30·88	...	...	41·87	23·54	40	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	22·5	61·51	44·37	50	34·06	57·18	41·04	42·24	25	40	25
Northern—												
Fyzabad	33·18	26·56	61·56	52·5	46·87	33·12	...	...	40	25·31	...	30·62

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·86	22·22	29·63	29·91	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·88	47·06	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	42·11	46·72	46·72	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·26	34·97	50·79	54·24	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·96	60·38	...	59·26	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·38	46·38	06·67	66·67	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	60	60	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	40	60	70	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	57·5	...	...	50	52·5	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·37	42·5	56·87	60	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5 to 52·5	32·5 to 37·5	55	57·5	47·5	42·5	Midnapur
...	32·5	...	...	35	28·75	43·75	35	52·5	55	60	52·5	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·75	35	53·75	50	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·62	32·19	35·62	35·62	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
..	25	26·25	27·5	33·75	31·87	34·37	33·75	47·5	53·28	60	52·5	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	31·87	33·12	39·37	31·87	52·5	57·5	57·5	56·25	Bhágalpur
...	...	26·56	...	31·87	31·87	36·25	31·87	58·12	58·12	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
39·63	29·32	...	...	35·83	28·23	41·93	31·15	50·57	52·4	54·27	...	Benares
												Central—
40	28·54	...	...	36·35	26·25	35·57	26·67	44·43	51·61	51·61	48·49	Cawnpore
45	20·42	...	...	32·19	24·37	37·5	30	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
38·12	24·69	...	..	40	25·62	35·47	25	44·37	...	...	...	Meerut
42·08	24·63	...	...	40	26·67	35·57	27·13	58·33	59·27	66·67	72·71	Agra
												Submontane, west—
45·02	25	...	...	41·87	28·59	40·94	28·59	...	...	...	...	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
42·06	24·28	...	...	40	25·78	36·35	28·59	...	...	58·33	50	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·12	28·59	...	...	..	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·51	18·56	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	23·86	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	23 7	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	28·58	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·54	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	70	65	...	...	470	425	55	95	15	22·5	42·5	45
Dacca	...	...	...	...	480	450	70	71·25	20	30	75	55
Central—												
Pabna	70	80	...	...	650	600	55	50	20 and 21·25	32·5	85	70
Northern—												
Rangpur	66·25	70	...	...	480	460	62·5	85	22·5	27·5	60	83·75
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	65·62	67·5	...	...	...	...	60	...	..	...	...	...
Gauhati	65 to 66·25	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	60 and 75	(5 and 75	...	...	450 to 480	430	50 to 55	50	17·5	22·5	87·5 and 105	70 a:: 90
Calcutta	70	70	65	67·5	440	400	50	67·5	16·25	21·25	80	85
Central—												
Bardwan	70	75	...	...	425	420	57·5	50	18·12	23·12	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack	68·12	62·5	65	57·19	475·62	380·94	45·62	36·25	14·37	21·25	62·5	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	70	70	75·62	70	415	380	37·5	42·5	21·25	24·87	25	25
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	66·25 and 72·5	57·5	...	...	425	406·25	42·5	45	21·25	24·22	80	63·96
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	..	400	400	33·28	40	22·19	26·56	160	100
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	69·84	61·3	97·81	56·41	426·72	411·67	50·57	50·05	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	66·67	69·58	80	66·67	376·46	400	53·33	55·16	...	...	70	100
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	376·25	376·25	66·56	57·19	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	100	...	400	406·25	61·72	42·5	..	...	..	..
Agra	69·58	80	...	...	376·46	426·67	69·58	59·27	...	...	120	130
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	...	370	400	...	...	...	..	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	71·35	70	...	...	380	410	55	56·87	...	...	60	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	..	...	.	..	375	400	47·5	52·5	...	..	...	.

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	4·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	2·5	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	4·37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	20	12·5	10	8·75	...	..	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6·87	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	5	4·37	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	2·5	2·81	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
95	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	..	...	Meerut
120	140	...	...	11·25	12·5	...	...	...	...	40	30	Agra
110 and 120	90 and 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 and 65	70 and 75	40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	6·25	3·44	...	...	...	2·5	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer . . .	30·78	26·67	...	...	51·72	35·05	...	...	33·33	25	33·33	21·82
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur . . .	33·12	21·09	53·28	40	43·28	24·22	50	30·62	23·59	17·34	...	...
Central— Lahore . . .	33·75	27·6	61·93	58·18	42·08	23·91	50	28·59	26·77	16·3	25·88	19·84
South-eastern— Delhi . . .	36·35	...	56·41	47·03	50	30·78	57·18	38·12	33·33	26·67	33·33	20
Submontane— Amritsar . . .	37·19	25·78	61·56	44·43	42·24	24·22	44·43	26·25	...	...	...	16·67
Northern— Ráwalpindi . .	30·78	20	68·12	50	40	23·91	43·28	27·97	27·6	15·1	25	19·01
Western— Multan . . .	29·69	20	...	38·12	44·37	27·97	...	...	25·78	16·87	...	19·53
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi . . .	...	...	63·75	41·25	45·94	30·62	...	...	...	21·87	26·25	28·75
Shikárpur . .	...	...	68·75	43·12	40	26·87	...	...	29·06	17·5	26·25	18·12
Quetta . . .	...	...	...	...	38·75 to 41·25	31·87 to 33·12	62·5	57·19	30·31	28·12	26·56	23·75
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar . . .	...	...	38·02	41·32	35·57	38·75	...	...	...	...	25·83	22·03
Sholapur . . .	...	...	...	...	53·33	34·11	...	...	...	...	30·31	22·76
Poona . . .	...	...	58·49	48·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . .	...	...	...	47·66	55·16	36·77	...	...	...	...	29·11	...
Dhulia . . .	...	...	...	...	56·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . .	37·81	33·96	81·09	59·48	56·2	41·09	...	...	...	...	36·72	29·53
Ahmadabad . .	...	...	53·75	50	50	33·33	...	...	37·5	17·5	26·67	20
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur . . .	...	...	50	39	44	28·5	51	40	...	...	41·25	26
Central— Jubbulpore . .	...	...	47	34·75	44·5	27·5	53·37	36·37	...	...	...	22·25
Eastern— Raipur . . .	...	...	50	36	45	26·75	50	35	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola . . .	...	...	53	48	51·5	41·62	...	50	...	...	25	18·75
Amráoti . . .	...	...	45	47·5	49	41·25	57	44	...	...	33·37	22·5
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	28·7
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·8	28·6
Cuddapah . . .	33	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . .	31·8	29	53·2	51·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . .	35·5	33·8	48·4	48·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	31·2
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	29·42	28·28	48·44	49·37	47·6	54·85	64·27	57·6	...	...	28·58	25·94
Bangalore . . .	22	31·65	57	49·15	50	46·68	58·07	60·47	...	...	...	...

The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwál*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
34·79	28·96	...	...	33·33	23·75	34·79	27·55	...	...	72·71	80	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
...	...	...	...	30	20	30·78	20	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozpur
34·74	22·55	...	...	28·75	...	30·16	20·26	57·13	64·01	59·27	55·16	*Central—* Lahore
40	25	...	...	38·12	25·78	33·33	24·22	61·56	66·56	64·01	53·44	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·21	21·04	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
31·98	20	...	...	28·59	20	30·78	20·88	80	44·43	50	58·33	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
30·78	21·56	...	...	...	19·53	29·06	22·19	...	...	...	...	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
32·5	23·75	...	...	...	...	38·44	25·78	51·87	...	...	...	Karáchi
29·37	20	...	...	...	...	34·37	25	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	26·56	23·75	...	...	65	77·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	21·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·16	...	...	Dharwar
29·84	18·38	...	...	...	...	44·9	...	...	...	52·92	49·79	Sholapur
37·4	25·52	...	...	...	...	...	32·81	...	46·35	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E Deccan—
31·93	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	35·88	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
36·2	28·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
41·09	25·21	...	...	..	...	45·42	38·18	...	...	...	...	Surat
36·35	23·54	...	..	...	...	37·19	27·6	52·5	50	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	34	63·25	44	69·75	56·5	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	27·62	50	50	50	44·5	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	37	48·5	47	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·25	35·5	53·25	43·75	...	50	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	35	52·37	38·75	61·5	46·87	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
34·1	37·8	...	...	...	...	51·5	47·3	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	24·5	26·3	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	37	...	29·4	...	...	Bellary
31·9	26·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	31·6	29·8	...	...	...	...	32·3	33·1	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·1	37·4	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	26·7	26·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
36·6	31·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·4	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	25·26	27·48	...	...	21·83	28·78	57·15	65·88	...	...	Mysore
...	...	29	25·71	...	...	26·5	27·43	64	54·85	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	96·98	64·01	400	426·67	64·37	54·01	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	460	440	61·56	61·56	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	64·01	60·36	108·18	79·01	457·13	441·85	61·56	51·01	...	...	66·67	66·67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	66·67	64·06	100	80	441·41	474·87	54·22	47·08	...	...	94·11	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	59·27	85	77·5	465	...	47·08	47·08	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	59·27	57·03	100	57·02	400	355·47	50	59·53	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	69·53	...	90·16	77·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	440	440	97·5	75	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	60	...	...	425	420	61·87	55	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	430 to 480	370 to 455	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·90	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·84	61·2	...	...	...	181·25
Poona	...	...	...	...	421·04	...	73·23	71·93	...	...	105·26	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	69·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	100·88	69·17	...	400	64·84	59·48	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	390	350	66·25	65	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	102·5	66·62	566·62	450	...	...	22·5	30	116·62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	69·5	53·37	390	360	...	...	23·5	28·5	100	114·25
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	50	420	3З0	...	...	20	30	100	160
Berar—												
Akola	...	58·25	81	54·25	438	400	...	...	18·87	23	76·25	152·37
Amráoti	...	62·5	76	53·75	400	380	...	...	20	24	190	120
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	72·4	487·8	457·3	51·2	36·8	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	376·7	398·8	...	...	...	...	111·3	119·8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	58	444·5	412·7	47·6	51·4	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	394·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	68·8	65·8	493·7	460·8	49·4	52·7	...	...	82·3	121·8
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79·7	120·9
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	84·2	63·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	67·35	75·23	480	486·61	51·41	52·19	...	...	205·68*	280·21*
Bangalore	...	...	58	62·69	505·68	480	81·41	51·41	...	...	205·68*	257·13*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Turmeric 1907	Turmeric 1906	Grass 1907	Grass 1906	Straw 1907	Straw 1906	Jawar stalks 1907	Jawar stalks 1906	Sheep, per score 1907	Sheep, per score 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Districts
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10·62	5·81	6·87	4·01	7·97	4·22	127·5	130	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	5	3·28	5·62	5·78	...	...	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
133·33	142·24	13·33	10	6·82	5·94	12·5	...	150	150	200	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	145·47	11·41	6·67	11·41	6·67	11·41	5	80	75	120	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
114·27	120	..	..	5·31	16·15	...	..	120	125	...	..	Amritsar
												Northern—
133·33	123·02	13·33	5	8·02	5	11·41	6·67	90	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...			...	.	...	...	.		...	..	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
118·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	..	88	Karáchi
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	..	..	0·25*	6·56*	..		100 to 200	...	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E Deccan—
..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	..	.		...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	135 16	11·98	5·8	...	...	..	4·32	.	..	...	..	Surat
122·5	126·25	..	..	...	...	...	.		..	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
133·25	.	8·75	9·25	...	..	20	..	50	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	123·25	6·62	5	...	...	...	..	55	55	60	50	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
90	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	40	30	Raipur
												Berar—
95 25	123·75	9	.	..		9	..	50	60	60	75	Akola
130	124	7	4	...	...	...	..	55	50	70	90	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
96	105·6	..	..	...	...	3·2	4		...	50	50	Coimbatore
94·3	94·3	..	.	10·3	10·3	...	...	75†	75†	.		Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
69·1	68·8	...		...	...		...	.	.	..	..	Cuddapah
82·3	115·2	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	.	.	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
..	...	..	...	2·9	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
80·6	79	...	..	...	...	...	...	61·25†	59·06†	...	...	Madras
...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	85†	60†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	.	...	5·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	10	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·86	109·06	12·19	8·54	8·54	6·51	5·36	4·46	100	100	70	70	Mysore
120	111·41	4·43	7·6	5·88	8·54	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 3, 1908

F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1907 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	..
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 4	12 10	13 12	14 —	...	...	..	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Hensada	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...		...	...	9 2	8 8	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 5	19 5	19 6	.	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 — to 7 8	6 — to 7 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	7 9	7 9	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	6 11	...	..	...	...
Dacca	6 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	..		7 10	6 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna		...	...	...	...	..	7 2	7 8	...	...	..	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	..	..	...	...
Malda	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	7 10	8 1	...	...		...
Rangpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	..	...	5 —	5 —	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 8	6 10	...	...	6 6	6 11	8 —	8 8	...	..	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	..	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	..	...	22 —	23 —	24 —	26 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	.	...	10 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	...	..	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	. .	...	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Sibságar	...	...	..	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	7 12	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 2	...	22 9	22 9	9 14	9 14	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 —	15 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 10	11 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 4	20 5	9 1	9 —	16 2	16 2	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	12 7	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	23 —	23 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	Tippera
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 8	18 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	16 —	17 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	20 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 12	15 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 8	19 8	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 13	6 13	18 —	18 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 4	...	...	7 14	7 —	17 —	17 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	7 4	7 9	16 8	17 12	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	Lushai Hill
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 12	6 —	16 —	16 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	14 —	14 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	14 —	14 —	Lakhimpur

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1907—*continued* [The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	7 — to 7 4	7 — to 7 4	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 to 7 —	7 8	.	.	...	...
Calcutta	7 —	7 6	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	.	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 2	11 10	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 8	...	...	...	...
Jessore	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	..
Birbhum	6 12	7 8	...	.	...	...	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 8	8 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	..	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 —	5 8	6 —	6 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	.
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	8 2	...	..	...	.	7 14	8 8	...	.	...	...
Cuttack	7 8½	7 8½	...	...	.	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	..
Balasore	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	..	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	6 — to 6 8	6 8 to 7 —	9 8	9 8	...	..	7 2	7 5	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 14	8 2	...	10 2	...	...	7 14	8 2	...	...	...	..
Hazáribágh	6 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	8 4	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 12	7 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 8	7 8	7 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...
Patna	8 4	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	.	...
Shahabad	8 12	8 4	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	8 3	8 3	12 10	12 —	..	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 8	8 12	13 2	13 3	...	...	8 8	7 11	...	...	..	...
Muzaffarpur	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	8 —	14 8	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	9 —
Benares	7 5	7 13	9 3	9 12	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 8	10 9	10 13½	9 8	10 5
Ghazipur	7 10	7 7	10 6	10 6	5 4	5 4	7 3	7 2	10 10	12 4	9 —	9 10
Jaunpur	6 12	6 12	10 12	10 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	9 4	8 —	..	...
Allahabad	6 12	7 —	9 12	9 12	4 12	5 —	5 12	6 —	10 —	10 4	8 12	9 12
Central—												
Bánda	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	3 6	3 6	7 8	7 12	12 —	11 —	...	...
Fatehpur	7 4	7 4	9 8	9 8	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 4	...	...	10 —	10 —
Hamirpur	7 12	8 —	8 —	9 4	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	10 8	9 12	10 8
Jalaun	8 —	8 8	9 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Cawnpore	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 12	10 12	9 12	9 8
Jhansi	8 —	8 4	12 —	11 12	4 12	4 12	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 2	8 13	...
Etáwah	7 8	7 10	10 4	9 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 12	8 4	9 12
Farukhabad	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	3 12	3 12	6 —	6 —	10 —	..	9 —	9 —
Mainpuri	8 —	7 8	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	...	8 8	8 8
Etah	8 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	3 12	3 8	6 4	6 —	9 8	10 —	8 8	9 —
Western—												
Meerut	8 —	8 8	11 4	11 8	3 12	3 12	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Agra	7 12	8 4	10 12	10 12	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	10 12	11 4	9 4	9 4
Muttra	7 10	7 15	10 15	10 8	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	...	...	9 8	9 14
Aligarh	8 —	7 9	10 4	11 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	10 12	11 8	9 12	10 8
Bulandshahr	8 4	9 —	9 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 —	9 4	10 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 —	7 —	9 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	12 8
Azamgarh	7 12	7 10	9 9	9 8	5 9	5 10	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 9	8 2	10 5	10 12	5 15	5 7	8 2	7 15	11 11	12 9	10 13	10 12
Basti	7 14	7 12	10 8	10 12	5 2	5 2	7 12	7 12	11 —	12 —	...	...

tate the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni[1] or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	8 8 to 9 —	8 8 to 9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	25 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	8 8	9 —	8 8	8 14	10 10	10 10	7 4	7 8	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 0	...	...	6 8	7 4	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagar)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	7 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 10	20 —	20 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 —	...	...	10 8	6 12	15 12	15 12	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	13 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
12 4	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 13	...	...	7 3	6 14	24 —	25 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 13½	10 2½	...	...	11 13	12 7½	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	...	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	11 —	7 —	8 —	15 —	17 8	Mánbhum
11 8	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	5 8 to 7 —	6 12	16 —	13 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	9 9	10 2	10 14	11 4	6 12	7 5	18 9	19 2	Palámau
9 12	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 8	10 —	6 12	6 10	16 —	15 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	7 4	7 4	16 —	18 —	Monghyr
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 8	18 8	19 8	Gaya
14 —	...	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	12 12	12 —	8 4	8 —	18 —	18 12	Patna
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	11 8	11 —	8 —	8 4	19 —	20 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 10	12 —	7 9	7 9	17 8	20 —	Bhágalpur
14 3	14 4	...	...	9 9	9 14	13 2	13 3	7 7	7 11	17 9	17 9	Darbhanga
14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	18 —	Muzaffarpur
14 —	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	12 4	12 —	8 —	9 —	17 —	20 —	Sáran
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	9 8	9 12	9 3	9 10½	10 9	11 6	6 14	7 5	17 5	16 —½	Benares
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 10	11 10	8 10	8 6	16 8	16 8	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Jalaun
...	...	11 8	13 —	11 —	11 4	10 12	10 8	8 8	9 —	21 —	21 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 4	12 2	...	6 12	6 10	20 —	20 —	Jhansi
5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 2	9 2	9 4	8 4	8 12	18 8	17 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	11 8	10 4	10 8	10 8	10 8	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 8	7 8	9 —	21 —	21 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	7 —	9 —	21 —	21 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	10 —	11 —	8 8	9 —	22 —	23 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 4	...	7 4	7 4	22 4	22 4	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 1	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	Muttra
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	9 8	9 8	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	10 4	11 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	22 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 12	11 8	7 8	8 —	14 —	14 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 12	10 6	10 8	7 0	7 12	16 8	16 8	Azamgarh
12 9	12 9	12 9	11 11	11 4	11 4	10 13	10 12	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	9 4	9 4	11 —	10 12	11 4	11 8	7 8	7 12	19 —	18 —	Basti

[1] Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	7 12	8 —	9 8	9 8	5 8	4 —	6 12	5 8	10 —	10 8	8 12	9 —
Budaun	7 8	7 12	9 10	10 4	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	9 12	11 —	8 9	9 6
Pilibit	7 8	7 14	9 3	...	5 —	5 —	7 3	7 14	...	...	9 8	9 13
Bareli	7 8 and 8 12	7 8 and 8 12	9 12	10 4	3 12	3 12	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 12
Moradabad	7 12	8 —	10 —	8 14	3 12	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 6	9 4	9 10
Bijnor	8 2	8 4	11 8	12 —	3 8	3 8	5 9	6 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	8 9	8 9	12 2	12 2	5 8	5 8	6 10	6 10	12 2	12 2	11 —	11 —
Sahárampur	8 5	8 8	11 2	11 12	4 4	4 4	6 2	6 2	11 3	11 3	10 10	10 10
Dehra-Dún	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Hills—												
Naini Tál	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	..	8 —	8
Almora	6 —	6 4	9 —	9 8	5 8	5 8	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	4 4	4 4	...			...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	8 4	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 8
Sultanpur	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	7 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8
Unao	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 8	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Lucknow	7 8	7 8	9 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	9 4	9 8
Hardoi	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 12	8 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 4	11 —	...	...
Barabanki	7 4	7 8	6 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	9 8	10 8	9 —	10 —
Gonda	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 4	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 8	10 4	9 8	10 —
Bahraich	7	7 —	10 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	5 12	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —
Sitapur	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 —	...	9 —
Kheri	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	4 —	3 —	6 —	6 8	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	10 10	11 —	13 —	12 4	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	13 12	12 8	..	...
Bánswara	11 —	9 8	11 —	10 8	3 4	3 4	5 8	5 8	..	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 8	8 7	12 10	11 13	5 5	5 4	5 11	5 11	11 7	11 11	10 3	10 1
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	7 4	7 12	16 —	16 —	3 —	3 —	4 12	4 12	..	..	...	...
Ajmer	7 12	8 —	12 —	11 12	5 —	5 4	6 1	6 6	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Kishangarh	8 8	8 8	12 —	11 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	12 8	12 —	11 —	11 8
Bundi	13 13	15 10	21 10	22 8	6 1	5 —	7 3	7 8	22 13	20 —	...	...
Kotah	12 8	12 6	15 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	18 2	17 —	9 —	9 —
Jhalawar	9 9¼	9 2	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 4	13 6	12 12	11 —	10 8
Tonk	9 3	9 3	11 9	11 15	4 2	4 3	5 5	5 6	12 12	13 9	10 9	11 10
Jaipur	8 8	8 5	11 9	12 —	5 1	5 2	5 6	5 7	12 6	12 9	11 5	11 12
Karauli	9 1	8 12	12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	5 4	5 10	11 14	12 8	10 5	10 10
Dholpur	8 4	8 4	10 12	11 1¼	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	10 8	10 12	10 —	10 —
Bharatpur	8 4	8 4	10 15	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 6	9 12	9 12
Alwar	9 4	9 10	12 2	12 4	5 1	5 1	6 12	6 15	12 5	12 —	11 5	11 10
Deoli	9 12	9 14	15 —	16 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	15 10	16 —	14	14 —
Nasirabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 —
Shahpura	10 —	9 12	15 8	15 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 12	17 4	17 —	15 —	15 —
Western—												
Bikaner	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	2 12	2 12	4 —	4 —	...	...	8 8	8 8
Jaisalmer	9 9	10 7	...	...	4 —	4 12	5 5	5 7	13 4	14 10	11 1	12 —
Jodhpur	7 15 and 8 13	7 14 and 8 12	12 7	13 1	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	11 13	11 11	12 — and 12 12	12 8 and 13 5
Bálmer	8 9	8 9	..	...	6 —	6 —	8 9	8 9	...	...	13 5	13 12
Erinpura	7 12	8 8	12 12	13 —	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	10 8	11 12
Sirohi	7 — and 8 —	7 4 and 8 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Anádra	7 15 and 9 3	8 — and 9 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Abu	7 13 and 9 6	7 13 and 9 6	11 7	11 7	5 1	5 1	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	9 4	10 —
Nimach	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior (a)	...	7 14	...	...	...	4 8	...	5 8	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 4	9 4	13 —	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	13 —	11 —	10 12
Ferozpur	9 —	9 —	16	16 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	...	...
Central—												
Lahore	9 4	9 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	6 4	...	15 8	15 8	11 2	12 12
Gujranwála	9 3	9 3	15 —	16 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	14 —	14 —	11 8	12 —
Gujrat	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	13 —	12 —	13 —
Jhelam	11 —	10 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	12 4	13 —

(a) Not reported yet

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	9 2	12 —	10 7	11 6	10 4	11 8	8 9	9 —	19 —	19 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	10 14	11 2	10 14	10 8	9 8	9 8	21 —	21 —	Pilibit
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 9	11 6	10 8	11 8	8 8	9 —	20 —	20 —	Bareli
...	...	10 —	10 2	10 14	11 6	10 8	11 12	13 2	13 2	21 —	21 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 9	6 10	6 10	20 14	20 1	Muzaffarnagar
14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 12	7 7	7 7	22 8	22 8	Sahäranpur
10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	8 .	8 —	18 —	18 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tál
8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9	...	...	6 8	6 —	13 8	..	Almora
11 8	11 8	12	12 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
11 —	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	19 —	20 —	Partábgarh
..	...	..	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 12	8 —	20 —	20 —	Sultanpur
11 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 8	11 —	11	7 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	8 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 4	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 —	7 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	11 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 4	17 —	17 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 8	7 —	7 4	18 —	18 —	Barabanki
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	10 4	10 4	7 8	7 4	19 —	19 —	Gonda
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Bahraich
...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	10	10 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 4	8 —	8 .	20 —	20 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	11 12	12 —	13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	18 8	Partábgarh
...	...	..	..	13 8	12 8	14 —	13 4	6 —	6 —	18 —	17 —	Bánswara
...	..	6 15	8 7	11 7	10 14	11 —	11 5	6 14	6 14	19 3	18 15	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	..	13 3	13 8	13 1	13 8	...	...	16 12	16 4	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	..	7 10	7 14	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 8	..	...	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	..	...	...	12 4	11 12	12 8	12 4	...	...	27 8	27 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	12 —	15 —	20 7	23 12	...	...	19 4	20 10	Bundi
...	...	...	...	12 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	10 10	9 14	15 2	15 1	6 11	6 11	18 12	20 —	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	11 5	11 4	10 15	11 9	...	...	23 10	22 5	Tonk
...	...	10 2	10 4	11 — and 12 7	11 7 and 12 14	13 —	13 3	12 7	12 10	25 15	26 5	Jaipur
...	...	12 8	13 12	11 14	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	12 8	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 13	11 —	...	...	8 9	8 5¼	23 —	23 —	Dholpur
...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	10 5	12 —	7 4	7 4	22 8	22 8	Bharatpur
...	...	14 —	14 —	12 3	12 4	11 2	11 13	15 —	15 —	25 8	25 8	Alwar
...	...	.		13 10	13 6	14 12	15 6	6 12	6 12	23 12	22 8	Deoli
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	..	11 8	11 8	14 4	11 4	...	...	23 —	22 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 13	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 —	12 —	...	7 3	7 3	16 4	16 4	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 5	..	...	..	.	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —		...	...	...	23 —	23 —	Erinpura
...	...	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	11 1	11 4	11 13	11 7	...	..	21 —	21 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 14	10 14	6 6 and 6 10	6 6 and 6 10	20 14	20 14	Abu
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	12	12 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	...	14 —	..	10 12	...	...	...	8 6	...	20 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	..	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	10 8	12 10	13 10	14 4	13 6	14 —	6 12	7 12	25 12	24 —	Lahore
...	...	13 —	13 —	13 12	13 8	13 —	13 8	...	...	26 8	26 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	11 —	13 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	14 8	6 —	6	27 —	27 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1907—*continued* [The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 10	8 10	11 4	11 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Delhi	7 14	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Karnál	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	9 —	9 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 6	9 6	12 12	12 12	...	...	5 4	5 4	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12
Ludhiána	9 8	10 —	12 8	14 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	13 —	10 —	10 8
Jalandhar	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Hoshiárpur	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdáspur	9 12	10 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 4	9 12	14 —	16 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	14 —	10 —	12 —
Siálkot	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 8	8 7	9 —	9 8		...	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 8	8 —	9 —
Kángra	10 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Káwalpindi	9 12	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	15 8	15 8	12 4	13 8
Attock	10 12	11 —	16 12	17 —	...	...	6 ·	6 —	16 —	17 —	14 8	15 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	10 8	10 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	5 8	6 8	17 —	18 —	13 —	15 —
Jhang	9 8	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	19 —	13 —	14 —
Lyallpur	9 8	9 12	15 8	16 8	.	...	6 —	6 —	13 8	14 —	12 8	...
Multan	8 12	9 12	15 4	16 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	15 4	16 12	12 12	13 8
Montgomery	10 2	10 6	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	11 8	12 8
Muzaffargarh	9 12	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	9 —	17 —	17 —	12 8	13 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 14	10 3	14 1	14 6	...	...	8 2	7 13	14 14	14 14	13 5	13 14
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	10 12	10 12	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 8	17 12	16 8	14 4	14 4
Peshávar	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	5 3	5 3	7 3	7 3	17 —	18 —	13 —	14 —
Kohát	10 14	10 11	17 8	18 1	5 —	5 4	10 8	10 8	20 6	20 6	14 15	16 —
Bannu	14 1	14 4	23 5	25 —	10 15	10 15	12 8	12 8	26 4	27 8	15 10	18 2
Dera Ismael Khan	11 8	11 10	16 2	16 2	4 —	4 2	5 6	5 6	19 2	19 —	15 2	15 3
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	11 —	13 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	16 —	14 —	14 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Shikárpur	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 8	14 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	13 —	14 —	13 —	14 —
Quetta	9 11 to 10 5	9 13 to 10 5	12 3	12 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	13 12	13 4	12 1	12 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 12	7 11	..	.	7 14	8 6	10 2	10 2	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 9	8 9	13 —	11 11	12 9	12 9
Alibág	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	9 13	9 13	10 9	10 9
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 6	7 14	...	..	9 10	10 13
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 13	9 7	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 5	8 5	13 8	13 8	14 11	14 11
Belgaum	8 10	9 2	...	..	8 6	6 13	8 15	7 14	12 7	14 9	11 11	13 10
Satara	7 10	7 4	...	...	7 6	5 14	8 11	8 —	12 11	14 13	11 2	13 14
Sholapur	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Bijapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	12 11	12 4	13 14	13 14
Poona	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	10 9	10 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	12 6	12 6	12 7	13 8
Násik	7 7	8 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 1	11 13
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	10 15	10 15	10 14	10 14
Jalgaon	7 4	7 4	.	...	5 9	5 9	5 15	5 15	10 7	10 7	11 1	11 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	6 15	...	...	4 10	4 10	5 8	5 8	10 15	10 10	9 7	9 11
Broach	7 12	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	9 8	10 —
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	5 8	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 —	10 —
Disa	7 —	7 —	...	..	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	11 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	11 —	12 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 15	8 2	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 9	6 6	11 8	11 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 12	...	...	...	...
Betul	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 12	9 12	..	...
Chhindwara	10 —	8 15	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 11	...	...	..
Nagpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 3	5 3	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	8 2	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 6	10 6	...	...

(State the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	7 8	8 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Rohtak
...	...	...		11 12	11 4	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 —	15 —	7 12	7 12	12 2	12 2	11 12	11 12	7 12	7 12	26 —	26 —	Ambala
...	...	10 —	12 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	6 —	7 —	25 8	25 8	Ludhiána
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 12	12 12	12 8	14 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	8 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	12 —	.12 —	13 —	13 12	12 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 —	10 5	10 8	6 —	6 —	16 14	15 —	Simla
...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	22 —	24 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	14 4	5 —	5 —	26 —	26 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	14 8	16 —	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	Attock
												Western—
...	20 —	...	14 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	18 —	6 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	Sháhpur
13 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	14 -	14 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Lyallpur
...	...	11 12	11 12	13 8	13 12	13 4	14 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	...	6 —	21 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	25 —	24 11	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	13 —	12 —	11 2	11 2	16 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	19 12	19 12	Hazára
...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	8 2	8 2	23 —	23 —	Peshāwar
...	...	.	...	13 1	13 1	16 8	16 8	...	...	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	15 10	15 8	22 6	22 5	11 4	11 4	28 1	27 8	Bannu
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 2	20 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	26 14	26 14	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	26 -	26 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	..	5 5	6 8	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	.	10 12	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 4	6 —	6 —	16 —	15 4	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 8	14 7	...	...	8 12	5 12	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 10	18 10	Karwar
11 8	11 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 7	7 7	23 6	23 6	Ratnagiri
...	...	..	...	8 8	10 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	22 2	22 7	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	.	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 10	7 10	16 13	16 13	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	...	9 12	10 10	...	...	6 13	7 5	24 8	24 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 14	...	...	7 2	7 5	19 2	19 2	Dharwar
14 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	18 2	18 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 2	17 2	Satara
...	...	...	...	8 7	9 14	...	...	7 12	8 3	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	...	...	7 14	8 12	18 13	18 13	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3		...	6 5	6 5	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	22 —	22 —	Ahmadnagar
12 10	12 10	...	...	8 8	9 14	...	...	5 12	6 7	22 —	22 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 11	...	...	6 15	6 15	18 10	18 10	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	...	...	5 11	5 11	18 8	18 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	27 5	27 5	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 9	25 9	Broach
13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
12 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 8	25 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	24 -	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 12	30 —	30 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	6 11	6 11	14 8	14 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	..	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 —	16 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1907—*concluded* (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 13	9 6	...	.	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	...	...	...
Saugor	8 —	8 9	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 6	10 11	10 11	...	...
Damoh	8 5	8 5	...	...	5 5	4 12	6 —	6 —	11 2	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	8 7	9 6	...	...	4 9	4 —	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 7	7 7	10 3	9 —	..	...
Chánda	8 —	8 13	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 10	7 10	10 11	12 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 —	7 3	...		...	...
Raipur	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	..
Drug	9 13	9 13	...	...	8 —	8 10	8 15	9 7	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	8 12	...	.	4 12	4 12	5 15	5 15	13 12	13 12	...	...
Akola	7 —	6 13	...	..	5 —	4 —	5 14	5 10	14 4	10 11	...	...
Amráoti	8 14	8 7	...	...	6 —	4 12	7 12	7 10	11 4	11 4	...	...
Yeotmal	8 8	8 13	..		4 8	4 2	7 —	7 —	10 10	10 2	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad *	5 8	5 4	9 5	9 5	4 15	4 15	6 11	6 14	10 8	10 6	12 9	12 4
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	..	..		...	7 8	7 14½	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	..	...	.	...	...	...	8 7	8 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...		..	..	..	...	8 4	8 4	12 3	12 3	12 5½	10 15½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 13½	7 13½	13 6	13 6	11 10½	11 10½
Central—												
Bellary	..	..	...	...	..	...	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	12 8	12 12	...	...
Cuddapah	...	..	...	..	...	...	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	13 6½	13 6½
Karnul	...	...	.	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 5	13 1½	..	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	.	...	...	...	7 3	7 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	..	...		...		.	6 11½	6 11½	...	..	11 2¾	11 2¾
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	8 10½	12 5	14 4½	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 6½	10 6½	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 13	12 8¾	12 8¾	12 —	13 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 14½	11 7	12 8	12 —	12 8
East coast, south—												
Madras	...	..	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10⅓	8 10⅓	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 7	...	...	12 5½	12 5½
Tanjore	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 10½	7 13½	...	...	12 5½	12 5½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 10½	14 14½	13 11	13 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10½	9 8	17 4½	17 4½	13 11	13 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 9	12 9	10 15½	10 15½
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 14	7 14	6 12	6 12	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 3	9 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 12	8 [illegible]	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 8	7 6	8 —	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hassan	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 12	7 12	10 4	10 8	..	...	...	...
Aden	6 4	5 14	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolaram

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	..	...	7 2	7 9	18 5	18 5	Saugor
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	..	...	6 7	7 2	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 13	6 13	13 8	13 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	.	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 3	6 3	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 11	6 2	16 —	16 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	..	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 12	15 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 6	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	...	..	8 7	8 7	14 —	14	Buldána
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 —	...	...	6 15	6 —	17 2	17 2	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	..	.	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
15 2	14 15	...	...	7 9	7 9	.	..	10 2	10 8	14 2	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	19 1	17 4½	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		20 4	20 —	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	13 15	13 8½	Nilgiris
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 1	Salem
												Central—
13 9½	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	15 10	16 —	Bellary
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	22 5	21 9	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20 2	19 10½	Cuddapah
...	...		..	..	...	..	...	...	..	15 3	15 3	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
10 11	13 9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25 —½	22 5	Ganjam
10 14	11 6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Vizagapatam
12 —½	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24 —	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	Kistna
12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Guntur
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 5½	12 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 13	27 15	Madras
11 5	11 15½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10¼	24 —¾	N. Arcot
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	23 1½	25 9	S. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8 and 26 6½	25 3 and 25 13	Tanjore
14 1	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 10	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Tinnevelly
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	24 15	26 9	Madura
												Mysore—
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 12	15 12	Mysore
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 2	8 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 6	18 6	Bangalore
14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 —	Kolar
15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15	Tumkur
16 —	20 —	...	...	7 6	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 —	13 5	12 —	Hassan
20 —	20 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	16 —	Kadur
20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
20 —	20 —	...	...	17 8	18 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	.	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	Aden

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

Calcutta, January 3, 1908

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1906.	During official year 1906-07.	1906.	1907.	22nd December 1906.	21st December 1907.	1906.	1907.	22nd December 1906.	21st December 1907.			22nd December 1906.	21st December 1907.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R.-D. 2' 6")	238	266	1,996	2,117	5,40,164	5,25,000	271	248	1,16,36,878	1,20,90,000	4,53,122	...	1,87,41,180	1,97,66,000	10,24,820	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	294	312	21	21	6,125	6,200	292	295	1,53,044	1,35,000	...	18,044	2,46,969	2,18,000	...	28,969
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	667	777	504	504	4,25,953	3,92,000	845	778	82,71,205	80,60,000	...	2,11,205	1,41,32,740	1,44,44,000	3,11,260	...
" Nagda-Muttra (a)	...	...	...	101	...	2,800		28	...	61,400	61,400	...	...	61,400	61,400	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	432	386	1,271	1,268	5,44,337	5,73,000	428	452	1,35,43,629	1,44,37,000	8,93,371	...	1,82,52,310	1,97,87,000	15,34,690	...
East Indian	696	725	2,280	2,321	16,29,237	17,18,000	715	740	3,80,43,163	3,71,78,000	...	8,65,163	5,78,72,958	5,84,11,000	5,38,042	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	539	630	1,569	1,569	13,70,758	12,20,000	874	778	2,02,31,958	1,96,71,000	...	5,60,958	3,30,83,517	3,41,34,000	10,50,483	...
" Agra-Delhi Chord	251	275	126	126	37,401	28,600	297	227	7,51,783	7,02,000	...	49,783	12,45,717	10,78,000	...	1,67,717
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	211	245	914	914	3,13,086	2,01,000	343	220	45,24,322	47,58,000	2,33,678	...	74,63,596	83,66,000	9,02,404	...
Madras	329	339	845	846	3,07,060	2,85,000	363	337	67,58,584	69,71,000	2,12,416	...	1,07,15,726	1,11,32,000	,16,274	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore	34	24	56	77	2,238	5,500	40	71	(b)27,555	1,07,000	79,445	...	(b) 27,555	1,33,000	1,05,445	...
" North-East line	221	232	494	496	94,409	1,07,000	191	216	25,54,752	25,10,000	...	44,752	41,40,668	41,42,000	1,332	...
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	100	103	60	60	6,616	5,900	110	98	1,47,395	1,55,000	7,605	...	2,23,338	2,42,000	18,662	...
North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N.-D. 2' 6")	344	357	3,499	3,555	10,63,001	11,85,000	304	333	2,99,79,426	3,53,72,000	53,92,574	...	4,63,96,568	5,26,92,000	62,95,432	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 5' 3⅜" link)	229	247	1,288	1,298	3,86,277	3,40,000	300	262	70,11,113	81,72,000	11,60,887	...	1,11,44,584	1,28,75,000	17,30,416	...
" Hardwar-Dehra	191	207	32	32	6,750	5,400	211	169	1,49,440	1,68,000	18,560	...	2,47,573	2,75,000	27,427	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	118	113	771	771	82,784	82,500	107	107	22,63,497	23,94,000	1,30,503	...	31,95,327	35,01,000	3,05,673	...
Burma	202	230	1,340	1,474	2,83,074	3,85,000	211	261	65,61,102	67,78,000	2,16,898	...	1,05,07,421	1,10,74,000	5,66,579	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	120	131	124	124	13,481	14,400	109	116	3,66,291	3,54,000	...	12,291	6,09,910	5,71,000	...	38,910
Lucknow-Bareilly	135	149	231	237	30,102	26,800	130	113	6,48,034	6,52,000	3,966	...	10,98,200	11,17,000	18,800	...
Nilgiri	312	267	17	17	5,898	6,400	347	376	1,29,194	1,39,000	9,806	...	2,31,984	2,44,000	12,016	...
Palanpur-Deesa	39	44	17	17	839	1,200	49	71	15,764	18,500	2,736	...	27,233	31,000	3,767	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	257	285	1,909	1,909	6,30,547	4,86,000	330	255	1,18,75,989	1,21,15,000	2,39,011	...	1,97,23,374	1,98,91,000	1,67,626	...
South Indian	221	230	1,131	1,131	2,38,047	2,42,000	210	214	60,96,217	65,53,000	4,56,783	...	97,53,021	1,03,38,000	5,84,979	...
" Tanjore District Board	107	118	103	103	9,889	11,000	96	107	2,60,144	2,76,000	15,856	...	4,36,291	4,63,000	26,709	...
" Travancore Branch	92	89	108	108	9,898	11,300	92	105	2,29,693	2,93,000	63,307	...	3,55,766	4,51,000	95,234	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. Sec.)	135	150	1,165	1,166	1,60,268	1,85,000	138	159	38,27,685	41,58,000	3,30,315	...	64,63,486	71,43,000	6,79,514	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	25	23	33	33	707	900	21	27	21,059	21,300	241	...	30,353	33,100	2,747	...
" Hospet-Kottur	21	20	48	48	783	900	16	19	23,314	21,300	...	2,014	36,871	32,300	...	4,571
" Mysore Section	113	121	296	296	34,472	50,300	116	170	8,21,723	10,40,000	2,18,277	...	13,17,586	16,13,000	2,95,414	...
Tirhoot State	195	213	615	706	1,49,648	1,47,000	243	208	30,20,567	30,82,000	61,433	...	48,42,163	52,01,000	3,58,837	...
Kalka-Simla	264	258	59	59	11,987	11,700	203	198	3,88,541	4,61,000	72,459	...	6,24,386	7,53,000	1,28,614	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri	35	37	19	19	648	600	34	32	16,626	18,500	1,874	...	26,107	29,400	3,293	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	33	36	26	26	958	900	37	35	20,936	26,600	5,664	...	34,942	41,900	6,958	...
Jorhat	53	55	32	32	1,45[illegible]	1,500	45	47	39,892	44,600	4,70[illegible]	...	64,306	68,200	3,894	...
Total	322	343	[illegible]	23,581	83,9[illegible]96	82,65,800	305	351	18,04,10,515	[illegible]89,93,200	85,82,685	...	28,33,13,726	[illegible]03,52,300	1,70,38,574	...
All other Railways.																
[illegible]-Patti	74	55	15	28	843	3,400	56	121	(c)14,083	93,200	79,11[illegible]	...	(c)14,083	1,32,000	1,17,917	...
[illegible]-Ujjain	96	116	114	114	12,0[illegible]	8,800	106	77	2,58,368	3,07,000	48,632	...	4,59,393	5,55,000	95,607	...
Bina-Goona-Baran	50	65	148	148	10,050	7,700	68	52	1,73,733	2,46,000	72,267	...	3,33,528	4,14,000	80,472	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	241	259	162	162	41,352	41,400	255	256	9,61,313	10,04,000	42,687	...	14,85,523	15,66,000	80,477	...
Jammu-Kashmir	98	98	16	16	1,735	1,600	108	100	38,842	35,600	...	3,242	58,664	54,800	...	3,864
Kolar Gold-fields	362	399	10	10	3,567	3,000	357	300	88,650	96,000	7,350	...	1,47,517	1,47,000	...	517
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	156	116	79	79	13,755	13,500	174	171	3,02,510	3,13,000	10,490	...	4,78,244	4,83,000	4,756	...
Nagda-Ujjain	78	102	34	34	2,796	1,800	82	53	63,527	68,800	5,273	...	1,20,015	1,34,000	13,985	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	260	334	334	83,818	87,000	251	260	19,24,071	21,81,000	2,56,929	...	30,74,110	34,87,000	4,12,890	...
Petlad-Cambay	85	108	34	34	3,250	4,400	96	129	70,809	87,200	16,391	...	1,27,545	1,55,000	27,455	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	192	201	107	107	28,781	20,600	269	193	4,97,220	6,10,000	1,12,780	...	7,99,647	9,43,000	1,43,353	...
Southern Punjab	175	182	425	425	1,10,971	79,400	261	187	17,98,667	21,55,000	3,56,333	...	28,61,989	31,96,000	3,34,011	...
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodganj)	88	83	155	155	15,595	16,500	101	106	3,36,691	4,30,000	93,309	...	4,84,684	6,39,000	1,54,316	...
Tapti Valley	101	127	155	155	21,207	22,500	137	145	3,73,804	3,22,000	...	51,804	6,51,026	6,63,000	11,974	...
Tarkessur	272	316	22	22	4,366	5,300	198	241	1,48,113	1,42,000	...	6,113	2,52,394	2,48,000	...	4,394
Ahmedabad-Dholka	55	60	34	34	1,990	2,100	59	62	46,321	47,400	1,079	...	75,939	82,800	6,861	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	65	81	55	55	4,707	4,400	86	80	86,335	1,02,000	15,665	...	1,56,446	1,79,000	22,554	...
Bengal and North-Western	155	169	933	1,015	1,71,476	1,82,000	184	179	34,15,717	35,98,000	1,82,283	...	54,44,701	63,15,000	8,70,299	...
Bengal Dooars	269	222	36	36	11,099	10,100	308	281	2,28,292	2,33,000	4,708	...	3,18,326	3,26,000	7,674	...
" extensions	124	107	117	117	13,922	13,300	125	114	2,88,770	2,99,000	10,230	...	4,27,719	4,42,000	14,281	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	97	117	334	334	36,043	42,300	108	127	7,81,519	8,53,000	71,481	...	13,78,752	15,27,000	1,48,248	...
Birur-Shimoga	55	61	38	38	2,144	2,900	56	76	51,909	60,900	8,991	...	83,725	1,04,000	20,275	...
Dhrangadra	48	61	21	21	977	1,100	47	52	25,113	24,400	...	713	48,561	48,700	139	...
Dibru-Sadiya	256	254	78	78	17,718	21,100	227	271	4,94,268	4,86,000	...	,268	7,38,580	7,42,000	3,420	...
Gaekwar's Railways	58	73	134	134	8,118	9,600	61	72	1,88,155	2,26,000	37,845	...	3,58,895	3,99,000	40,105	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	120	157	392	392	59,740	66,000	152	168	11,18,897	10,45,000	...	73,897	20,66,693	20,65,000	...	1,693
Jaipur	33	40	32	73	1,222	3,000	38	41	26,597	45,800	19,203	...	46,083	63,200	17,117	...
Jamnagar	51	60	54	54	2,639	3,100	49	57	65,349	91,500	26,151	...	1,07,363	1,47,000	39,637	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	81	46	46	3,090	4,000	67	87	75,233	93,200	17,967	...	1,28,668	1,68,000	39,332	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	87	709	709	58,892	46,300	83	65	13,22,410	11,66,000	...	1,56,410	22,78,210	20,38,000	...	2,40,210
Kolhapur	112	118	29	29	3,186	2,700	110	93	79,377	66,600	..	12,777	1,23,353	1,24,000	647	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	54	67	95	95	5,145	8,300	54	87	1,26,738	1,94,000	67,262	...	2,26,168	3,09,000	82,832	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	51	51	8,045	7,200	158	141	1,42,763	1,63,000	20,237	...	1,93,476	2,35,000	41,524	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	139	168	66	66	7,466	7,500	113	114	3,19,509	3,16,000	.	3,509	5,04,008	5,12,000	7,992	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension	116	114	64	64	10,281	12,700	161	198	1,74,780	2,22,000	47,220	...	2,69,199	3,59,000	89,801	...
Sangli (d)	...	...	...	5	...	400	...	80	...	8,600	8,600	...	...	17,800	17,800	...
Shoranur-Cochin	111	117	65	65	7,760	7,500	119	115	1,75,802	1,76,000	198	...	2,82,873	3,01,000	18,127	...
Udaipur-Chitor	60	72	67	67	4,641	2,900	69	43	96,798	1,01,000	4,202	...	1,74,257	1,75,000	743	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. Sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	120	129	67	67	9,845	8,000	147	119	1,92,662	1,71,000	...	21,662	3,29,013	2,83,000	...	46,013
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	91	113	78	78	7,671	9,000	98	115	1,12,888	2,16,000	1,03,112	...	1,65,749	3,59,000	1,93,251	...
Cooch-Behar	98	99	34	34	3,141	4,000	92	118	83,675	83,100	...	575	1,25,512	1,23,000	...	2,512
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	66	80	94	94	6,391	7,400	68	79	1,50,430	1,59,000	8,570	...	2,78,125	3,19,000	40,875	...
Rajpipla	29	36	37	37	982	1,000	27	27	26,417	26,800	383	...	45,969	54,300	8,331	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	354	367	51	51	18,067	14,000	354	275	4,41,111	4,54,000	12,889	...	7,36,435	7,25,000	...	11,435
Total	129	143	5,621	5,762	8,40,575	8,20,800	150	142	1,73,88,236	1,88,19,100	14,30,864	...	2,84,61,160	3,13,59,600	28,98,440	...
GRAND TOTAL	284	304	28,620	29,343	92,39,471	90,86,600	323	31	19,77,98,751	20,78,12,300	1,00,13,549	...	31,17,74,886	33,17,11,900	1,99,37,014	...

(a) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(b) From 21st August 1906.
(c) From 21st September 1906.
(d) Opened from 1st April 1907.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1908.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 4, 1908.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1908.

No. 28.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the third class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of Constable San U Kaing of the Akyab district police force, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him on the 4th May 1907 in securing the arrest of an armed and dangerous criminal named Maung Gyi.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 58.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to declare that the Consul General for Chili shall, as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of pirvate entrée to Government House at Calcutta.

No. 61.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to declare that the Consul for Cuba at Bombay shall, as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

MEDICAL.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 22.—Major A. J. Macnab, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Simla, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 23.—Major R. Heard, M.B., I.M.S., (Bengal), Joint Medical Officer, Simla, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Simla during the absence on leave of Major A. J. Macnab, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., (Bengal), in addition to his own duties.

The 10th January 1908.

No. 28.—The services of Captain Dewan Ganpat Rai, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 6th January 1908.

No. 15.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 30th December 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

One case of plague Damietta reported. Medical inspection imposed.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 20.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallúr in the Chingleput district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tai New Moon and Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanúr, Sevápet Road, Tiruvallúr, Kadambattur, Manur and Tiruvelangadu on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 27th January to the 2nd February 1908 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Tai New Moon and Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami at Tiruvallúr.

The 10th January 1908.

No. 63.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 8th January 1908.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sanitary precautions against Alexandria reduced yesterday to 24 hours. Observation of disinfection and application rat destruction circular.

JAILS.

The 10th January 1908.

No. 5.—THE following Order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 9th September 1907, is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

THE 9TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Present:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President	Sir Charles Hardinge
Lord Denman	Mr. Harcourt.

His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf vested in Him by the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council to make the following Order as to the removal and return of prisoners and criminal lunatics under the said Act:—

I. Every prisoner removed under the said Act from a British Possession to the United Kingdom for the purpose of undergoing the residue of a sentence involving confinement in a prison combined with hard labour, shall, in the United Kingdom, be dealt with as follows that is to say,

If the original period of his sentence did not exceed two years, in the same manner as if he had been sentenced in the United Kingdom to imprisonment with hard labour for the same period.

And if the original period of his sentence exceeded two years, in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as if he had been sentenced in the United Kingdom to penal servitude for the same period.

II. Every prisoner removed under the said Act from one British Possession to another British Possession for the purpose of undergoing the residue of a sentence shall in such last-mentioned British Possession be dealt with in the same manner as if he had there been sentenced to such punishment authorized by the law thereof as in the opinion of the Secretary of State signing the Order of Removal shall most nearly correspond to the punishment to which he was sentenced in the first-mentioned British Possession, and for the same period.

III. If the prisoner or criminal lunatic is to be removed to the United Kingdom—

(1) A Secretary of State shall make out and sign the Order of Removal in duplicate and shall send one copy to the Governor of the Colony from which the prisoner is to be removed, and the Governor shall thereupon make out and sign in duplicate a Notification of Concurrence in the Order of Removal.

(2) One copy of the Order of Removal shall be retained in the Colony and the other copy shall be transmitted by a Secretary of State to the Home Office for record.

(3) One copy of the Notification of Concurrence shall be retained in the Colony and attached to the Order of Removal and the other shall be sent to a Secretary of State and shall by him be transmitted to the Home Office for record.

IV. If the prisoner or criminal lunatic is to be removed to a British Possession—

(1) A Secretary of State shall make out and sign the Order of Removal in triplicate and shall send one copy to the Governor of each Colony concerned, who shall thereupon make out and sign in triplicate a Notification of Concurrence in the Order of Removal.

(2) The Governor of the Colony from which the prisoner is to be removed shall retain the copy of the Order of Removal and one

copy of the Notification of Concurrence which he shall attach to the Order of Removal, and shall send the second copy of the Notification to the Governor of the Colony to which the prisoner is to be removed, and the third copy of the Notification to a Secretary of State.

(3) The Governor of the Colony to which the prisoner is to be removed shall retain the copy of the Order of Removal and one copy of the Notification of Concurrence which he shall attach to the Order of Removal, and shall send the second copy of the Notification to the Governor of the Colony from which the prisoner is to be removed, and the third copy of the Notification to a Secretary of State.

Provided that the above procedure shall not apply to the removal of a prisoner or criminal lunatic from one British Possession to another in pursuance of an agreement made between such Possessions and sanctioned by Order in Council under the provisions of the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1869.

V. A Removal Warrant duly made out and signed shall be transmitted with every prisoner or criminal lunatic who is removed. The Warrant shall be handed over with the prisoner or criminal lunatic to every person from time to time authorized to receive him in custody for the purpose of giving effect to the Order of Removal.

VI. The forms in the Schedule to this Order or forms to the like effect varied as circumstances may require may be used under the said Act

VII. This Order shall commence and come into operation on the first day of November 1907.

VIII. The Order in Council of the thirteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, shall continue in force until the commencement of this Order, and shall thereupon be revoked without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder.

IX. This Order may be cited as "The Colonial Prisoners' Removal Order in Council 1907."

A. W. FITZROY.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER IN COUNCIL.

I.—ORDER OF REMOVAL OF A PRISONER.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

Whereas *A B.* was on the day of convicted before the Court of of the crime (*or* offence) of and sentenced to penal servitude (*or* imprisonment, *or*, as the case may be) for the term of years (*or* for life), and is now undergoing the said sentence in the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of :

And whereas it is likely that the life (*or* health) of the said *A.B.* will be endangered (*or* permanently injured) by further imprisonment in the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) :

[*Or* whereas the said *A.B.* belonged at the time of committing the said offence to the Royal Navy (*or* to His Majesty's regular military forces)] :

[*Or* whereas the said offence was committed wholly (*or* partly) beyond the limits of the said Colony, (*or* Protectorate, *or*)] :

[*Or* whereas by reason of there being no prison in the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) in which the said *A.B.* can properly undergo his sentence (*or*, for other reasons to be stated) the removal of the said *A.B.* is expedient for his safe custody (*or* for more efficiently carrying his sentence into effect)] :

[*Or* whereas the said *A.B.* belongs to a class of persons who under the law of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) are subject to removal under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884] :

Now I do hereby in pursuance of the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, with the concurrence of the Government of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) [and the Government of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of], order that the said *A.B.* be removed to the United Kingdom [*or* to the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] there to undergo the residue of his said sentence (with such variations of the conditions thereof as are or shall be provided by any regulations in force for the time being under the said Act) in accordance with the said Act.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, this day of 190 .

II.—NOTIFICATION OF CONCURRENCE IN ORDER OF REMOVAL OF A PRISONER.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

Whereas an Order has been made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the removal of *A.B.* a prisoner now in custody in the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of to the United Kingdom [*or* the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of]:

Now I, the Governor (*or* Lieutenant-Governor *or* the Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of , with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) hereby concur in the said Order of Removal.

As witness my hand this day of 190 .

III.—WARRANT FOR REMOVAL OF A PRISONER.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

To *C.D.*, the Keeper of the Prison and to *E.F.*, and *G.H.*

Whereas an order has been made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the concurrence of the Government of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, or) of [and the Government of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] for the removal of *A.B.* a prisoner now in the custody of you, the said *C.D.*, under a sentence of penal servitude (*or* imprisonment *or*, as the case may be,) for the term of years from the day of (*or* for life), to the United Kingdom [*or* to the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of], there to undergo the residue of the said sentence.

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you, the said *C.D.*, to deliver the body of the said *A.B.*, into the custody of the said *E.F.*, and *G.H.*, or one of them; and I do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act, authorize you, the said *E.F.*, and *G.H.*, or either of you, to receive the said *A.B.*, into your custody, and to convey him to the United Kingdom [or to the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of], and to deliver him to such person or persons as shall be empowered by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* by the Governor of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*)] to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said Order of Removal.

And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (*or* Governor of), this day of 190 .

IV.—WARRANT OF RECEPTION OF A PRISONER.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

Whereas was on the day of 19 , convicted in the Court of of the crime of and sentenced to :

And whereas in pursuance of the provisions of the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, an Order has been made by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the concurrence of the Government of the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of [and of the Government of this Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*)], for the removal of the said to the United Kingdom [*or*, to this Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*)], there to undergo the residue of his sentence; and whereas the Governor of the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of by a warrant under his hand ordered the said to be conveyed to the United Kingdom [*or*, this Colony (*or* Protectorate or)] and delivered to such person or persons as shall be empowered by One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* the Governor of this Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*)] to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said Order of Removal.

Now I, the Right Honourable one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or*, the Governor of the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of] hereby authorize and empower the Governor of H. M. Prison and all persons acting under his orders, to receive and detain the said for the purpose of giving effect to the said Order of Removal; and I further authorize and empower the Governor of any other of H. M. Prisons to which the said may be removed from Prison and all persons acting under his orders to receive and detain the said for the purpose of undergoing the residue of his sentence in such Prison.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (*or*, Governor of) this day of 19 .

V.—ORDER FOR THE RETURN OF A PRISONER TO A BRITISH POSSESSION.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

Whereas *A. B.* was on the day of , 19 , convicted before the Court of of the crime (or offence, of) and sentenced to penal servitude (*or* imprisonment, *or* as the case may be), for the term of years (*or* for life).

And whereas the said *A.B.* has been removed, under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, from the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of to and is now undergoing his said sentence in the United Kingdom [*or* the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of].

Now I, [with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order that the said *A.B.* shall be returned to the said Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of , there to undergo the residue (*or* for the purpose of being there discharged at the expiration) of his said sentence.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* Governor (*or* Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony (*or* Protector ate, *or*) of] this day of 190 .

VI.—WARRANT FOR RETURN OF A PRISONER TO A BRITISH POSSESSION.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

To *C.D.*, the Governor (*or*) of the Prison, and to *E.F.* and *G.H.*

Whereas *A.B.*, having been sentenced by the Court of to penal servitude (*or* imprisonment, *or*, as the case may be) for the term of years from the day of 19 , (*or* for life) has under an order duly made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, been removed to the United Kingdom [*or* to the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] and is now in the custody of you the said *C.D.* undergoing his said sentence.

And whereas an order has been made under the said Act by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* by the Government of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of] for the return of the said *A.B.*, to the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of there to undergo the residue (*or* for the purpose of being there discharged at the expiration) of his said sentence.

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you, the said *C.D.*, to deliver the body of the said *A.B.* into the custody of the said *E.F.* and *G.H.* or one of them; and I do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act, authorize you the said *E.F.* and *G.H.*, or either of you, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody, and to convey him to the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of , and to deliver him to such person or persons as shall be empowered by the Governor of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said order of return.

And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (*or* Governor of), this day of 190 .

VII.—ORDER OF REMOVAL OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

Whereas *A.B.* is in custody in the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of as a criminal lunatic having been charged with the offence of and found to have been insane at the time of such offence (*or* to be unfit on the ground of insanity to be tried for such offence) [or having been convicted of the offence of and sentenced to penal servitude (*or* imprisonment, *or*) for the term of years from the day of 18 (or for life), and afterwards certified (*or* lawfully proved) to be insane]:

And whereas it is likely that the life (*or* health) of the said *A.B.* will be endangered (*or* permanently injured) by further detention in custody in the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*):

[*Or* whereas the said *A.B.* belonged at the time of the said offence to the Royal Navy (*or* to His Majesty's regular military forces)]:

[*Or* whereas the said offence was committed wholly (*or* partly) beyond the limits of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*)]:

[*Or* whereas by reason of there being no asylum in the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*), in which the said *A.B.* can be properly or conveniently detained and dealt with as a criminal lunatic, his removal to the United Kingdom (*or* to the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of) is expedient]:

[*Or* whereas the said *A.B.* belongs to a class of persons who, under the law of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) are subject to removal under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884]:

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, with the concurrence of the Government of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) [and the Government of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] order that the said *A.B.* be removed to the United Kingdom [*or* to the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) *or*] there to be detained in custody as a criminal lunatic, and dealt with in the same manner as if he had there become a criminal lunatic.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State this day of 190 .

VIII.—NOTIFICATION OF CONCURRENCE IN ORDER OF REMOVAL OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

Whereas an Order has been made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the removal of *A.B.* a criminal lunatic now in custody in the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of to the United Kingdom [*or* the Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*) of]:

Now I, the Governor (*or* Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) hereby concur in the said Order of Removal.

As witness my hand this day of 190 .

IX.—WARRANT FOR REMOVAL OF CRIMINAL LUNATIC.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

To *C.D.* the keeper of Lunatic Asylum, and to *E.F.* and *G.H.*

Whereas an order has been made, under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the concurrence of the Government of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of [and the Government of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of], for the removal of *A.B.* a criminal lunatic now in the custody of you, the said *C.D.*, to the United Kingdom [*or* the Colony, (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] to be there dealt with in the same manner as if he had become a criminal lunatic in the United Kingdom [*or* the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of]:

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you, the said *C.D.*, to deliver the body of the said *A.B.*, into the custody of the said *E.F.*, and *G.H.*, or one of them; and I do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act, authorise you, the said *E.F.*, and *G.H.*, or either of you, to receive the said *A.B.*, into your custody, and to convey him to the United Kingdom [*or* to the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of], and to deliver him to such person or persons as shall be empowered by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* the Governor of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate *or*)] to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said Order of Removal.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (*or* the Governor of) this day of 190 .

X.—WARRANT OF RECEPTION OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

Whereas is in custody in as a criminal lunatic, having been charged with the offence of and found to be insane at the time of such offence (*or* to be unfit on the ground of insanity to be tried for such offence) [*or* having been convicted of the offence of and sentenced to and afterwards certified (*or* lawfully proved) to be insane]:

And whereas in pursuance of the provisions of the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, an Order has been made by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the concurrence of the Government of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of [and of the Government of this Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) for the removal of the said to the United Kingdom, [*or* this Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*)] there to be detained as a criminal lunatic until he shall have ceased to be a criminal lunatic, or shall otherwise lawfully be discharged:

And whereas the Governor of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of by a Warrant under his hand, ordered the said to be conveyed to the United Kingdom [*or* to this Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*)] and deliverd to such person or persons as shall be empowered by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* the Governor of this Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*)] to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said Order of Removal:

Now I, the Right Honourable one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, [*or* the Governor of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] hereby authorize and empower the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and all persons acting under his orders, to receive and detain the said in the same manner as if he had become a criminal lunatic in the United Kingdom, [*or* this Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*)] until His Majesty's Pleasure be further known concerning him.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (*or* the Governor of) this day of 190 .

XI.—ORDER FOR THE RETURN OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC TO A BRITISH POSSESSION.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

Whereas *A.B.*, having been in custody in the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*), of as a criminal lunatic, has been removed, under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, to, and is now in custody as a criminal lunatic in, the United Kingdom [*or* the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of].

And whereas I [*or* the Government of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] consider that the said *A.B.* has become sufficiently sane to be tried for the offence with which he was charged in the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of].

Now I [with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*)] hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order that the said *A.B.*, be returned to the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) there to be dealt with in the same manner as if he had not been removed therefrom.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* the Governor (*or* Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] this day of 190 .

XII.—WARRANT FOR RETURN OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC TO A BRITISH POSSESSION.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

To *C.D.* The of the Lunatic Asylum, and to *E.F.*, and *G.H.*

Whereas *A.B.*, having been in custody as a criminal lunatic in the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of has under an order duly made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, been removed to the United Kingdom [*or* to the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] and is now in the custody of you the said *C.D.*, as a criminal lunatic.

And whereas an order has been made under the said Act by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* by the Government of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of] for the return of the said *A.B.* to the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of]:

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you the said *C.D.*, to deliver the body of the said *A.B.*, into the custody of the said *E.F.* and *G.H.* or one of them; and I do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act, authorize you the said *E.F.* and *G.H.* or either of you, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody, and to convey him to the Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) of and to deliver him to such person or persons as shall be empowered by the Governor of the said Colony (*or* Protectorate, *or*) to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said order of return.

And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (*or* Governor of) this day of 190 .

POLICE.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 30.—The services of Lieutenant C. K. C. Stuart, 21st Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th January 1908.

No. 9.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information :—

Tour of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, during January and February, 1908.

PROGRAMME.

STATION.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta	...	15th January	
Tuticorin	18th January	20th „	Visiting Pudukotai.
Sawyerpuram	20th „	21st „	
Nazareth	22nd „	22nd „	
Mengnanpuram	22nd „	23rd „	
Idaiyangudi	23rd „	25th „	
Palamcottah	25th „	29th „	Visiting Dohnavur, Dayasthalam, etc.
Quilon	29th „	29th „	
Trivandrum	31st „	4th February	
Mavelicara	4th February	5th „	
Pallam	5th „	6th „	
Kottayam	6th „	11th „	
Ernaculam	11th „	12th „	
Trichur	12th „	13th „	
Calcutta	17th „	...	

Letters may be addressed to the stations marked in italics. Matters of a routine nature requiring immediate attention should be sent to the Venerable A. G. Luckman, Archdeacon of Calcutta; address—The Palace, Calcutta.

JOHN GODBER,
Bishop's Chaplain.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 7th January 1908.

No. 5.—Mr. R. F. Tucker assumed charge of the office of Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, on the forenoon of the 10th December 1907. The Home Department Notification No. 394, dated the 20th December 1907, is hereby cancelled.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1908.

No. 33—110-2.—Colonel F. B. Longe, R.E., Surveyor General of India, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for four months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th February 1908, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Burrard, R.E., Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor General of India during the absence on leave of Colonel Longe or until further orders.

AGRICULTURE.

The 8th January 1908.

No. 50—235-2.—Captain A. T. Gage, I.M.S., Director, Botanical Survey of India, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 8th March 1908, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 51—235-2.—Mr. W. W. Smith, Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Director, Botanical Survey of India, during the absence on leave of Captain A. T. Gage or until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 10th January 1908.

No. 64-F.—412-3.—Mr. Subramania Iyer, Forest Ranger, 1st grade, is temporarily promoted, with effect from the 7th December 1907, to the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, while holding the post of "Instructor" at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and for so long as he does not receive permanent promotion to that grade on the Madras Provincial Forest Service list.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1908.

No. 2.—Mr. Charu Chandra Ray, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, is permanently transferred to the Punjab.

No. 3.—Rai Prayag Das Sahib, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is permanently transferred to Central India.

The 10th January 1908.

No. 4.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 156, dated the 28th October 1907, *for* Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *read* Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

No. 5.—Mr. J. V. Griffin, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 2nd January 1908, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. W. James and until further orders.

No. 6.—Mr. P. H. Barboza, passed Engineer student, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an apprentice and posted to Bengal.

No. 7.—The services of Mr. J. Moran, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, were placed at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company for employment as Acting Chief Auditor of those Railways from 17th August to 4th November 1907, both days inclusive.

No. 8.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, officiated as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, in addition to his own duties, from 17th August to 4th November 1907, both days inclusive.

No. 9.—Mr. L. H. Whelan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

No. 10.—Mr. M. K. Mitra, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 6th January, 1908.

No. 42-*F.*—Major C. Archer, C.I.E., a Poiltical Agent of the 2nd Class, on being relieved of his appointment as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan in connection with the completion of the settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, with effect from the 12th December 1907, and until further orders.

No. 46-*G.*—Lieutenant G. D. Ogilvie, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted, on return from furlough, as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The 8th January 1908.

No. 65-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant E. D. Galbraith, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 77-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is confirmed as an Agency Surgeon under the Foreign Department, with effect from the 20th October 1907 :—

Captain T. S. B. Williams, Indian Medical Service.

The 10th January 1908.

No. 163-I. B.—The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 126-I.J., dated the 21st July 1881, appointing the Revd. B. Pratt of the Wesleyan Mission at Secunderabad to be a Marriage Registrar for the Hyderabad State and authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is hereby cancelled.

No. 90-G. B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw as Consul for Portugal at Aden.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1908.

No. 112-E. O.—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 16th of November 1907, Mr. A. M. Brigstocke to revert to Class I of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st of December 1907, Mr. A. W. Dentith to officiate in Class I of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 2nd of December 1907, Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in Class II, and Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, to officiate in Class III, of Accountants General.

With effect from the 10th of December 1907, Mr. L. B. Ward to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 11th of December 1907, Mr. L. B. Ward to revert to Class VI of the Enrolled List.

No. 113-E. O.—Mr. W. Alder is confirmed in Class II, of the Enrolled List with effect from the 1st of December 1907.

No. 114-E. O.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Account Department with effect from the 7th of December 1907 :—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to Class II, and Mr. H. J. Brereton to Class III, of Accountants General.

Mr. J. A. Robertson to Class I, and Mr. A. Newmarch to Class II, of the Enrolled List.

The 8th January 1908.

No. 118-E. O.—Mr. C. F. Cowie, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is, with effect from the 2nd of January, 1908, granted privilege leave for 3 months ard furlough for 9 months in continuation.

Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau is posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the same date.

No. 121-E. O.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. M. K. Ghatak, up to the 23rd of December 1907, in the Notification in this Department No. 7311-E. O., dated the 5th December 1907, is further extended up to the 18th of January, 1908, inclusive.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 145-E.O.—The special leave on urgent private affairs for 4 months and 18 days granted to Colonel G. M. Porter, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, in continuation of his privilege leave, in the Notification in this Department No. 3897-E.O., dated the 19th June 1907, has been extended by 23 days.

Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., is placed on special duty in the Calcutta Mint, with effect from the 30th of December 1907.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1908.

No. 50-Accts.—Lieutenant G. H. Morgan, 99th Deccan Infantry, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department on probation, with effect from the 28th November 1907.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1908.

No. 86—1.—Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in Class III of the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bengal to Burma, with effect from the 26th November 1907.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 256—1.—Mr. W. W. Nind, an Assistant Collector in Class V of the Imperial Customs Service, on leave, is transferred from Burma to Bengal, with effect from the 6th December 1907.

INDUSTRIES.

The 4th January 1908.

No. 95—15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. W. Skinner, of the Bengal United Tea Company, Limited, Bindukuri, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. S'. G. A. Showers.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 295-147.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Notification issued by the Government of India in this Department No. 9952—147, dated the 29th November 1907, Mr. E. Daltry, Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 20th November 1907.

Mr. S. S. Cooper, Assistant Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 20th November 1907, and during the absence of Mr. Daltry or until further orders.

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

The 6th January 1908.

No. 76—1.—The following statement showing the receipts and charges for the year 1906-07 on account of the Madras Coast-Lights and of the capital account established in connection therewith are published for general information :—

STATEMENT showing the receipts and charges on account of Madras Coast Lights for the year 1906-1907.

Revenue Account.

Opening balance.		Receipts.			Charges.					Surplus + or deficit —.		Closing balance.	
					Repayment instalment (capital and interest) of the debt due to the Imperial Government.	Maintenance and repair charges.	Establishment, travelling allowances and miscellaneous.	Transfer to capital account for major works and repairs.					
Cash.	Government securities.	Gross receipts.	Refunds.	Net receipts.				Cash.	Government securities	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
75,563 8 6	25,000 0 0	(a) 1,62,086 8 6	1,997 10 10	1,60,088 13 8	(b) 41,483 0 0	(c) 5,724 0 10	(d) 1,17,349 9 0	45,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	—49,467 12 2	50,000 0 0	24,095 12 4	75,000 0 0

(a) Includes R202-1-1 being miscellaneous receipts and R372-13-0 interest on Government securities. (b) Interest R37,381-4-6 and repayment of loan R4,101-11-6.
(c) Includes cost of stores, oil and conveyance of stores. These charges were included and shown under "Establishment, travelling allowances and miscellaneous" in previous years.
(d) Includes R72,625-4-8 cost of Government securities of the face value of R75,000 purchased.

Capital Account.

Opening balance.		Receipts.					Charges.				Surplus + or deficit —.		Closing balance.	
		Amount appropriated from revenue.		Interest on Government securities.	Sale of Government securities.	Total.	Purchase of Government securities.	New works.	Repairs.	Total.				
Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.								Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.
R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
19,021 7 1	...	45,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	261 13 6	...	(e) 70,261 13 0	(f) 14,864 1 0	1,989 10 11	410 7 6	17,264 3 5	27,997 10 1	40,000 0 0	47,019 1 2	40,000 0 0

(e) Includes Government securities of the face value of R25,000. (f) Cost of Government securities of the face value of R15,000.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th January 1908.

No. 141-4.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published in the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1429-C. S. R., dated the 30th March 1899, as subsequently amended :—

In rule 3, for the words from 'Ascension' to 'Zanzibar' substitute the following :—

Antigua
Ascension
Australia (including the States of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia; also British New-Guinea and Norfolk Island).
Bahamas
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Bermuda
British Bechuanaland
British Central Africa
British East Africa and Uganda
British Guiana
British Honduras
British North Borneo
British Somaliland
Canada
Cape Colony
Cayman Islands
Cyprus
Dominica
Falkland Islands
Fanning Islands
Fiji
Gambia
Gibraltar
Gold Coast
Grenada
Hong Kong
Jamaica
Labuan
Lagos
Malay States (Federated)
Malta
Mauritius
Montserrat
Natal
Nevis
Newfoundland
New Zealand (with Cook Islands)
Nigeria (Northern and Southern)
Orange River Colony
Rhodesia
St. Helena
St. Kitts
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Sarawak
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Straits Settlements
Tobago
Tortola
Transvaal
Trinidad
Tristan d'Acunha
Turks and Caicos Islands
Zanzibar.

CUSTOMS.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 127-4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea or by land of Mhowra flowers from any part of British India to any part of the Indian Possessions of His Majesty the King of Portugal and Algarves.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th January 1908.

APPOINTMENTS,

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 15.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Arthur Douglas Chanter, Royal Garrison Artillery; Double Company Officer, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment),—9th December 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Milner Wightwick, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment; officiating Double Company Officer, 21st Punjabis,—30th November 1907.

No. 16.—The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Denyss Chamberlaine Wace,—30th November 1907.
George Bevan Davies,—1st December 1907.
Thomas Francis Stannard Burridge,—9th March 1907.
Elmes Pollock Henderson,—26th October 1907.
Richard Crawhall Walton,—12th November 1907.
Eric Percy Ball,—25th October 1907.
Thomas Ralph Wells,—13th November 1907.
Claude Ernest Torin Erskine,—13th October 1907.
Edward John Patteson Travis Walker,—12th November 1907
Duncan Ian Bowen Lloyd,—22nd October 1907.
John Bertram Haines,—27th October 1907.
Reinhold Meitzen Adams,—22nd October 1907.
John Huntly Muir,—12th November 1907.
Henry William Cumine Robson,—22nd October 1907.
Dudley MacNeil Evans,—27th October 1907.
Alan George Dyce,—13th November 1907.
Victor John Alexander Connell,—13th November 1907.
Richard Dane,—12th November 1907.
Harry Macdonald,—27th October 1907.
Charles Massy Thornhill,—22nd October 1907.
Erule James Corse-Scott,—17th October 1907.
Frank Oswald,—16th October 1907.
Alister Ralph Thomson,—11th November 1907.
Arthur Alexander Heyland,—13th November 1907.
Reginald Todd,—14th November 1907.
Colin Leslie-Smith,—15th October 1907.
Thomas Arthur Digby,—12th November 1907.
Henry Temple Devereux Hickman,—22nd October 1907.
Heremon James Drummond O'Neill,—18th October 1907.
Alexander Dumaresq Bennett,—13th November 1907.
Walter Montagu Ommanney,—16th November 1907.
Charles Alfred Lucas,—17th October 1907.
Herbert Frederick Cyril McSwiney,—2nd November 1907.
Gerald Haslam Cook,—17th October 1907.
Lionel Gaisford,—20th October 1907.
William Henry Miller,—16th October 1907.
Walter Leslie Hailes,—22nd October 1907.
Walter Young,—15th October 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 17.—The undermentioned native military pupils having passed their final xamination are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect rom the 16th September 1907 :—

No. 325, Ram Rao Anand Rao Doctor.
No. 326, Atma Ram Bhukhen-das.
No. 327, Ismatullah Átáullah Chaudhuri.
No. 328, Shiu-parshád Krishna-Lal Vyas.
No. 329, Chhote-Lal Mathurbhai Amin.
No. 330, Benjamin Sudamji Powar.
No. 331, Shaikh Mahiboob Muhammad Sáhib.
No. 332, Sada-shiv Náráyan Kharkar.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 18.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

" London Gazette," dated 17th December 1907, pages 8784 and 8785.

INDIA OFFICE,
December 17th, 1907.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service and Indian Army Departments and admissions to the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service and Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Nigel Gresle Woodyatt, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 20th September 1907.

Dated 22nd September 1907.

Charles Astley Fowler, 22nd Punjabis.

Alexander Henry Eustace, D.S.O., 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Dated 30th September 1907.

Arthur George Boileau Lang, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Dated 22nd October 1907.

The Honourable Hugh Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Supernumerary List.

Harry Troup Brown, Supply and Transport Corps.

Frederick Weston Peile Macdonald, Supernumerary List.

Charles Marling Cartwright, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Benjamin Holloway, 27th Light Cavalry.

FitzJames Maine Edwards, D.S.O., 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Woodrow Stanley Wingate, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

William Maxwell Carpendale, 8th Cavalry.

Francis Hardinge Eliott, Supernumerary List.

Leonard John Mathias, Supply and Transport Corps.

Albert Edward Woods, Supernumerary List.

Oliver Goldsmith Ievers, Supernumerary List.

Walter Edward Brett, 66th Punjabis.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 23rd October 1907.

Frederick Carey Stukeley Samborne-Palmer, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Kenneth Scougall Cassels, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Charles Murray Carter, 14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Edmund Arthur Swinhoe, Supply and Transport Corps.

The following provisional promotion notified in the London Gazette of the 13th November 1906, is confirmed :—

Captain F. J. Fraser, 33rd Punjabis, to be Major.

The promotion of Captain Arthur Ward, 30th Punjabis, to the rank of Major, has effect from the 18th October 1906, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 14th December 1906.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Hugh de Neufville Lucas. Dated 19th August 1907, but to rank from 5th August 1905.

Beauchamp Clerk. Dated 20th September 1907, but to rank from 24th January 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October 1907.

Alfred Ernest Roberts, M.B.
David MacDonald Davidson, M.B.
Frederic Pinsent Maynard, M.B., F.R.C.S.
John Charles Lamont, M.B.
Arthur Holbrook Nott, M.B.
Albert Coleman.
William Westropp White, M.D.
Daniel Thomas Lane, M.D.
Robert Charles Macwatt, M.B.
William Henry Edward Woodwright, F.R.C.S.I.
John Lloyd Thomas Jones, M.B.
Walter James Buchanan, M.D.
Joseph Kinnear Close, M.D.
William Ernest Jennings, M.D.
Frederick Joseph Dewes.
Percy Charles Hutchison Strickland.
Thomas William Stewart.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 1st September 1907.

Horace Sidney Matson.
Donald Steel.
Francis Hugh Stewart.
Hampton Atkinson Dougan.
Alexander Cameron.
Alfred Henry Proctor, M.D.
Robert Tait Wells.
Ian Macpherson Macrae.
Charles Cecil Connock Shaw, M.B.
Roderick Dear MacGregor.
James William Herbert Babington.
Alexander Spalding Mackie Peebles.
Francis Broughton Shettle.

To be Lieutenant.

Edmund Brodie Munro. Dated 2nd February 1907.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Thomas Pease, M.R.C.V.S., C.I.E. Dated 3rd September 1907.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT (NORTHERN CIRCLE).

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Frederick Handley. Dated 1st September 1906.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT (SOUTHERN CIRCLE).

Dated 18th August 1907.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Carson Collinson.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

David Copus, seconded.
John Shipman Rush, seconded.
Bernard Cosgrove, seconded.
Robert Walmsley.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor George Walter Chalwin.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Dated 23rd July 1907.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Martin Joseph Staunton.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Frederick Driesen.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor John Wallis Lombard Young.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Michael Joseph Flannery. Dated 23rd August 1907.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Westwood. Dated 6th September 1907.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Henry Augustin Boyd. Dated 6th September 1907.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain, to be Commissaries.

Benjamin Simpson. Dated 1st March 1907.
James Lennox. Dated 1st June 1907.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

William David Gray. Dated 1st March 1907.
Charles Barnes. Dated 1st June 1907.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

George James Turner. Dated 4th March 1907.
Thomas Taylor. Dated 1st March 1907.
James Turner Coleman. Dated 1st June 1907.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch.

George Arthur Green. Dated 13th September 1907.

The King has approved of the following transfers :—

To the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis. Dated 8th October 1907.

Colonel Oswald Claude Radford, C.B., C.I.E. Dated 4th November 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Francis Gartside-Tipping, C.B. Dated 17th August 1907.

Lawrence Jameson Torrie. Dated 1st October 1907.

George Boodrie O'Donnell. Dated 26th October 1907.

Rawdon Edward Dennys Reilly. Dated 15th November 1907.

Hew Francis Cadell. Dated 24th November 1907.

To the Temporary Half-Pay List.

Captain Charles Seymour Parker, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. Dated 28th August 1907. (Since deceased.)

To the Retired List.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel William Bernard Wilson. Dated 8th October 1907.

Brigadier-General Harry Leonard Dawson, C.B., C.V.O. Dated 21st November 1907.

Colonel George Francis Rowcroft, D.S.O. Dated 20th November 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Francis Chichele Plowden. Dated 6th September 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Strachey, M.V.O. Dated 1st October 1907.

Major Herbert Edward Porter. Dated 4th November 1901.

Major Frederic Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury. Dated 25th August 1907.

Major Claude Hamilton. Dated 26th August 1907.

Major Clarence Thomas Willoughby Forth. Dated 1st November 1907.

Major Reginald Percy Congreve Schneider. Dated 1st September 1907.

Major Edward Escott Beddek. Dated 15th September 1907.

Major Montague Gifford James. Dated 16th September 1907.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin William Reilly. Dated 18th July 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Scott, M.B. Dated 23rd October 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Rupert Postance Russel. Dated 11th October 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Herbert, F.R.C.S. Dated 20th October 1907.

Captain Stewart Rankin Douglas. Dated 15th September 1907.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Akerman Mcrgan. Dated 17th August 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

George Thomas Carroll. Dated 19th March 1907.

Sidney Alfred Wall. Dated 1st August 1907.

Ignatius Chaves. Dated 16th June 1907.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Edwin Luke Shunker. Dated 14th May 1907.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Charles Smith. Dated 14th May 1907.

William Goodman. Dated 31st December 1905.

George Wheeler. Dated 1st June 1907.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Wiseman. Dated 5th July 1907.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army :—

Major Ewen Montgomery Lang. Dated 4th November 1907.

Lieutenant Edmund John Edward Hawkins. Dated 6th October 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Norman Victor Thew. Dated 11th October 1907.

and of the removal of the undermentioned officer from the service on account of physical unfitness for military duty:—

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Stephenson Turnbull. Dated 10th November 1907.

"London Gazette," dated 20th December 1907, pages 8876 and 8877.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
20th December 1907.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Major Michael E. Willoughby, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Army, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General *vice* Captain E. H. E. Daniell, D.S.O., The Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 6th October 1907.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Brevet Colonels :—

Arthur N. Carr, 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated 15th September 1907.

Gaston B. Unwin, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse). Dated 15th September 1907.

Francis W. J. Caulfeild, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 1st October 1907.

Harry J. Bremner, 73rd Carnatic Infantry. Dated 10th October 1907.

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PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 19.—Conductor Thomas Dwyer, India Miscellaneous List, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1908.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 20.—The promotion of the undermentioned officer to the rank of Lieutenant is antedated to the date specified :—

Lieutenant Arthur Douglas Chanter, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment),—6th February 1904.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 21.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Albert William Jordon Lynsdale (supernumerary), to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain (supernumerary);

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant George Robert Baptist Gaudoin (*seconded*), to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*);

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Septimus George Jackson, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain;

First Class Assistant Surgeon William Peter Bell Hart, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,—

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Hononory Captain T. C. Lawrence, retired; with effect from the 20th November 1907.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

INDIA.

No. 22.—In Army Department Notification No. 432 of 1907, *for* "29th April 1907" *read* "28th April 1907."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 23.—The following promotions are made :—

25th Mountain Battery.

Kot Havildar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Khanda Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

31st Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Muhammad Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Major Khem Singh to be Jemadar to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 1st December 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 24.—The date of Brevet Colonel G. F. Rowcroft's retirement is 20th November 1907, and not as stated in Army Department notification No. 895 of 1907.

No. 25.—Major William Swinton Jacob, 116th Mahrattas, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 11th January 1908.

SPECIAL.

No. 26.—With reference to paragraph 293, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain Charles Eckford Luard, Political Assistant, 2nd Class,—9th December 1907.

Major Armine Brereton Dew, Political Assistant, 1st Class,—21st December 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 27.—Marmaduke Henry Arnott, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cameron promoted. Dated 15th November 1907.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 28.—Second-Lieutenant Cecil Percy Winckler resigns his commission. Dated 28th October 1907.

Reginald Ernest Henderson, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Winckler resigned. Dated 4th December 1907.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 29.—Lieutenant William Heaton, V.D., to be Captain, *vice* Duncan transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 5th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant William Hamilton Burns to be Lieutenant, *vice* Heaton promoted. Dated 5th March 1907.

Lindsey Cecil Hobson to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Burns promoted. Dated 5th March 1907.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 30.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Captain Walter Mason.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Major Thomas Herbert Kerr Drimmie.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Captain William Hawkins.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain William Davidson.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 10th January 1908.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 28th December 1907 and 10th January 1908 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Army (Army Remount Department.)	Major Edgar Brandreth	5th January 1908.	Maligiri	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 30th November 1907 and 10th January 1908.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
James Fearnley Stewart*.	Major	102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.	5th May 1907.	Testate	57 0 4	Claims should be submitted to the widow Mrs. Kathleen Margaret Stewart.

* *Widow*—Mrs. Kathleen Margaret Stewart.
Children—(1) Miss Mildred Agnes Stewart.
(2) Miss Kathleen Muriel Stewart.
Address—C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 10th January 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—The term of appointment to the Ordnance Department in India, of Captain W. B. Spalding, R.A., is extended for five years, with effect from the 17th March 1907.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 2nd October 1907:—

To be an Assistant Engineer.

Reginald Herbert Baker.

No. 2.—The services of Engineer F. T. Frazer, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for the appointment of Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, *vice* Engineer W C Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 28th December 1907.

LEAVE.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineer C. B. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, for three months (m. c.).

PROMOTIONS.

No. 4.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander W. Aves, Royal Indian Marine, retired, and with effect from the 24th November 1907:—

To be Commander, 2rd grade.

Commander W. B. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant T. H. H. Hand, Royal Indian Marine.

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Offg. *Secretary to the Government of India.*

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1908.

No. 1.—Mr. C. Pratt, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days combined with furlough for 6 months and 6 days, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th January 1908, or subsequent date.

No. 2.—With reference to Notification No. 1, dated 6th January 1908, Rai Sahib Raja Ram, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, until further orders.

The 7th January 1908.

No. 3.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 349, dated 18th December 1907, Mr. J. H. Lovell, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as Junior Government Inspector, Circle No. 5, with head-quarters at Ajmer, until further orders.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 328, dated 4th December 1907, Mr. J. H. White, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to act as Junior Government Inspector, Circle No. 2, with head-quarters at Allahabad, until further orders.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 150 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th January 1908 :—

No. 1 of 1908.—Louis Henry Rogers, commercial traveller, of 227 Willis street, Wellington, New Zealand, and Alexander Meyers, merchant, of Wellington, New Zealand. *An improved composition for preventing leakage of air through punctures in pneumatic tyres.*

No. 2 of 1908.—Edward Bond Baker, grazier, of Beaconsfield, Roma, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in the manufacture of material used for making wool packs, ore bags and the like.*

No. 3 of 1908.—Carl Rudolph Hermann Jacobi, engineer, of Nijmegen-st, Anna. *The ventilation of workshops and moistening the air therein.*

No. 4 of 1908.—G. and C. Hoskins Limited, engineers and boiler-makers, a company duly registered and trading under the Laws of the state of New South Wales, of Wattle street, Sydney, in the state aforesaid, commonwealth of Australia. *Machinery for upsetting the edges of rolled metal plates.*

No. 5 of 1908.—Walter Claude Johnson, engineer, of Broadstone Farm, Colemans Hatch, Sussex, England. *Improved water distributer.*

No. 6 of 1908.—Richard William Shrewsbury, timber trader, of 9 Powis Square, Bayswater, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for the transport of material.*

No. 7 of 1908.—The Lamp Pump Syndicate, Limited, manufacturing engineers, of 1 Church Court, Clements lane, London, E. C., England. *Improvements in or connected with fluid pressure motors.*

No. 8 of 1908.—John Turner, rubber worker, of 29 Field street, Abbey Hey, Gorton, Manchester, and Anthony Buxton, rubber worker, of 85 Kingswood Avenue, Aintree, Liverpool, (late of 64 Edensor street, Beswick, Manchester) both in the county of Lancaster, England. *An improved playing ball casing.*

No. 9 of 1908.—Oswald Deam, 2nd engineer of S. P. V. "Fraser," c/o Port Office Strand road, Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved recording mechanism for engine-room telegraphs and the like.*

No. 10 of 1908.—William Richard Stitt, manufacturer, of 31 Wellington Park, Belfast, county Antrim, Ireland. *Improvements in automatic weft replenishing mechanism for looms.*

No. 11 of 1908.—Frederick John Cox, engineer, of 43 and 45 Fortess road, Kentish town, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to carburettors.*

No. 12 of 1908.—Alfred James Bartlett, clerk-in-Holy-Orders of "Hill-side," Westbury-on-Trym, England. *Improvements in and relating to boomerangs.*

No. 13 of 1908.—James Longmore, mill manager, of "Bhutkhana," Nepean Sea road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, India, and Arthur Kempster Leslie, merchant, of Altamont Lodge, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, India. *Improvements relating to the preparation of yarn for transport.*

No. 14 of 1908.—William Hartley, merchant, of 56 Derby street, Burton-on-Trent, in the county of Stafford, England. *Improvements in vapour lamps.*

No. 15 of 1908.—George Frederick Mansbridge, electrical engineer, of St. Margaret's, Sanderstead road, Sanderstead, in the county of Surrey, England. *Method of and means for treating material such as foiled paper, foiled parchment and the like, so as to render the same more suitable for electrical purposes.*

No. 16 of 1908.—Ozonair Limited, of 27 Chancery lane, London, England, and Frank Rogerson, brewer, of Wood Lodge, Valley road, Streatham, Surrey, England. *Improvements in the art of brewing beer and other liquors.*

No. 17 of 1908.—T. Rangaswami Aiyangar, land-holder, Thingaloor Tiruvadi Post, Tanjore Taluk, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency. *Filling and discharging automatically a bucket of water or other liquid by a bucket called the "Ranga's Automatic Bucket."*

No. 18 of 1908.—Léon Auguste Martha, engineer, of 24 Rue du Champ de Mars, Paris, France. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for charging internal combustion motors.*

No. 151 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 127 of 1907.—William Sewall Hamm, mechanical expert, of 110 Ontario street, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to railway signalling lamps and lanterns.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

No. 128 of 1907.—William Sewall Hamm, mechanical expert, of 110 Ontario street, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to railway switch and signal and like lamps.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

No. 270 of 1907.—John Little, engineer, of "Kelvingrove," Nelson road, Camberwell, near Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improved air and water cooling apparatus.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

No. 271 of 1907.—John Little, engineer, of "Kelvingrove," Nelson road, Camberwell, near Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improved air and water cooling apparatus.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

No. 280 of 1907.—Frederick Clarence Jenkins, merchant, of No. 7 Koenigstrasse, Hamburg, Germany. *Improvement in indoor-ventilators.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

No. 281 of 1907.—William Henry Featherstone, engineer, of 5 James street, Rochester, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in and relating to fire hydrants.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

No. 429 of 1907.—John Edgcumbe Rendle, engineer, of No. 85 Norroy road, Putney, in the county of Surrey, and Callow Wright and Hewlett Limited, manufacturers, of No. 70 Newman street, Oxford street, in the county of Middlesex, in England. *Improvements in and connected with glass tiles and the like.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

No. 447 of 1907.—Sidney George Brown, electrical engineer, of 4 Great Winchester street, in the city and county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to submarine cable telegraphy.* (Specification filed 13 December 1907.)

No. 473 of 1907.—Suresh Chandra Roy, trader, of No. 8 Hogul Kuria lane, Calcutta. *An improved smokeless kerosine lamp without chimney.* (Specification filed 27 November 1907.)

No. 250 of 1907.—Wilbert Wesley Lamb, mechanic, of No. 26 North 2nd street, San Jose, state of California, United States of America. *Device for burning vegetation, melting snow, et cetera.* (Specification filed 13 December 1907.)

No. 258 of 1907.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82 York road, King's Cross, London, England. *Improvements in brakes for railway and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 13 December 1907.)

No. 262 of 1907.—Carl Jost, engineer, of Standard Buildings, Hornby road, Fort, Bombay, British India. *Improvements in screens for moistening and cooling the draught of air caused by a thermantidote, fan or otherwise.* (Specification filed 17 December 1907.)

No. 267 of 1907.—Dan Martini, electrician, of 33 Nightingale lane, Clapham Common, London, England. *A method of, and electronionizer for, treating cold crude petroleum or any distillate of petroleum to obtain an explosive mixture for use in internal combustion engines.* (Specification filed 13 December 1907.)

No. 288 of 1907.—James Riley, engineer, of "Hawarden" Bitterne Park, Southampton in the county of Hants, Frederick Alfred Spiers, auctioneer, of Saint Benet Chambers, 1 Fenchurch street, in the city of London, and Chauncy Robert Dashwood Strettell, clerk, of "Mobberley," Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton, in the county of Surrey, all in England. *Improvements in or connected with automatic couplings for railway carriages and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 18 December 1907.)

No. 408 of 1907.—William Tice, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Bird and Company, of 101/1 Clive street, Calcutta. *Improvements in the lids of nightsoil carts and the like.* (Specification filed 16 December 1907.)

No. 466 of 1907.—Lakhman Mulji, kumbhar (potter) of Mahim, Bombay. *Improvements in the method of working kilns for burning bricks.* (Specification filed 16 December 1907.)

No. 482 of 1907.—Lewis Phillips Winby, civil engineer, of Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to lubricators.* (Specification filed 13 December 1907.)

No. 513 of 1907.—John Pettigrew, chemist, of 11 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to means for fastening wagon and like side doors.* (Specification filed 13 December 1907.)

No. 514 of 1907.—John Pettigrew, chemist, of 11 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to draw gear for railway and like vehicles.* (Specification filed 13 December 1907.)

No. 152 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 186 of 1894.—Edward Waller Stoney. *Spiral switch handle and combined spiral switch handle lock and point indicator.* (From 2 January 1908 to 2 January 1909.)

No. 297 of 1895.—Prabhu Lal. *Best Blanch pipe-clay for whitening articles of buff or buck skin leather.* (From 28 January 1908 to 28 January 1909.)

No. 321 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in stoves or apparatus for heating air.* (From 18 January 1908 to 18 January 1909.)

No. 379 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea leaf rolling machines.* (From 5 February 1908 to 5 February 1909.)

No. 102 of 1901.—Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya. *Improving the automatic action of sluice gates of dams or waste weirs of storage reservoirs.* (From 2 January 1908 to 2 January 1909.)

No. 448 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd. *Improvements in cocks or valves.* (From 6 January 1908 to 6 January 1909.)

No. 449 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd. *Improvements in joint rings or washers for steam and other pipes.* (From 6 January 1908 to 6 January 1909.)

No. 452 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd. *Improvements in or connected with the mounting or fixing of the glass tubes of sight feed lubricators, water ganges and the like.* (From 6 January 1908 to 6 January 1909.)

No. 16 of 1902.—William Taylor. *Shunting levers or appliances for operating points and signals on railways and tramways, and for other like purposes.* (From 16 September 1908 to 16 September 1909.)

No. 194 of 1902.—Sri Krishna Joshi. *Improving the apparatus for utilising solar heat called Heliotherm.* (From 9 January 1908 to 9 January 1909.)

No. 480 of 1902.—The Sherardizing Syndicate Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the deposition of metals or compounds.* (From 4 February 1908 to 4 February 1909.)

No. 153 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 54 of 1903.—Robert Norrie. *Improvements in punching, shearing machines and the like.* (Specification filed 22 September 1903.)

No. 58 of 1903.—Thomas Churchman Darby, Thomas Albert Darby and Sidney Charles Darby. *Improvements in implements for digging or cultivating land and breaking up roads and the like.* (Specification filed 24 September 1903.)

No. 61 of 1903.—Thomas Walter Barber. *Improvements in mechanically propelled vehicles.* (Specification filed 22 September 1903.)

No. 65 of 1903.—Joseph Alexander Carruthers. *Improvements in electrically actuated and controlled clocks and other time recording apparatus.* (Specification filed 22 September 1903.)

No. 66 of 1903.—Joseph Alexander Carruthers. *Electrically actuated and controlled clock.* (Specification filed 22 September 1903.)

No. 263 of 1903.—Eugene Crochet. *Improvements in the treatment of textile vegetable fibres.* (Specification filed 22 September 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 75 of 1902.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improved collector rings for electrical machines.* (Specification filed 30 September 1902.)

No. 237 of 1902.—Purna Chundra Ghose. *An improved pad-lock.* (Specification filed 30 September 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 119 of 1901.—The Mallett Cotton Ginners Compress Company. *Improvements in batting and compressing cotton.* (Specification filed 25 September 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 198 of 1898.—C. M. Roy. *Improved chimneys for the trench and overground kilns for brick burning.* (Specification filed 21 September 1898.)

No. 272 of 1898.—Roland H. Gahagan. *An improved water trap to prevent waste.* (Specification filed 30 September 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for each of the above inventions.

No. 141 of 1897.—Carl Dellwik. *Improvements in the production of watergas and in apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s*. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaānī, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January 1908.

	TOTAL AMOUNT ON NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,02,88,480	15,94,10,050	17,96,98,530	7,67,75,755	*1,78,41,983	64,37,913	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	27,66,30,597	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012.
Allahabad	...	2,54,95,115	2,54,95,115	2,11,13,811	29,04,862	..		..	...	...	...	...	2,40,18,673	
Lahore	...	2,57,97,060	2,57,97,060	69,65,344	50,28,450	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,19,93,794	
Bombay	18,32,375	10,04,16,790	10,22,49,165	4,86,08,576	1,24,06,905	9,79,099	..	...	...	...	...	...	6,19,94,581	
Karachi	..	1,14,11,805	1,14,11,805	11,22,865	3,47,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,70,175	
Madras	14,28,785	4,85,13,285	4,99,42,070	1,12,41,965	12,95,055	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	1,25,37,020	
Calicut	...	21,92,155	21,92,155	18,54,385	1,44,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,98,880	
Rangoon	...	2,37,59,260	2,37,59,260	2,81,03,220	10,20,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,91,23,460	
	2,35,49,640	39,69,95,520	42,05,45,160	19,57,85,921	4,09,89,301	74,17,012	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	41,97,67,180	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			38,77,980	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									31,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			41,66,67,180	TOTAL RESERVE R									41,66,67,180	

*R99,759 (£ 6651) was transferred in Gold from the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve on the 4th January 1908.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th January 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1907.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th December 1907.	80,76,500	1,50,94,000	9,32,47,700	2,16,24,100	1,16,17,500	43,76,900	...	14,59,60,200	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,41,29,933
Add— Amount of Transferred to London in . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 12th December 1907 .	...	8,800	...	3,000	3,000	...	...	14,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 14th December 1907 .	...	...	...	200	...	—		200	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1907 . . .	...	...	...	1,500	...	16,000	...	17,500	...				...		...			...	17,500
	80,76,500	1,51,02,800	9,32,47,700	2,16,28,800	1,16,20,500	43,92,900	...	14,59,92,700	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,41,62,433
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	13,000	7,79,000	55,300	1,000	5,000	...	8,53,300	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	8,53,300
Balance on 31st December 1907	80,76,500	1,50,89,800	9,24,68,700	2,15,73,500	1,16,19,500	43,87,900	...	14,51,39,400	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,33,09,133

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1907 enfaced from India 11,563 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,473 lakhs.
" 1st Nov. 1907 " 15th Nov. " ditto ... ditto 7 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 16 lakhs ditto 5 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " ditto ... ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 9 "

11,679 lakhs. 11,499 lakhs.
11,499 "

Balance against India . 180 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd January 1908.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows :—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd January 1908.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,55,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 92,80,386 a. 9 p. 2; Public Deposits at Branches R 71,53,807 a. 11 p. 8	1,64,34,194	4	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	15,78,46,644	0	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,50,050	14	0
Sundries	30,42,747	15	2
RUPEES	21,36,73,637	2	2

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	2,38,88,465	0	0
Other authorized Investments	40,91,208	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,13,25,870	10	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,58,14,227	2	5
Bills discounted and purchased	3,87,62,451	14	10
Balances with other Banks	19,32,267	0	3
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	17,57,166	1	1
Stamps	18,437	0	10
Sundries	8,95,714	3	11
	15,84,85,807	1	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R *2,12,24,396 a. 2 p. 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches R †3,39,63,433 a. 13 p. 5	5,51,87,830	0	3
RUPEES	21,36,73,637	2	2

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R3,79,185 0 0
† Do. do. do. R5,83,507 8 0

R9,62,692 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th January 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 30·97.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th January 1908.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities . .	2,24,38,016	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	41,00,433	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .	1,57,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,45,34,307	10	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 88,05,109 a. 5 p. 11; Public Deposits at Branches 72,70,438 4 2	1,60,75,547	10	1	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	4,60,08,726	9	3
				Bills discounted and purchased	4,12,21,802	4	1
				Balances with other Banks .	16,86 007	5	6
				Bullion	......		
				Dead Stock	16,07,227	0	8
				Stamps	18,530	3	10
				Sundries	7,90,959	10	1
					16,24,06,009	11	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .	14,99,68,937	3	9	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * R 1,11,89,607 a. 10 p. 2; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †3,14,20,177 15 5	4,26,09,785	9	7
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .	14,77,002	1	2				
Sundries	17,44,308	6	0				
RUPEES .	20,50,15,795	5	0	RUPEES .	20,50,15,795	5	0

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R46,425 0 0
† Do. do. do. R4,74,292 8 0

R5,20,717 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 9th January 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 25·17.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE.

No. 63.—The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 3rd February 1908, at Quetta, for the supply of fresh meat, from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909 for the British Troops in the Quetta Division, *i.e.*:—

	Quetta.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Beef	1,000,000	480,000	235,000
Mutton	300,000	162,000	80,000

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedule of conditions on payment of Rupee one per set can be obtained, on application, from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta, or the Station Supply Officer, Karachi.

W. B. DUNLOP, Captain,
for Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

DIVISIONAL CONTRACT OFFICE,
Quetta, 14th December 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 64.

Sealed tenders for Contract will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon, on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of tenders and schedule and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the—

(1) Divisional Contract Officer . . . . . Quetta.
(2) Station Supply Officer . . . . . . Karachi.
(3) Warrant Officer . . . Supply Depôt, Hyderabad.

up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders, Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officers. A fee of rupee one will be charged for each set of tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Maximum requirements.	Where required.	Period. From	Period. To	Earnest money.	Date of opening tenders.
					R	
Beef . . . . . lbs.	12,00,000	Quetta.	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	2,900	6th February 1908.
Mutton . . . . . "	4,00,000					
Beef . . . . . "	4,80,000	Karachi.			1,300	
Mutton . . . . . "	1,62,000					
Beef . . . . . "	2,35,000	Hyderabad Sind.			600	
Mutton . . . . . "	80,000					
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter	As provided for in the Schedules.	Quetta.			25	
		Karachi.			25	
		Hyderabad.			25	
Oil of sorts		Quetta.			40	
Miscellaneous articles for repairs, etc., of equipment of different arms of service.		Quetta.			30	
Shoes and nails for mules, bullocks and ponies.		Quetta.			30	
		Karachi.			25	
Cooking utensils . . .		Quetta.			25	
		Karachi.			25	
Fowls . . Scores	200	Quetta.			200	
Chickens . . . . "	500					
Eggs . . . . . "	3,800					
Materials for repair of gear of carts, etc.	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta.			300	
Charcoal . . . . lbs.	50,000	Quetta.			25	
Bullock and mule gear . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta.			150	
		Karachi.			180	
Salt for men and animals .	"	Quetta.			160	

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 65.

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the—

(1) Divisional Contract Officer . . . . . Quetta.
(2) Station Supply Officer . . . . Karachi.
(3) Warrant Officer . . . . Supply Depôt Hyderabad.

up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders, Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officers. A fee of rupee one will be charged for each set of tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Stations where required.	Maximum requirements.	Earnest money.	PERIOD.		Date of opening tenders
				From	To	
		lbs.	R			
Potatoes	Karachi . .	4,88,000	500	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	18ht February 1908.
	Hyderabad .	3,00,000	300			
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	500			
		lbs.				
Linseed	Karachi . .	9,000	25			
	Hyderabad .	15,000	40			
Provisions for Native Troops .	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	300			
Oil of sorts	Karachi . .		35			
	Hyderabad .		25			
Materials for repairs of gear of carts, etc.	Karachi .		170			
Charcoal	Karachi . .	23,500	25			
	Hyderabad .	9,500	25			
Miscellaneous articles for repairs, etc., of equipment of different arms of service.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	30			
	Hyderabad .		25			

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

NOTICE.

The services of a temporary Persian servant for learning colloquial may often be obtained, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Officers, both Civil and Military, taking leave and working in Calcutta for Examinations in Persian, can be made members of the Persian Club, at No. 4, Medical College Street.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CALCUTTA ;
21st December 1907.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH JANUARY 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	1	2	...	3	4	...	4	1	200	88	20	5	314	...	...	...
Bombay*	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	400	14	15	2	431	...	...	...

* Silver tendered for dollar coinage but not brought to account 1.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 10th January 1908.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1903).

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.
FOUND IN THE NÁSIK DISTRICT.			R a. p.
B. Coins of Nahapan (In excellent preservation)	Silver .	616	0 12 0
C. Do. do. (In fair preservation)	Do. .	1,852	0 8 0
E. Do. drilled (In good preservation)	Do. .	548	0 8 0
F. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Selected specimens)	Do. .	249	1 0 0
G. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Ordinary specimens, in good preservation)	Do .	7,382	0 8 0
H. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Ordinary specimens)	Do. .	210	0 6 0
J. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Poor specimens)	Do. .	954	0 4 0
FOUND IN THE RATNÁGIRI DISTRICT.			
L. Wire coins called "Larin"	Silver .	122	0 12 0

N.B.—Applicants when writing for the above coins are requested to quote the letter showing the description of coin required, thus: 3 of B, 2 of H, etc. Only 2 of L will be available to each applicant.

W. G. R. CORDUE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 3rd October 1907.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1908.

No. 106.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 4th January 1908.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Benares Bengali-Tola .	United Provinces	29th December .	Opened.
Calcutta Outram . .	Bengal	1st January . .	"
Calcutta Park Street .	Ditto	31st December .	Closed.
Rajhara	Ditto	2nd January . .	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Agra City	East Indian Railway	1st January . .	Opened.
Hatta Road . . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway	1st " . . .	"
Usargaon	Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	1st " . . .	"

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, 2nd January 1908.

No. 1.—Mr. H. B. Simons, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 27 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1908.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Frontier Surveys.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 3rd January 1908.

No. 1.—The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that with effect from the 3rd January 1908, the words "two annas" shall be substituted for the words "one anna", in rule 18 of the rules framed under section 9 (*d*) (*e*) and (*f*) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and issued under notification No. 67, dated the 13th November 1907.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rajputana and Central India.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller-General on the 31st December 1907, deposited under Articles 164 and 164-A, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Names of persons or funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.				Name of officers to whom interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1900-01.	Total.	
AJMER PROVINCIAL DIVISION.					
Mr. Balabhai Motilal, Contractor	1,500	1,000	2,000	4,500	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.
INDORE DIVISION.					
Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji, Contractor	...	...	400	400	Interest not drawn.
Motilal Gangadin, Contractor	...	300	...	300	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.
TOTAL	1,500	1,300	2,400	5,200	

W. C. DAVIS,
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

EXAMINER'S OFFICE, P. W.D.,
MOUNT ABU;
The 3rd January 1908.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES IN INDIA.

Results of the examination for Certificates of Competency under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, held at Asansol on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th December 1907.

PASSED IN THE FIRST CLASS.

Name (In order of merit).

1. John Rowley.
2. Thomas Morrison.
3. Charles John Evan David.
4. Edward Willey.
5. James Arthur Oliver.
6. Frank Cooper.
7. Hugh Llewellyn Wilkinson.
8. William Barnard.
9. Martin Munroe.
10. Willis Howarth.
11. John Rooke.
12. Henry C. Piggford.
13. Frederick Lawrence Cork.
14. Gouri Sanker Ghatak.
15. Bhupaty Mukerjee.

PASSED IN THE SECOND CLASS.

1. John Victor Maughan
2. Aswni Kumar Dutta.
3. William Shand Waddell.
4. Charles Hungerford Lane Tweedie.
5. Hubert Kitchen.
6. Jacob Brown.
7. Hari Profulla Mukerjee.
8. Thomas Simpson.
9. Pravakar Chatterjee.
10. Michael Edward McInerney.
11. Kanderpa Mohon Mozumder.
12. Osmond Davis Loving.
13. Ernest George Nash.
14. Narendra Nath Sarkar.
15. James Bullock.
16. Ananta Ram Bhar.
17. Reginald George Rooke.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 21st December 1907.

No. 1532-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 (A) of the Ajmer Courts Regulation I of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Mr. J. B. Wood, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be an additional Commissioner in Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of that office.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

11 C

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Dr. G. Thibaut, C.I.E., PH.D., University Reader, will commence the delivery of a course of lectures on the subject of "the Astronomies of the Ancient Oriental Nations, with special reference to India" at the Senate House, College Square, on Friday, the 24th instant at 5 P.M.

Until further notice the subsequent lectures on the subject will be held at the Senate House once a week on Fridays at 5 P.M.

The lectures are intended mainly for the benefit of graduates engaged in research work or of those who wish to prosecute special studies.

Those who wish to attend the lectures are requested to apply at once to the undersigned for registering their names.

The amount of fee to be charged for attending the course of lectures will be notified later on.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 6th January 1908.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated at Ferozepore, this 1st day of January 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—7383, Private, Frederick Arthur Chubb.
Age—20 years and 11 months.
Height—5 feet 9¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Musician.
Date of enlistment—27th November 1901.
Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Battersea, London, Surrey.
Date of desertion or absence—31st December 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Ranchi, Bengal.
Marks—Scar on forehead. "I love my mother" right forearm. Dagger, sword, etc., left forearm. Woman and anchor left shin.
On furlough.
Under seven years' service.

F. A. GREER, Captain, for Lieut-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 27th December 1907.

No. 277.—In supersession of Notification No. 209, dated 24th October 1907, Mr. A Hollingbery, Superintendent of the Nawa Circle in the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for 3 months and 7 days in continuation of and in combination with privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days, with effect from the 12th October 1907.

The 2nd January 1908.

No. 282.—Mr. P. A. Kirwan, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the Warthganj Depôt at Khewrah in the *Cis*-Indus and Kalabâgh Mines Division, is granted 2 months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 20th November 1907.

No. 284.—Mr. P. T. Watling, Assistant Superintendent of the Didwana Division, is granted 15 days' privilege leave with effect from the 21st December 1907.

The 4th January 1908.

No. 286.—The following substantive and temporary promotions of officers are ordered, with effect from the 1st November 1907, *vice* Mr. H. A. R. Lyon, Superintendent, 2nd grade, appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner :—

Mr. D. Durham, Superintendent, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. A. H. Scott, officiating as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. A. English, to be Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. H. O'Donnell, officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, in an existing vacancy, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. E. McCurley, Officiating as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. E. D. Bennett, to be Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.* in an existing vacancy.

Mr. H. H. Bryan, Probationary Assistant Superintendent to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. E. D. Bennett.

Mr. Muhammad Kazim Husain, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. A. English.

Mr. P. T. Watling, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent 4th grade, *vice* Mr. E. D. Bennett.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 4th January 1908.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Engineer W. C. Sharvell, R. I. M.—for 12 months.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 6th January 1908.

No. 49.—Captain F. R. H. Eustace, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on Medical Certificate for 3 months in extension of the combined leave notified in Manager's Notification No. 18, dated 9th May 1907.

H. B. BURT,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1908.

No. 46-*Ap*.—Mr. C. H. McMinn, Superintendent, of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st January 1908 in the arrangements due to the absence of Mr. A. H. Sparling, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, on combined leave, or until further orders.

The 8th January 1908.

No. 72-*Ap*.—Mr. L. W. de Beaux, postmaster, Jubbulpore, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 2nd January 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Balmukund, Postmaster, Bilaspur, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Jubbulpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. W. de Beaux, or until further orders.

No. 74-*Ap*.—Pandit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 11 months and 18 days, with effect from the 6th January 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on combined leave, or until further orders:—

Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. S. Nelson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. H. O. Galvin, Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

Mr. T. J. Daintith to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 79-*Ap*.—Mr. Ghulam Murtaza, Clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 1st January 1908, in the arrangements due to the absence on privilege leave of Lala Naubat Rai, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, officiating in the 3rd grade, or until further orders.

The 10th January 1908.

No. 82-*Ap*.—Mr. A. F. Slater, Deputy Superintendent, Government Central Press, Calcutta, is appointed provisionally as Superintendent, Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh, with effect from the 1st January 1908, *vice* Mr. G. W. Stanyon appointed provisionally as a Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, from that date.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th January 1908.

No. 1.—On transfer from the Bannu District M. Takht Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is placed in charge of the Tank Sub-division of the Dera Ismail Khan district, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th December 1907.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 6th January 1908.

No. 2.—Consequent on his return from the privilege leave granted to him under Notification No. 93., dated the 28th October 1907, Major J. S. Kemball, I. A., 29th Punjabis, Commandant, Kurram Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th December 1907.

No. 3—Consequent on the return to Military duty on the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him under Notification No. 94, dated the 28th October 1907, of Captain G. S. F. Routh, I.A., 56th Punjabi Rifles, Left Wing Commander, Kurram Militia, the following promotions are ordered in that Corps with effect from the forenoon of the 16th December 1907.

(1) Lieutenant L. S. Whitchurch, I. A., 21st Cavalry, Adjutant, Kurram Militia, to officiate as Left Wing Commander.

(2) Lieutenant G. A. G. Shepherd, I. A., 57th Wilde's Rifles, Reserve Officer, Kurram Militia, to officiate as Adjutant.

By order, etc.,

W. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 24th December 1907.

No. 6296.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed under Section 12, Sub-section (2) of the said Act, Members of the Municipal Committee of Peshawar in the Peshawar District:—

Lala Karm Chand, *vice* R. S. Radha Kishan, deceased.
Qazi Amin Jan, *vice* K. S. Mir Akbar Shah.
Mir Fazal Ali Shah, *vice* Mirza Gulam Ahmad, C.I.E.

The 2nd January 1908.

No. 4.—It is hereby notified that the combined Horse Show and Cattle Fair for the Districts of Peshawar and Kohat will be held at Peshawar on the 17th to 20th March 1908, and for the Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, at Dera Ismail Khan on 13th to 15th March 1908. The undermentioned amounts will be awarded in prizes:—

	R
1. Combined Horse Show, Peshawar	1,300
2. Combined Cattle Fair, Peshawar	700
3. Combined Horse Show, D. I. Khan	1,630
4. Combined Cattle Fair, D. I. Khan	500

The 4th January 1908.

No. 18.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following person is appointed, under Section 12, sub-section (2), of the said Act, a member of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District:—

Diwan Hira Ram *vice* Diwan Bal Chand deceased.

C. RAWLINSON, Major,
Addl. Revenue Commissioner,
North West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th January 1908.

No. 34.—On the application of the Kohat Municipality and under the provisions of section 142 of the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 140 and 141 of the said Act to the said Municipality.

No. 44.—It is hereby notified that the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to withdraw, with effect from 1st April 1908, the functions of the District Magistrate under sections 5, 6, 12, 14 and 17 and of the Local Government under section 18 of the Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871, vested in the District Board of Hazara and the Municipal Committees of Haripur, Peshawar and Kohat in respect of the undermentioned Cattle Pounds, under the Punjab Government notifications quoted against each.

HAZARA DISTRICT BOARD.

Cattle Pounds at Abbottabad " " at Khanpur	Punjab Government Notification No. 603, dated 19th March 1887.

PESHAWAR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.	Punjab Government Notification No. 1395, dated 22nd May 1886.
Cattle Pounds at Peshawar City . .	
KOHAT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.	
Cattle Pounds at Kohat . . .	
HARIPUR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.	
Cattle Pounds at Haripur . . .	

No. 45.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 (*b*) of the Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of the said Act the Districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat in respect of the undermentioned Cattle Pounds shall be credited to the funds of the Local Body noted against each with effect from 1st April 1908.

Cattle Pound at Abbottabad . . .	District Board, Hazara.
" " at Khanpur	
" " at Peshawar	Peshawar Municipal Committee.
" " at Kohat . . .	Kohat Do.
" " at Haripur	Haripur Do.

C. RAWLINSON,
Addl. Rev. and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 21st December 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	...	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	4	6	10	6	3	3	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	74	45	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	4	6	9	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	1	2	3	56	84	4
5	Peshávar	Peshávar	73,343	23	27	50	49	30	19	...	1	...	22	1	12	...	13	6	4	10	36	35	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	12	10	22	17	10	7	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	64	49	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	3	9	9	4	5	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	47	47	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	...	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	20	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	6	9	15	28	11	17	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	2	3	1	4	28	52	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kulachi	9,125	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	108,653	54	65	119	126	68	58	...	1	...	82	1	18	...	24	13	13	26	37	39	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 21st December 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 119 births were registered (54 males and 65 females), giving a birth-rate of 37 *per mille* of population; 126 deaths were registered (68 males and 58 females) giving a death-rate of 39 *per mille* of population.

During the week 9 deaths from plague were reported to have occurred in the Rural Circle of the Peshawar District.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshávar, the 4th January 1908.

List of General Holidays sanctioned by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, during the year 1908.

Christian, Hindu, Muhammadan and Parsi.	Designation.	Dates.	Days of week.	No. of Days.	REMARKS.
C.	*New Year's Day*	1st January	Wednesday	1	
H.	Til Sankrant	14th Do.	Tuesday	1	
M.	Id-ul-Zuha	15th Do.	Wednesday	1	If the moon be not visible on Sunday, the 5th January 1908, then on Thursday, the 16th January 1908.
H.	Basant Panchmi	6th February	Thursday	1	
M.	Moharram	13th, 14th and 15th February.	Thursday, Friday and Saturday.	3	If the moon be not visible on Tuesday, the 4th February 1908, then on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 14th, 15th and 16th February 1908.
H.	Shivaratri	1st March	Sunday	1	
H.	Deoguraria	2nd Do.	Monday	1	
H.	Holi or Dol Jatra	17th and 18th March.	Tuesday and Wednesday.	2	
M.	Chehlum	23rd March	Monday	1	If the moon be not visible on Wednesday, the 4th March 1908, then on Tuesday, the 24th March 1908.
H.	Ram Naumi	10th April	Friday	1	
M.	Bara Wafat	14th Do.	Tuesday	1	If the moon be not visible on Friday, the 3rd April 1908, then on Wednesday, the 15th April 1908.
C.	*Good Friday*	17th Do.	Friday	1	
C.	*Saturday before Easter*	18th Do.	Saturday	1	
C.	*Easter Monday*	20th Do.	Monday	1	
*GENERAL.	*King Emperor's Birthday.*	...	...	1	
H.	Raksha Bandhan	11th August	Tuesday	1	
H.	Janam Ashtmi	18th Do.	Tuesday	1	
H.	Anant Chaturdashi	9th September	Wednesday	1	
M.	Shab-i-Barat	10th Do	Thursday	1	If the moon be not visible on Friday, the 28th August 1908, then on Friday, the 11th September 1908.
P.	Gatha Gambhar	12th Do.	Saturday	1	
P.	Nouroz	13th Do.	Sunday	1	
P.	Khurdadsal	18th Do.	Friday	1	
P.	Amardadsal	19th Do.	Saturday	1	
H.	Dasehra	3rd, 4th and 5th October.	Saturday, Sunday and Monday	3	
H.	Diwali	24th and 25th October	Saturday and Sunday.	2	
M.	Id-ul-Fitr	27th October	Tuesday	1	If the moon be not visible on Tuesday, the 27th October 1908, then on Wednesday, the 28th October 1908.
C.	*Christmas*	24th to 31st December.	Thursday to Thursday.	8	

All Sundays in the year and the last Saturday in each month, if there be no arrears of work, are General Holidays, also all days on which there is a Solar Eclipse or on which *Somvati Amavas* occurs, and the days succeeding those on which a Lunar Eclipse takes place.

During 1908 the following Eclipse will occur:—

Lunar Eclipse on Monday, the 7th December 1908.

Somvati Amavas on Monday the 2nd March, on Monday the 27th July, and on Monday the 23rd November 1908.

N.B.—Heads of offices are empowered to grant holidays on extraordinary occasions or on the occurrence of local fairs and religious festivals, it being understood that no undue delay in the disposal of public business will thereby be allowed to occur.

*The day which may be fixed for the celebration of His Majesty the King's Birthday, will be notified separately in due course.

P. B. WARBURTON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY;
Indore, the 13th December 1907.

List of the books published by this Administration during the half year ending 31st December 1907.

Name of book.	The name of the authors, the full title of the book and a brief summary and its contents.	The size of the book and its binding.	The year of publication.	The packing and postage charges.
				R a. p.
Gradation List	F. P. Rennie, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner "Gradation List of Officers of the Coorg Commission for the quarters commencing 1st July and 1st October 1907." It deals with the position, pay etc., of the Officers of the Coorg Commission	Foolscap folio, paper binding.	1907	0 0 6 (Price 4 annas, 5d. each).
Report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in Coorg.	Gustan Holler, Esq., Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Coorg "Report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in Coorg during the fifteen months ending 30th June 1907." It deals with the history, working and the financial position of the Co-operative Credit Societies in Coorg.	Ditto	1907	0 0 6 (Price 4 annas, 5d).
Report on the Administration of Coorg.	L. T. Harris, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of Coorg "Report on the Administration of Coorg for the year 1906-07." It deals with physical and political geography, Administration of land protection and distribution, Revenue and Finance Vital Statistics and Medical Service, Instructions, Archæology and Miscellaneous matters.	Foolscap folio, stiff cover binding.	1907	0 3 6 (Price 1 rupee 4 annas, 1s. 10d.)

List of Government Promissory Notes lodged by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, and actually in the safe custody of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 31st December 1907.

Number.	Name of person or Fund on behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ % 1865.	3½ % of 30th June 1854.	3 % of 1896-97.	3½ % of 1st February 1843.	3½ % of 16th January 1879.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures.	
1,71,845	Mr. W. Morres	1,700	...	..	...	...	...	...	Executive Engineer, Coorg Division.
1,68,531	Mr. B. Narayana Row	1,000	..	.	. .	...	...	...	
1,73,866	Mr. W. Morres	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,00,428	Ditto			..	800	...	...	...	
1,85,028	Ditto	500	.	...	...	.	...	...	
1,85,029	Ditto	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		4,500			800	..	...	...	

R. SRINIVASA IYER,
for Examiner, Public Works Accounts,
Madras and Coorg.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1908.

No. 283.—Diwan Gopal Lal Chopra, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month in continuation of that granted in Notification No. 270, dated 28th November 1907.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1908.

No. 1.—Mr. H. W. Biggie, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th December 1907.

G. B. HODGSON, Bt.-Colonel,
Deputy Surveyor General.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

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Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
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Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
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Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
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* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Bombay Code, Volume II, 3rd edition, 1907. Super Royal. 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s*. (8*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province, 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 4*d*. (2*a*.)

Linguistic Survey of India. Compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.C.S. (Retired). Vol. IX. Indo-Aryan Family, Central Group, Part III. "The Bhil Languages" including Khandesi, Banjari or Labhani, Bahrupia, etc. Super Royal. Cloth. R6-8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (12*a*.) Paper. R5 or 7*s*. (10*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1906, and on Vaccination for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s.-6d. (4a.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1907, and the four preceding years to which are appended the Accounts of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Volume II (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each Country and at each Port and Tables relating to the Trade of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India.) Forty-first issue. Super Royal. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1907. No. 8. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 6d. (2a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1907.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India. Vol. II. Edition 1907. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

List No. 1 of 1907, dated 1st July 1907, of Addenda and Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3p (1a.)

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India. Vol. III. Edition 1907. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Act XV of 1856. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act in Hindi and Urdu. 6p. (1a.) each.

The Legal Practitioners Act, 1853 (Act XX of 1853) as modified up the 1st September 1907. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

The Legal Practitioners Act, 1846 (Act I of 1846), as modified up to the 1st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law cases containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of appeals from India, 1905, with an Index of cases by C. E. Grey, B.A. (Oxon), 1907. Cloth. Royal 8vo. R5 or 7s. 6d. (6a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, 3rd Edition, 1907. Cloth. Royal 8vo. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

Act XI of 1876. Presidency Banks Act as modified up to 1st March 1906. In Urdu. 3a. 9p. (1a. 6p.) In Hindi. 3a. 6p. (1a. 6p)

Act V of 1907. Local Authorities Loan Amendment Act. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.) In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIII of 1889. Cantonments as modified up to 1st October 1907. In Urdu. 3a. (1a. 6p.)

The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Act XXV of 1867), as modified up to the 1st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 5a. (1a.)

The Opium Act, 1878 (Act I of 1878), as modified up to the 1st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 5a. 6p (1a.)

Act No. XVI of 1879 (Transport of Salt) as modified up to 1st October 1907. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

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List of Civil Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India in the Home, Legislative, and Revenue Departments, and Gradation List of members of the Indian Civil Service under the Government of India, corrected to 1st January 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (1a.)

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The Ticks infesting domesticated Animals in India. (Agricultural Bulletin No. 6 of 1907.) Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (6a.)

Indian Forest Utilization by R. S. Troup, F.C.H., I.F.S. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2 4a. or 3s. 6d. (9a.)

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Climatological Atlas of India published by the authority of the Government of India under the direction of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R S. Royal. Cloth. R27 or 36s. (R1 11a.) Published in November 1906.)

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The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1907. In 2 parts. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Notification Geology and Minerals, Simla, the 19th September 1907, publishing certain Rules issued under the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), regarding the notices to be furnished to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Foolscap. 6p. (1a.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1906. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Notification No. 10014-100 Geology and Minerals, Calcutta, the 4th December 1907, publishing rules requiring the submission of notices of mining operations in the neighbourhood of railways. Foolscap. 1a. (1a.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 13th issue, 1907. Super Royal. 4to. Board. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

Notes on Sugar in India by Frederick Noel-Paton, Esq. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

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Annual statement of the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31st, 1907. Vol. I (Abstract and detailed surplus of Imports and Exports.) Forty-first issue. Super Royal. R3 or 4s. 6d. (R1).

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Avadāna Kalpalatā (Tibetan and Sanskrit). Vol. 1. Fac. 6. By Mahāmahopadhyāya Satis Chandra Vidyābhūṣaṇa and Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur Price R1.

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Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1907.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII. Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Weather Review, September to December 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1905. (Illustrated by 5 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Monthly Weather Review, November and December 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

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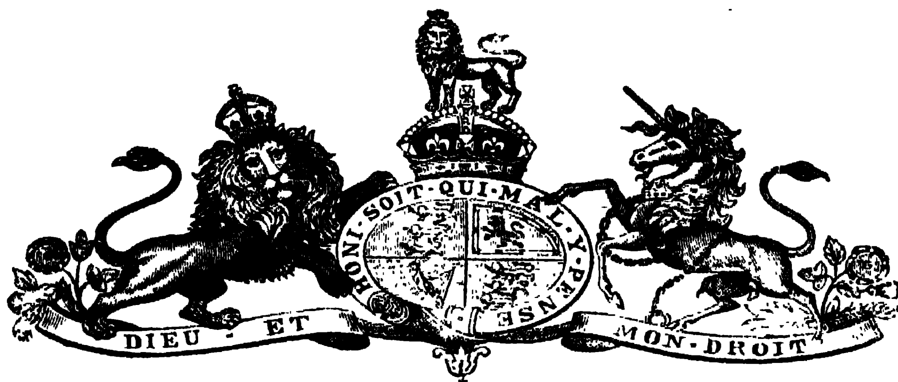
Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 5TH OCTOBER, 2ND NOVEMBER AND 14TH DECEMBER 1907.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 1. By Director Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 063951 and 063952 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rupees one thousand each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last blank endorsed by Abdulla Hassan Khan to Abdul Cader, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—ABDUL CADER.
Residence—Manager, Bombay Washing Co.,
Military Square, Fort Bombay.

ESTATE T. B. TRACY Decd.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Thomas Burrowes Tracy, who died on 14th September 1907, at White Cottage, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 7th February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
T. B. Tracy decd.

CALCUTTA, 23rd December 1907.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Seventieth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 25th January 1908, at 3 P.M., (1) to receive the report of the Directors ; (2) to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts, and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 58 ; (3) to fill by election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors ; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

By order of Directors,

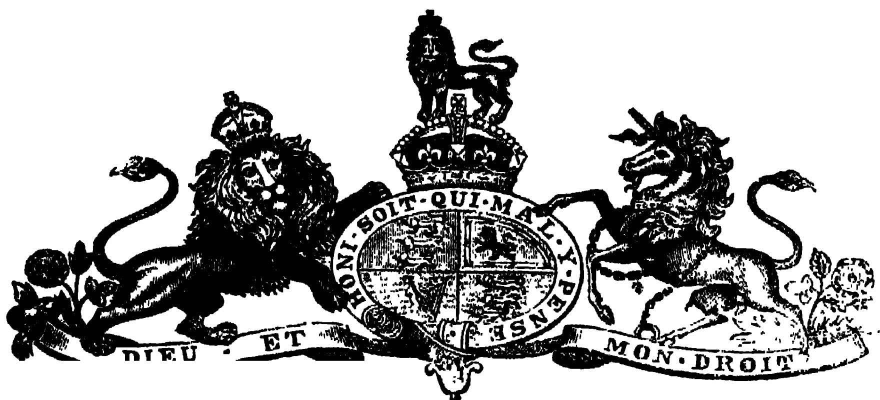
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd December 1907.

Notice.

I, Kadarbhoy Vallibhoy, carried on the business under the name and style of H. J. Meyers & Co., have sold the business under the deed of assignment on the 12th December 1907.

K. W.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1908

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8hrs., on Thursday, the 9th January 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

A depression began to develop over Baluchistan on the 6th, and at the same time a disturbance was advancing from the west and giving rain and snow in Persia. The two coalesced on the 8th and entered Sind on the 9th. This combined disturbance promises to be of importance. On the 8th precipitation occurred in Baluchistan and on the 9th in Kashmir and Baluchistan, while on the same day light falls of rain were reported from Peshawar, Cherat and Karachi. Light isolated falls of rain occurred on several days in south India.

Burma.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded. Temperature was normal in Eastern Bengal and Assam; but in the province of Bengal, while day temperature was normal, night temperature was in defect in parts especially in the south-western districts.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded up to the end of the week, when the depression from the west gave heavy cloud in the north-west of the United Provinces. Temperature was generally normal in the day time and in defect at night.

North-west India.—Precipitation occurred on the 8th in Baluchistan and at Minimarg, and on the following day in Baluchistan, Lower Sind and Kashmir with light falls of

rain at Peshawar and Cherat. The first depression of the week gave moderate to heavy cloud in the north of the division on the 3rd, but skies then commenced to clear and were almost free from cloud on the 5th. On the following day the second depression began to affect Baluchistan, and cloud gradually spread over the whole division excepting Gujarat during the next three days. Temperature was nearly normal except in the north-west of the division, where it was affected by the depressions entering India from the west; the approach of both depressions being associated with unusually high temperature, especially in the hill districts. At the close of the week, a rapid fall of temperature took place in Baluchistan and Upper Sind.

The Peninsula.—Light falls of rain were reported from south India except on the 5th and 9th. Skies were heavily overcast in south-east Madras on the 6th, but on the remaining days of the week they were clear or only lightly clouded throughout the division. Temperature conditions were normal except for a defect in the minimum at some stations in the north of the Peninsula.

Rainfall occurred during the week only at Port Blair, in south India and in the north-west, and was heavier than usual in Baluchistan and in the Andamans. The rainfall of the period from the 29th November to the 9th January is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, on the north Madras coast, in south Hyderabad and Mysore and normal or in defect elsewhere; the largest actual deficiency occurred in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Central India east.

The following summarises the most important rainfall amounts of the week as recorded at 8 hrs. each day:

January 8th. Chaman 0·19″, Quetta 0·14″.

„ 9th. Cherat 0·25″, Peshawar 0·17″, Sonemarg 1·00″, Minimarg 0·83″ and Quetta 0·58″.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 9th January 1908			Rainfall data from 29th November 1907 to 9th January 1908.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0·6	0·2	+0·4	14·3	7·9	+ 6·4	+ 81	+ 78
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·0	0·3	+ 1·7	+567	+567
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·5	0·4	+ 1·1	+275	+275
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·6	+ 0·3	+ 50	+ 80
Eastern Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·4	—0·1	— 25	0
Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·3	+ 0·3	+100	+200
Orissa	0	0	0	1·0	0·4	+ 0·6	+150	+150
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	0·3	+ 1·2	+400	+650
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·2	0	0	+100
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·5	— 0·5	—100	—100
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·7	— 0·7	—100	—100
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	0	1·0	— 1·0	100	—100
Punjab, South-west	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	— 0·5	—100	—100
Kashmir	0	0·3	—0·3	0	0·9	— 0·9	—100	—100
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·5	— 0·4	— 80	—100
Baluchistan	0·5	0·3	+0·2	0·7	1·2	— 0·5	— 42	— 78
Sind	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	0	+ 0·1	∞	0
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	— 0·4	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·5	— 0·3	— 60	— 50
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	0·6	— 0·5	— 83	— 80
Berar	0	0·2	—0·2	0·6	0·9	— 0·3	— 33	— 14
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·5	0·6	— 0·1	— 17	0
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·5	— 0·2	— 40	— 25
Konkan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	— 0·1	— 33	— 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	— 0·1	— 33	— 33
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0·3	0	+ 0·3	∞	∞
Mysore	0	0	0	0·6	0·3	+ 0·3	+100	+100
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·9	2·1	— 0·2	— 10	— 5
Madras, South-east	0·2	0·2	0	3·2	7·2	— 4·0	— 56	— 57
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0·4	0·7	— 0·3	— 43	— 43
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	3·3	1·5	+ 1·8	+120	+136

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 9th January 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th January 1908.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in one district of Lower Burma. Reaping of the autumn rice crop is completed in some districts. Cultivation of miscellaneous spring crops is progressing. Crop prospects are good in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma prospects are fair in most districts though poor in parts of the precarious districts. The price of paddy has risen in four; and has fallen in seven districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of winter rice, plucking of cotton, cultivation of spring crops and pruning and hoeing of tea are in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair to good. Prices of common rice have fallen in one; and have risen in five districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—Another week has passed without rain, and the spring crops especially in Bihar are suffering. The weather has been cold but seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice has been completed in many districts and sugarcane pressing still goes on. The outturn of rice in Bankura is estimated at 54 per cent of a normal crop. Irrigation of spring crops in the Sone canal area continues. In Orissa some *dalua* rice has been transplanted. *Kulthi* and *mung* are being harvested. Prospects of spring crops in the western portion of Lower Bengal are fair, but in the eastern portion they are below the average, except in Khulna where rape and mustard are doing well. In South Bihar in irrigated areas prospects are fair, and poppy is doing well; but in North Bihar through want of rain prospects are unfavourable. In Orissa *dalua* rice is doing well. The sugarcane crop in the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions is fair. Darbhanga alone reports a good outturn of winter rice. Stocks of grain are reported insufficient in Bankura, Nadia, Balasore, Palamau, the north of Murshidabad and portions of the Sonthal Parganas and Puri. In Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur prices are stationary, but there has been a rise in Bihar probably due to the great export of grain to the United Provinces. Scarcity is apprehended in the Raipur, Khatra, Taldangra and Simlapal police divisions of Bankura, in Nadia, in the north of Murshidabad, in the Bhabhua and Sassaram subdivisions of Shahabad, the Darauli and Manjhi thanas of Saran, in Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamau and towards the end of the season, in Birbhum, Jessore and Gya if no rain falls. Some gratuitous relief was given in the Chilka tracts in Puri. In Cuttack one test-work was attended by 134 men, 22 women and 13 children and gratuitous relief was given to 247 men, 1,402 women and 1,127 children. In Balasore one test-work was opened and attended by 250 men. Water is scarce in the north of Murshidabad and in the Dumraon thana of Shahabad. Fodder is scarce in Nadia and Monghyr. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of Gya, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and Manbhum.

The report received from the Feudatory States of Orissa for the week ending the 28th December 1907 shows that no rain fell during that period. Harvesting of winter paddy is almost completed. Sugarcane pressing is still going on in some States. Prospects of spring crops are unfavourable. The outturn of rice is below normal. Fodder and water are sufficient.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen and it is everywhere urgently required. Prices have risen in almost all districts and considerably exceed scarcity rates. Trade is active and markets are sufficiently supplied by the aid of importation. There is still a sufficient demand for labour. Sowings of spring crops are nearing completion and irrigation continues. Spring crops have germinated well in all except a few districts but its future depends on rain during this month. Most of the western districts and Oudh report some damage to *arhar*, sugarcane and garden crops from frost. Sugarcane pressing and cotton picking continue. Poppy is doing well. Agricultural stock is generally in fair condition but the scarcity of fodder is beginning to be more severely felt. There is no marked general increase in crime nor other special features indicating distress. The numbers on relief are 168,859.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There is a further increase in the area affected by distress. Famine has been declared in Kheri and the hill portions of Mirzapur, including those portions of the Family Domains and in tahsil Karchhana of the Allahabad district. Gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in the Azamgarh, Fyzabad, Budaun and Hamirpur districts and five parganas of the Benares district. The health of those on relief is generally good except for a slight increase of beggars in Benares and Fyzabad cities. The usual signs of distress are absent. The general health of the people is good and private charity active. The numbers on relief are:—On works 100,011; on gratuitous relief 68,848; total 168,859. There are relief works in five and test works in ten districts. The districts with the largest number on relief are Gonda 35,352; Bahraich 32,806; Mirzapur 20,875; Allahabad 18,525; and Jalaun 18,359. Prices are 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices of food grains are above scarcity rates in all districts except Multan. Prices are still rising in many districts. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* are in progress. Sowings of spring crops are generally finished in Mianwali and Jhang; but still continue on irrigated areas in other districts. The condition of irrigated spring crops is good to average and of unirrigated bad. Unirrigated crops are withering in Hissar for want of rain. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. The outturn of *toria* is generally average and of sugarcane below average. Sugarcane has been damaged by frost in Sialkot and by moth-borer and green-fly in Jullundur and *toria* by green-fly in Shahpur and Lyallpur; wheat is being damaged by rats in Lahore and Gujranwala and by white ants in Lyallpur; rats are causing injury to gram in Lyallpur; and insects to turnips in Jhang. Cattle are suffering from overwork, cold and scarcity of fodder in Jullundur, Lahore and Sialkot. Cattle are in fair to poor condition in Shahpur. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Delhi, Ambala, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Jhang, Lyallpur, Multan and in parts of Gurgaon, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is not available in Ferozepore, Amritsar and Sialkot. The fodder supply is decreasing in Jullundur. Fodder is sufficient but getting dearer in Rohtak. The canal water supply is insufficient in Delhi and Lyallpur; the supply of water is also scarce in parts of Rawalpindi.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is much needed throughout the Province. The weather is cloudy. Standing crops on irrigated lands are average but in unirrigated areas poor. In Dera Ismail Khan standing crops are poor. Sowings of spring crops are in progress on irrigated lands but early rain is required for unirrigated sowings. Pressing of sugarcane continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts where the outturn is reported to be average. Water supply in canals is sufficient. Fodder is procurable except in some parts of Dera Ismail Khan where cattle are suffering. Prices are still rising owing to large exports down country and for want of rain. Prices:—wheat $8\frac{1}{16}$ to 12; gram $10\frac{1}{8}$ to 14; maize $10\frac{3}{8}$ to 18; and bajra $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $14\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain *nil*. Prices are still rising. Prices:—wheat from 8 to 14; and maize 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair in irrigated; and poor in other pa ts. Fodder is insufficient in Kathua, Samba, Udhampur, Basohli, Ranbirsinghpura, Akhnur and in the Kandi circle of Jasmirgarh and Jammu tahsils. Rain is badly wanted.

Kashmir.—The weather is partially bright and severely cold. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Spring sowings still continue in some places and standing crops on wet areas are being watered. Rain is urgently required for unirrigated crops in some States. The condition of cattle is generally good. The fodder and water supply are sufficient. Food stocks supplemented by imports are adequate. Prices have risen by $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Jhalawar; by 1 seer in Bikaner and Kishangarh; and by lesser amounts in Tonk, Jaipur and Partabgarh. The previous week's report was incomplete for Ajmer-Merwara and Kotah where prices had risen by 1 seer, $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers and 3 seers, respectively; they have now fallen slightly in Kotah. The report for Ajmer-Merwara for the present week has not yet been received. Prices range generally between $9\frac{3}{4}$ and 13 seers, except in Kotah, Dungarpur and Bundi where they are comparatively easier. There is so far a sufficient demand for labour and no marked deterioration in the condition of the labouring classes is noticed.

Central India.—Rain *nil*. Spring sowings in irrigable land continue in Gwalior and Barwani. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Indore, Bhopal and Bhopawar; and is approaching completion in Baghelkhand. The probable outturn is good in Malwa; below average in Bhopal; fair in Bhopawar and Indore except the Alampur pargana; bad in Baghelkhand; and *nil* in Bundelkhand. Prospects of spring crops are bad in Baghelkhand and parts of Bhopawar; and fair to good elsewhere. Agricultural stock are fair to good except in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Fodder is scare in parts of Gwalior; indifferent in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grains continue high. Poppy sowings are in progress in Gwalior; and weeding and watering continues in Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. The numbers on test and relief works are:—in Rewa on works 43,589; on gratuitous relief 2,910; total 46,499. In Nagod on works 2,456; on gratuitous relief 127; total 2,583. In Jaso on works 798; on gratuitous relief 8; total 806. There is no change in the general situation.

Central Provinces.—The weather continued clear and cold. No rain fell during the week. Dew continues to fall but more rain is required in the Vindhyan districts. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. Spring crops are generally in good condition; they are fair to good in Narsingpur and Chanda; and fair in Bhandara, Betul, Damoh, Drug and Akola. Germination of spring crops is unsatisfactory

in Chhindwara and in the Baihar tahsil of the Balaghat district. *Til, tur* and *masur* have been slightly damaged by frost in Saugor and Jubbulpore. No insufficiency of work for labourers is reported except from the Chhindwara *Jagirs*. Fodder and water are sufficient, but fodder is dear in Saugor; inadequate in Narsinghpur; and is becoming scarce in Yeotmal. The prices of staple food grains remained stationary in Mandla, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Yeotmal. Wheat and *Juar* in Chhindwara, and wheat in Jubbulpore became dearer by 1 seer; wheat also rose in Betul by 3 seers and in Seoni by 4½ seers. The price of *Juar* fell in Amraoti, and that of gram rose in Jubbulpore and Bhandara by 1 seer. Gram became cheaper in Chanda and Buldana by ¾ and 1⅝ seers, respectively.

Feudatory States.—No rain fell during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continued. The condition of spring crops is generally good but prospects are unfavourable in Sirguja. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat became dearer in Kawardha by ½ seer per rupee; and the price of gram fell by 2 seers in Sirguja.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Relief at present is confined to village relief in the Damoh district but is being extended to Mandla, Betul and Nimar. Village works have not yet been opened. Relief to weavers in Berhampur has been sanctioned. Distress is nowhere severe yet. Agricultural employment is slackening off and smaller tenants are coming to the end of their resources. The programme of works is being expanded and *takavi* is being freely distributed. Ample employment is provided to meet the contraction of agricultural operations. The public health is good. Prices continue high and are rising in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions; elsewhere prices are stationary. There are no persons on relief works; 750 are in receipt of gratuitous relief.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur and Baroda; elsewhere crops are in good condition, except for slight damage by unfavourable winds in parts of Bijapur; by frost in parts of Palanpur; and by rats in parts of Baroda. Threshing of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Broach, Kaira, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops continues in parts of Sind, Kanara and Nasik. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is generally sufficient. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Sind, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Kathiawar. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 30 to 52 per cent; in Gujarat 30 to 58 per cent; in the Konkan 21 to 32 per cent; in the Deccan 32 to 51 per cent; and in the Karnatak 28 to 63 per cent. less than the normal. Prices are rising. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from the Panch Mahals and Sholapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in the Panch Mahals and the numbers attending them are 1,090.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Standing spring crops are generally in fair condition and a moderate crop is expected. Fear of failure of crops no longer exists. Cotton crops are rather light in the Western districts; and good in the Raichur district. Grazing is scarce in parts. Fodder is dear but available for agricultural cattle. Prices of *juar* have fallen in a few places due to better prospects of the season. There is an increase in exports due to high prices in parts of British India owing to scarcity of grain. Prices:—wheat 5½; coarse rice 6¼, and *juar* 12 seers per rupee. In Hyderabad city *juar* is selling at 13 seers; the fall is due to yellow *juar* coming into the market. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in three talukas.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are steady. Standing crops are in good condition. Crops are being harvested. Prospects of the season are good but rain is needed in parts of Bangalore, Mysore and Chitaldrug. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder are sufficient. Agricultural prospects are good.

Madras.—The rainfall was above the average except in Tanjore; below the average in South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris; and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts except Guntur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary, Cuddalore, Tanjore and Madura are withering; and some in parts of Coimbatore require more rain. Harvests continue with

outturn poor to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur and the Deccan. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Nellore and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in eight; and has risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in four; and has risen in six. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in five; and has risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in six; and has risen in four. The public health is generally good. Prospects are fair generally except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan where more rain is required. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment procurable. Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief:—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	217	3,212	3,429	419	2,776	3,195	—234
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	72,260	29,655	101,915	100,011	68,848	168,859	+66,944
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	750	750	+750
Bombay	574	...	574	1,090	...	1,090	+516
Total British Provinces.	73,051	32,867	105,918	101,520	72,374	173,894	+67,976
Native States.							
Central India States	32,781	1,897	34,678	46,843	3,045	49,888	+15,210
Total Native States	32,781	1,897	34,678	46,843	3,045	49,888	+15,210
GRAND TOTAL	105,832	34,764	140,596	148,363	75,419	223,782	+83,186

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the nine months, April to December, of									
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,47	2,34	2,01	2,36	2,54	2,40	3,15	3,07	3,16	4,06
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,38	1,46	1,46	1,53	1,76	1,88	2,12	2,13	2,22	2,16
Spirits and liqueurs	46,82	47,89	47,24	47,50	51,20	55,52	56,24	58,80	55,16	68,03
Wines	2,71	2,57	2,56	2,50	2,95	2,76	2,70	2,89	2,75	2,92
Opium	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
Petroleum	32,88	29,14	33,72	39,85	39,88	31,32	31,69	28,81	26,75	31,92
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	5,60	13,26	21,51	16,40	2,07	11	1	1	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	3,25	17	8	1	...	...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	9,99	10,55	11,88	11,20	10,71	11,22	12,99	14,21	14,41	18,07
Sugar (ordinary duties)	13,30	13,16	21,21	20,77	19,45	21,04	24,56	25,82	34,90	33,54
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	7,70	7,59	7,79	8,59	8,62	10,18	9,92	10,51	10,84	13,46
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	33,56	36,53	34,42	37,58	39,39	33,23	41,95	47,16	47,96	50,18
" white	12,32	13,61	13,60	20,55	12,05	14,16	20,14	20,88	17,63	28,51
" coloured	13,97	18,23	14,62	17,87	16,70	20,53	23,81	24,25	24,63	27,97
Other goods	1,31	2,21	2,01	2,31	1,87	2,97	4,21	4,64	4,92	5,18
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	24,84	17,77	8,95	21,05	29,57	28,86	29,35	19,54	31,04	37,35
Other metals and manufactures of metals	14,69	11,86	15,72	16,96	22,18	23,81	27,14	22,99	25,10	30,69
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,39	97	1,13	1,46	1,14	71	67	95	1,54	2,01
Manufactured articles	36,09	41,36	42,79	46,73	45,60	53,10	62,22	62,76	62,04	73,38
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	6,34	4,30	7,69	6,83	6,71	6,60	7,55	8,97	8,48	10,23
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,61,78	2,67,16	2,83,08	3,27,17	3,32,00	3,22,55	3,60,63	3,58,43	3,73,56	4,39,69
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	9,66	9,86	8,60	12,48	12,92	14,19	16,00	18,73	18,55	22,13
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	62,10	53,88	51,05	54,28	71,00	66,65	78,95	69,21	57,84	56,19
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	4,16	5,18	5,75	6,13	6,09	6,78	7,28	6,37	6,78	7,49
GRAND TOTAL	3,37,70	3,36,08	3,47,48	4,00,06	4,22,01	4,10,17	4,62,86	4,52,74	4,56,73	5,25,50
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	99,76	1,09,59	1,14,45	1,22,07	1,22,92	1,11,95	1,27,90	1,31,41	1,31,52	1,64,45
Bengal — Exports	13,32	13,45	14,80	10,01	10,08	10,77	13,34	15,88	8,28	5,21
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	42	52
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Bombay — Imports	1,03,08	94,53	94,66	1,20,42	1,28,13	1,24,65	1,37,29	1,34,07	1,40,34	1,62,37
Bombay — Exports	2,46	1,73	2,13	1,72	2,56	1,72	1,78	1,28	1,23	1,10
Sind — Imports	16,13	19,70	25,16	31,86	30,12	24,13	29,02	31,37	35,28	37,00
Sind — Exports	1,10	80	65	1,60	1,01	93	1,29	1,14	2,83	2,93
Madras — Imports	20,38	22,76	23,72	28,98	27,99	30,36	31,28	28,70	30,61	34,03
Madras — Exports	3,18	4,55	1,86	4,29	5,01	7,42	5,55	3,24	6,63	9,11
Burma — Imports	22,43	20,58	24,09	23,84	22,84	31,46	35,14	32,88	35,39	41,32
Burma — Exports	42,04	33,35	31,61	36,66	52,34	45,81	56,99	47,67	38,87	37,84

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 6, 1908

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1908.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 4th January 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	7	7
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	5	4
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	7	6
		Panch Mahals Districts	" "	...	...
		Rewakantha Agency	" "		1
		Kaira District	" "	38	22
		Broach Port	" "	...	
		Broach District	" "	..	.
		Mahikantha Agency	" "	11	6
		Palanpur "	" "	14	8
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	26	20
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	.
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawai "	. . . .	...	...
		Dhanu "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	..	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	..	...
		Kurla "	. . . .	...	.
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	. . . .	...	
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	3	2
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	48	47
		Poona District	" "	35	37
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	.
		Satara "	S. M.	215	171
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	30	28
		West Khandesh "	"	8	5
		Nasik District	"	13	12
		Sholapur Town	"	..	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	28	24

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal "	...	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "	...	...	...
		Nagothna Port	...	...	...
		Eshoi "	...	..	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Visedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	...
		Malwan "	...	...	...
		Jaitapur "	...	...	...
		Dabhal "	...	...	...
		Jaigad "	...	...	...
		Deoagad "	...	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	8	11
		Belgaum "	"	187	132
		Hubli Town	"	1	1
		Dharwar "	"	24	13
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Bijapur District	"	16	6
		Kanara "	"	19	14
		Savantvadi State	"	1	1
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	20	20
		Karachi District	"	5	1
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	...	6	5
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	...
		Sholapur Agency	...	...	...
		Phaltan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Tuna "	Tuna-Anjar	...	..

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	" "	12	8
		Jukan Port	. . .	...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Cambay State	"	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	3	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar "	"	5	1
		Mahuwa "	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	..
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	5	5
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	10	4
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	2	3
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	221	159
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	"	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	..	...
		Barimandla "	. . .	...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	..	...
		Janjira "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port	. . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port	. . .	2	2
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Billimora Port	. . .	...	...
		Positra Port	. . .	...	...
		Kodinar "	B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Arambdha "	. . .	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	75	62
		Satara Agency	S. M.	7	3
		Jath State	"	...	...
		Poona Agency	. . .	21	11
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	2	1
		Aden	. . .	...	...
			TOTAL	1,144	858

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	1(e)	1 (e)
		Anantapur District	„ S. M.	2(a)	2(a)
		Salem District	„	33(d)	20(c)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	1	1
		Bellary Cantonment	„	...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	129 (d)	100 (b)
		Kurnool „	„ „	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & „	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore „	„	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah „	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura „	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	„ „	...	...
		Coimbatore	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	1(e)	1(e)
		Tellicherry Port	„	2	1
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris District	Madras	8	6
		Chingleput „	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari „	Madra	...	...
		Cannanore Port	„	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly „	„	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Soouth Arcot District	„	...	...
		Nellore District	„	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	„	...	...
		Calingapatam „	„	...	...
		Coconada „	„	...	...
		Gopalpore „	B. N.	...	...
		Calicut „	Madras	...	...
		Sandur State		...	...
			TOTAL	177	138
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	14	14
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia „	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	„ & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	„	...	...

(a) One imported.
(b) Two imported.
(c) Three imported.
(d) Four imported.
(e) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan „	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I	...	...
		Birbhum „	„	...	...
		Bankura „	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	61	48
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	„	7(a)	5(a)
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	78	77
		Darbhanga Town	„	15	6
		Darbhanga District	„	89	68
		Shahabad „	E. I.	50	33
		Dinapore	„	...	...
		Patna City	„	...	...
		Patna District	„	62	57
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr District	„	81	65
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	2(a)	1(a)
		Bhagalpur District	„ & B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Purnea „	E. B. S.	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur „	„	...	...
			TOTAL	459	354

(a) Figures for the week ending 28th December 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	O. & R.	2	1
		Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	„	...	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	„	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	„	13	11
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Koil „		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	2	2
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	„	...	...
		Roorkee Town	„	...	...
		Saharanpur District	„ & N. W.	...	...
		Bulandshahr „	E. I.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	„	3	3
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Furrukhabad Town	„ „ & E. I.	...	..
		Farrukhabad District	„ „ „	1	1
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	24	11
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	„ „ „ „	6(a)	6(a)
		Etah „	„	36(b)	25(b)
		Muttra City	„ & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	„ „	43	41
	Rohil-khand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	„ „	3	...
		Shahjahanpur City	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	„ „	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Bijnor Town	„	...	...
		Bijnor District	„	1	1
		Moradabad City	„ & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	„ „	..	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

(a) Figures for two weeks ending 4th January 1908.
(b) Including 13 seizures and 6 deaths of the week ending the 21st December 1907

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	1(a)	1(a)
		Allahabad District	„ „	2(a)	2(a)
		Cawnpur City	„ „ B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	7(b)	8(b)
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	14(b)	14(b)
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	56	56
		Banda „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ („)	...	...
		Jhansi District	„ („)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	..	2
		Ballia „	„	98	97
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	11	8
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	86	83
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	E. I.	...	...
		Azamgarh District	„	41	35
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	59	37
		Basti District	„	..	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	...	.
		Garhwal „	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	32	29
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	„	...	...
		Hardoi „	„	5	5
		Rae Bareli „	„	...	...
		Sitapur „	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri „	„	...	.

(a) Figures for the week ending the 28th December 1907.
(b) Figures for the two weeks ending 4th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	7	7
		Gonda "	"	6	
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur "	"	15	10
		Ajodhya	" & B. & N. W	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	5	4
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	4	5
			TOTAL	583	511
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	20	22
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	65	14
		Karnal "	E. I.	14	14
		Simla "	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	5	4
		Ludhiana "	"	8	8
		Rohtak "	"	41	41
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	"	9	9
		Ferozepur "	"	10	9
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	1	1
		Gurdaspur "	"	...	...
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	1	1
		Gujranwala District	"	...	...
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	12	12
		Sialkot "	"	3	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	...	...
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	22	22
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	9	9
		Jhang "	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N.W., E. I., B., B. & C. I.&J. B.	32	32
		Maler Kotla State	"	2	2
		Jind "	"	..	...
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
		Bahawalpur "	"	...	[illegible]
			TOTAL	236	211
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	2	2
		Hanthawaddy District	"	2	1
		Pegu "	"	1	1
		Tharrawaddy "	"	9	10
		Prome "	"	41	37
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	...	
		Bassein "	"	8	7
		Henzada "	"	10	9
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya "	"	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	17	17
		Thaton "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	1	1
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Thayetmyo District	Burma	...	...
		Pakokku "		...	...
		Minbu "		...	...
		Magwe "		...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	Burma	23	19
		Mandalay District	"	...	...
		Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Bhamo "		...	..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	Burma	1	1
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"	...	...
		Sagaing District	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	Burma	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	9	10
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
		Northern Shan States	"	...	...
			TOTAL	125	116
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Dacca District	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
		Manipur State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	11	9
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	5	1
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	2	2
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	1	1(a)
		Saugor District	" (")	4	3
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"	...	...
		Mandla "	"	4	5
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	2	2
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	7	7
	Chhattishgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	34 (b)	27 (b)
		Raipur District	"	...	...

(a) Imported.
(b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Akola District	"	16	4
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	66	50
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Ellichpur City	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	214	151
			TOTAL	366	262
COORG	...	Coorg		1	...
			TOTAL	1	...
(a) MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		Bangalore City	" "	...	...
		Bangalore District	"	..	...
		Mysore City	"	...	...
		Mysore District	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	...	...
		Hassan "	"	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	...	...
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	75 (b)	38 (b)
		Bidar "	N. G. S.	...	...
		Parbhani "	"	...	...
		Atrafi Balda	"	...	...
		Raichur Distric	"	11	8
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	13	14
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	...	...
			TOTAL	99	60

(a) Figures for Mysore not received.
(b) Figure for the period from 24th to 30th December 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	9(a)	4(a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)		...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Maksudargarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	..
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	6(a)	6(a)
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	G. I. P.	..	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Rugoo State		...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Sitamau "	"	...	...
		Piploda "	"	...	...
		Bagli "	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	..
			TOTAL	15	10

(a) Figures for week ending 21st December 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Deoli	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	107(a)	27 (a)
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	84(a)	84(a)
		Jaipur State	"	17(a)	18(a)
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	7(a)	5(a)
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	165	84
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	...	...
		Mirpur "	"	...	...
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Bannu "		...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	"	...	...
		Kohat District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	14	14
		Khyber Agency		...	...
			TOTAL	14	14

(a) Figures for the week ending 27th December 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	..
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Fort Sandeman		...	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	3,402	2,618

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Nos. 35—49.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SERVICES OF THE EDITORS AND OTHER OFFICERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE REVISED EDITION OF THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1908.

RESOLUTION.

In the year 1900 the Government of India decided, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to undertake the revision of Sir William Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, the last edition of which had been published in 1885-1887. The work was to be mainly carried out, after their census duties were over, by the officers then engaged in census operations, who were thereby acquiring a large general knowledge of the circumstances of the various Provinces. Later on, however, it was found that mere revision of the existing Gazetteer would not suffice; and the new Imperial Gazetteer now being issued will contain four volumes dealing with India as a whole against Sir William Hunter's one, and twenty-six volumes in all against his fourteen, while it will also include a special volume of maps. Apart from this expansion in size, the matter of the earlier editions has been so largely superseded or reconstructed that the new Imperial Gazetteer is to all intents and purposes a fresh work.

2. Under the scheme thus amplified the new Imperial Gazetteer comprises—

(*a*) Four volumes on India as a whole, dealing respectively with descriptive, historical, economic and administrative matter, each volume having a separate index and being separately procurable;

(*b*) Twenty volumes containing, in a general alphabetical arrangement for all India, articles on provinces, states, mountains, rivers, districts, tahsils, towns, places of interest, etc.;

(*c*) An index volume for the whole work;

(*d*) An atlas containing an appropriate series of maps.

3. For the convenience of officials and others, whose primary interests lie in a particular Province, the articles in the twenty alphabetical volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer have been re-arranged on a geographical basis, in one or two volumes as the case may be, for the various Provinces of British India, with separate volumes for the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, and for Afghanistan, Nepal, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda. This collection, entitled the Provincial and State Gazetteer series, covers twenty-six volumes of varying size, each of which will be separately procurable, and will contain a separate index. Both the Imperial and the Provincial Gazetteers are being printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, but the latter series will be published in India. The atlas volume of the Imperial Gazetteer is under preparation by Mr. J. C. Bartholomew.

Of the four India volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer, Nos. I, III and IV have been already published, and the rest of the work, and the Provincial Gazetteer series, will be issued shortly.

4. In connection with the compilation of the Imperial Gazetteer steps have also been taken for an extensive revision, on a uniform plan, of existing district gazetteers, and for writing new gazetteers of this description where none previously existed. The result will be a District Gazetteer series which will, generally speaking, contain two volumes for each district, the larger dealing with descriptive matter of comparatively permanent value, while the smaller will contain tables of statistics, and explanatory notes thereon, which can be more frequently revised, and which, on revision, will also embody such changes as require to be recorded in connection with the descriptive volume. A similar series of State Gazetteers is under preparation in Rajputana and Central India. A considerable number of the volumes of this new District series have already appeared.

5. The compilation of material for the alphabetical volumes of the new Imperial Gazetteer was for the most part entrusted, in accordance with the original intention, to the various Provincial Census Superintendents, but in the course of the operations there were some changes in the *personnel*. Each important Province had a full-time Gazetteer Superintendent, as was also the case in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies and in the Hyderabad State; and some of these officers were likewise entrusted with the revision of the district gazetteers mentioned above. For minor Provinces such as Coorg, the Andamans, and Ajmer-Merwara, special writers were engaged, and the preliminary preparation of each chapter contained in the India volumes was entrusted to a writer who had special knowledge of the subject.

6. A general Editor was appointed for India, whose function it was to devise a scheme of operations, to direct and co-ordinate the work of the Provincial Superintendents, and to edit all material sent up for the alphabetical volumes and for Volumes III and IV, and part of Volume I, of those relating to India. There was also an Editor in England, appointed by the Secretary of State, who was charged, in subordination to a Committee at the India Office, with the editorial supervision of the rest of the India volumes, the responsibility for the final form of the whole work, and the duty of seeing it through the press.

7. The work which was controlled in India by the general Editor was carried on under official supervision. Each chapter of the India volumes was submitted for the criticism of the Department of the Government of India concerned with its subject, and the articles on provinces, and some of the more important of the other alphabetical articles, were similarly submitted to the local Governments.

8. Mr. J. S. Cotton, who was closely associated with Sir William Hunter in the former Gazetteer, has been throughout the Editor in England. Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was the first general Editor, and worked out the broad plan of the scheme of revision. On his selection, in September 1902, as Home Secretary, he was succeeded by Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., who drew up the detailed regulations under which the greater part of the work has been executed, and the general scheme of the Atlas, and carried out the primary editing of most of the chapters relating to India as a whole and of some of the provincial articles. On his appointment to be Finance Secretary, he was succeeded, in February 1905, by Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., who completed the editorial work in India.

9. Now that the publication of the new Imperial Gazetteer has commenced, the Governor General in Council desires to place on record his cordial acknowledgments to the Editors for the ability and industry displayed by them in carrying through a work of such importance and magnitude, which he anticipates will be of the greatest value as a standard work of reference for those charged with the administration of the country. His Excellency in Council also desires to convey his thanks to the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of gazetteer revision in the various Provinces and States, and to those officers who were selected to write special chapters or articles, for the assistance they have rendered in the preparation of the revised edition. The thanks of the Government of India have already been communicated to those Chiefs of Native States who gave valuable assistance in connection with the editorship of the Imperial Gazetteer.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., and Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., for information; to the local Governments* and Administrations and the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Gazetteer Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents concerned; and to the Secretary of State for India for information and communication to Mr. J. S. Cotton.

*Madras.	Burma.
Bombay.	Eastern Bengal & Assam.
Bengal.	Central Provinces.
United Provinces.	Coorg.
Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

G. B. H. FELL,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 178—197—101.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

STORES.

ARTICLES OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURED FROM IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th January 1908.

LIST A appended to the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2587-S. R., dated the 9th June 1898, specifies articles of iron and steel manufactured from imported raw material which may be purchased in India for the public service, subject to certain restrictions. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that "Railway points and crossings with all the fittings for the same" shall be added to the list.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Department of Military Supply, the Army Department and the Public Works Department, for information; to the Railway Board, for information with reference to their letter No. 1428-R. S., dated the 17th December 1907; and to all Local Governments and Administrations, for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 22—42-1.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT BRUSSELS IN THE YEAR 1910.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 6th January 1908.

THE following Notification of the Universal and International Exhibition to be held at Brussels in the year 1910 is published for general information. The Government of India have decided not to participate in the Exhibition.

KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ORGANISED FOR 1910 UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AND THE HONORARY PRESIDENCY OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

APPEAL TO EXHIBITORS.

Brussels, October 30th, 1907.

A Universal and International Exhibition will open at Brussels in the month of April 1910, and will last for at least six months.

The four Universal and International Exhibitions previously held in Belgium, namely at Antwerp in 1885 and in 1894, at Brussels in 1897, and at Liege in 1905 proved eminently successful, and there is every reason to hope that their success will be equalled and even surpassed by the World's Fair now under organisation in the *Capital* of Belgium. The intended Exhibition will include, as to its chief divisions, the following Groups :

I—Fine Arts.
II—Education.
III—Instruments and general methods connected with Letters, Sciences and Arts.
IV—Plant and general methods connected with Machinery.
V—Electricity.
VI—Civil Engineering.—Means of Transport.
VII—Agriculture.
VIII—Horticulture and Arboriculture.
IX—Forests.—Shooting.—Hunting.—Fishing.—Fruit gathering.
X—Articles of Food.
XI—Mines.—Metallurgy.
XII—Decoration and furnishing of Public Buildings and Private Houses.
XIII—Yarns, Woven Fabrics, Wearing Apparel.
XIV—Chemical Industry.
XV—Miscellaneous Industries.
XVI—Social Economy.
XVII—Public Health.—Charitable Institutions.

XVIII—Practical Education.—Economic Institutions.—Female Handicraft.

XIX—Trade.—Colonisation.

XX—Land and Sea Forces.

XXI—Sports.

XXII.—Congresses and Conferences.

Brussels is extending day by day and the public Authorities do everything in their power to justify the name which it already has of being one of the finest *Capitals* of Europe.

Only recently its territory has been considerably added to by the incorporation of a large amount of land running alongside the *Bois de la Cambre*, the favourite resort of the Brussels people.

On this marvellously situated spot covering, as it does, more than 200 acres, halls and pavilions will be erected, ready to accommodate productions from all over the world.

Broad tree-set avenues will connect the Avenue Louise with the entrance of the Exhibition, while tramway lines will ensure communication with all the suburban districts of the City.

How delightful it will be for the visitors, after spending the greater part of the day in thoroughly going over the galleries, to be able to enjoy from the terraces, in the cool of fine summer evenings, the glorious scenery of the sunset lighting up in crimson the beautiful foliage of the grand trees of the forest—a magnificent frame encircling the vast arena where the workers of the whole world will soon gather to wrestle with each other in a courteous and peaceful manner.

The Exhibition grounds will be connected with the Belgian State Railways.

The Principal Palace as well as the Halls of the Exhibition will be built of iron and covered with hard materials; the Palace will be surrounded by a *vast Park* containing numerous attractions.

Adopting the idea suggested by the magnificent displays witnessed at Turin and Milan, the organisers contemplate the creation of an international section of *Modern Decorative Art.*

The *Machinery Hall* will have, annexed to it, a working gallery where numerous workshops will continually be in operation under the eyes of the public. Special attention will be paid to the installation of a compartment of *small tools* and of motors for performing *work at home.*

A special Palace may be reserved for *Retrospective and Modern Exhibitions of Lighting appliances* of every description.

As was done at the Liege Exhibition in 1905, *Female Arts and Industries* will be the subject of a special organisation.

With the view of giving effect to the resolutions adopted at the Congress of the World's Expansion held at Mons in 1905, the Executive Committee will make it a point of arranging Groups in connection with Trade and Colonisation.

The programme will also include special exhibitions, *temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Shows, Congresses, Conferences, Artistic Fêtes* and *Competitions* of all kinds, so as to afford visitors every possible *attraction.*

Further, the Executive Committee will give their patronage to the formation of a *Commercial Bureau* on the premises, which besides affording the exhibitor a means of protection of his interests at the Exhibition, will at the same time be a source of diffusion of his industry.

The *Commercial Bureau* will centralise all information concerning the industries represented; it will place Engineers at the disposal of such visitors as may wish to be guided over the Exhibition and it will endeavour, in every possible way, to promote the development of commercial intercourse between the countries gathered together at this World's Fair.

The necessary measures will be taken for *protecting* in Belgium patentable *inventions,* industrial designs or models, and manufacturing or trade marks appearing at the Exhibition.

The Government will grant on the State Railways *free transport* of *Belgian products* returning from the Exhibition.

The Exhibition will be treated as an *actual bonded warehouse*, foreign goods consigned to the Exhibition being allowed provisional *duty-free importation*, subject to being afterwards re-exported.

The general Regulations, the classification of exhibits and conditions of admission will very shortly be settled; a plan has already been adopted consisting in dividing the goods according to national Compartments, *viz.*, grouping together the works and productions of each country, combined with a system of general classification.

The price for space will include the expenses of general decoration and handling charges: exhibitors will thus be enabled to ascertain beforehand the exact outlay incumbent upon them.

A *Lottery* will be organised under the authority and supervision of the Government; the prizes will be purchased from amongst the exhibits.

An *International Jury*, appointed with the approbation of the Government, will undertake the allotment of awards.

The *Belgian Government* have appointed a Commissioner General to act as their Delegate to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition and Foreign Sections, and a Commission will shortly be instituted for the purpose of inducing Belgian producers to concur, and of furthering their participation.

The Exhibition is placed under the *High Patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and the Honorary Presidency of H. R. H. Prince Albert of Belgium.*

It has already secured the effective co-operation of the Belgian Government as well as the support of the City of Brussels.

The profits realised by the undertaking are to be applied to the organisation of *Fêtes* and *Rejoicings* of an attractive character so as to draw people to the Exhibition and to the Capital, and the surplus, if any, will be devoted to a *Fund of Public Utility.*

The chief object of the organisers is to promote and develop international dealings, namely to extend outlets for *Industry*, to open up broader fields of action for *Trade*, and moreover to increase and multiply the *commercial relations* between all Nations.

The Executive Committee therefore warmly appeal to every Nation of the Globe, in the hope that all countries will direct their combined efforts towards collecting at Brussels a large and choice selection of exhibits, in evidence of the importance attached to the pursuit of progress in every branch of human activity.

ORDERED that the foregoing papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin for information.

The Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the United Provinces.
" " " the Punjab.
" " " Burma.
" " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for information, and to the Foreign Department, for information and communication to Native States.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to all Chambers of Commerce for information.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1908.

No. 2704-I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the grounds of Government House on Tuesday, the 28th January 1908, at 9-30 P.M.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will also present Kaisar-i-Hind Medals of the First Class.

Admission to Government House on the occasion will be by tickets only.

Members of the above mentioned Orders and members of the Consular body will be invited by the Secretary in the Foreign Department and Kaisar-i-Hind Medalists of the First Class will be invited by the Secretary in the Home Department. All other persons (children excepted) desirous of attending are requested to apply for tickets to the undersigned giving particulars as to their profession or occupation and address, not later than the 20th January 1908, *after which date no applications will be received.* Tickets will be issued on or after the 23rd January 1908.

Applications for tickets should have the word "Investiture" written on the outside of the envelope.

Dress—

I.—Gentlemen, who are entitled to wear uniform, will appear in *Full Dress.* Military Officers—Review Order, dismounted. Ladies will also appear in Full Dress but need not wear trains or feathers.

II.—Clergymen being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform will appear in such robes or gowns.

III.—Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in Evening Dress.

IV.—Indian Gentlemen, who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba and Chapkan, Chilta, Saya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive National head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for their class by the Local Government.

V.—In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a pugree generally known as Shamla or Mouratta, and not a brimless cap.

VI.—In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.

VII.—At the Viceregal Court, only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

The carriages of those having the Private Entrée will enter the Government House grounds by the South-East gate, set down opposite the Private Entrance in front of the gun, and will be passed out by the South gate.

The carriages of those not having the Private Entrée will enter by the North-East gate, and will be passed out by the North-West gate.

The gates of Government House will be closed at 9-15 P.M., after which no carriage will be allowed into the Government House grounds until the ceremony is over.

By Command,

VICTOR BROOKE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1908.

No. 132.—The Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1908, which are not declared* by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta with the exception of—

**Vide notification of the Government of Bengal, No. 3740-Mis., dated the 29th November 1907.*

(1) the office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,

(2) the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed :—

I.—Muhammadan holidays.

Id-uz-zoha . . . . On the 15th January, but if the moon be visible on the 6th January, then on the 16th January.

Muharram	On the 12th and 13th February, but if the moon be visible on the 4th February, then on the 13th and 14th February.
Fatiha-Duwazdaham . . .	On the 14th April, but if the moon be visible on the 3rd April, then on the 15th April.
Id-ul-fitr	On the 28th October, but if the moon be not visible on the 26th October, then on the 27th October.

II.—Hindu holidays.

Durga and Lakshmi Pujas . .	September 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 6th, 7th and 8th.

III.—Other holidays.

The third, fourth and fifth days following Christmas.	28th, 29th and 30th December.

MEDICAL.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 47.—The services of Major W. S. P. Rickets, M. B., I. M. S. (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 15th January 1908.

No. 129.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment on plague duty with effect from the dates noted against the names:—

Captain G. W. Maconachie, M.B., I.M.S. . .	6th December 1907.
Lieutenant H. C. Buckley, M.B., I.M.S. . .	4th December 1907.
Lieutenant G. A. Soltan, I.M.S. . .	11th December 1907.
Lieutenant H. P. Cook, M.B., I.M.S. . . .	5th December 1907.

SANITARY.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 147.—Major J. Chaytor-White, M.D., I.M.S., Chief Plague Officer, United Provinces, is appointed to be Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, sub. *pro tem.* with effect from the 17th January 1908.

PORT BLAIR.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 46.—The services of Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd September 1907.

No. 47.—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, late 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, to the Police Department under the Government of Burma, the following temporary arrangements are made in the Port Blair Commission with effect from the 12th December 1907 and until further orders:—

Lieutenant E. H. Thirkell White, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed to be sub. *pro tem.* 6th Assistant Superintendent and to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. H. Tayler, 7th (Officiating 5th) Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. C. O'D. Harvey, Officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. A. L. F. Evans, Officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th January 1908.

No. 71.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. M. Robinson, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on combined leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ormond, or until further orders.

The 15th January 1908.

No. 76.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to place the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brett, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on deputation with effect from the 16th January 1908, to inspect and report to the High Court on such of the civil courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction as it may direct.

No. 77.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brett having been placed on deputation to inspect and report to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on such of the civil courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction as it may direct, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brett or until further orders.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 85.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. W. Ormond, Barrister-at-Law, at present officiating as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, to be a Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Bigge.

No. 91.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to place the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukharji, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on deputation with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties, in connection with Chapters XVIII to XXII of the Regulations of the Calcutta University.

POLICE.

The 15th January 1908.

No. 65.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the military police:—

Lieutenant R. G. T. Gatherer, 1-10th Gurkha Rifles, and Lieutenant E. Burd, 93rd Burma Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 18.—The Reverend Charles Robert Bathurst has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Rangoon) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 21.—The Reverend William Edward Careless has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 21.—Dr. J. Horovitz, Professor of Persian and Arabic in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, is appointed Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic inscriptions *vice* Dr. E. D. Ross, Ph. D.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1908.

No. 79.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to extend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), to the Town and Cantonment of Karachi in the Province of Sind, with effect from the 1st January 1908.

By order, etc.,

H. O. QUIN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1908.

No. 100—8-2.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*a*) of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the said Department, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I., resigned.

FORESTS.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 96-F.—421-8.—Mr. L. Mercer, Conservator of Forests, II grade, is appointed to be Principal, Imperial Forest College and President, Research Institute, Dehra Dun, *vice* Mr. J. H. Lace transferred to Burma to act as Chief Conservator of Forests.

Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, III grade, in charge of Western Circle, United Provinces, *vice* Mr. Mercer, and Sir H. Farrington, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred to the charge of the Andamans Forest Department until further orders.

Mr. A. M. F. Caccia, Imperial Superintendent of Forest Working-Plans, is appointed to be Imperial Silviculturist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date that Mr. Mercer assumes charge of the duties of the Principal of the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College.

No. 101-F.—36-2.—Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 16 days combined with furlough for 5 months and 14 days, with effect from the 1st March 1908 or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. H. Lace, Principal, Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, is appointed to act as Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, *vice* Mr. Beadon Bryant or until further orders.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1908.

No. 11.—Mr. C. E. Housden, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Sanitary Engineer, Burma, is permanently transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam, in the same capacity.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 12.—Mr. A. J. Wadley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the 7th to the 15th December 1907, both days inclusive.

No. 13.—Mr. L. F. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the 25th November to the 10th December 1907, both days inclusive.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 14.—Mr. F. W. Schoneman, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with effect from the 2nd January 1908 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. E. T. Bennett.

No. 15.—The following reversions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch with effect from the 12th December 1907:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff	Examiner, Class III, Temporary	Examiner, Class IV, grade 1.
Mr. N. O. McLeod	Examiner, Class IV, grade 3, Temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.
Mr. W. R. Stevenson	Deputy Examiner, Class I, Temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class II, officiating.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th January 1908.

No. 104-G. B.—With reference to Notification No. 1710-G.B., dated the 17th June 1907, Mr. M. E. Sevastopulo, Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, resumed charge of his office on the 13th December 1907.

No. 112-G.—The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India, and are placed temporarily under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assume charge of their duties :—

Lieutenant W. A. MacD. Garstin, 2nd-10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant C. T. C. Plowden, 59th Scinde Rifles.

No. 117-G.—Captain R. A. Lyall, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, Assistant Commissioner, Tank Sub-Division and Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, relinquished charge of the Tank Sub-Division, on the 13th December 1907.

The 14th January 1908.

No. 133-G.B.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. F. von Keller as Acting Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta.

The 15th January 1908.

No. 231-*I.A.*—The services of Major W. S. P. Ricketts, M.B., I.M.S., (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 142-*G. B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Ferrel as Consular Agent for France at Tellicherry.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 172-*F.*—Captain J. B. D. Hunter, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to the temporary post of Medical Officer, His Britannic Majesty's Consulate for Seistan and Kain with effect from the 4th January 1908.

No. 174-*F.*—Major J. F. Whyte, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan with effect from the 27th October 1907, and until further orders.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1908.

No. 214-*E.O.*—Mr. J. L. DeVine was posted as Assistant Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, from the 24th of December 1907, to the 1st of January 1908.

The 13th January 1908.

No. 228-*E.O.*—Mr. U. L. Mazumdar is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audit with effect from the 24th of December 1907.

Mr. Chuni Lal is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the same date.

No. 252-*E.O.*—Mr. J. L. DeVine is placed on special duty in the Finance Secretariat with effect from the 13th of January 1908.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 357-*E.O.*—The following promotions and reversion in the grade of Chief Superintendents are notified:—

With effect from the 22nd of September 1907, Messrs. H. Whitford and W. I. Bryning to officiate in the senior grade.

With effect from the 6th of November 1907, Mr. W. I. Bryning to revert to his substantive grade.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 14th January 1908.

No. 271-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, clause (*a*) of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture of salt in the Nasirabad tahsil of the Baluchistan Agency territories.

No. 272-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the importation into, and the transit over, the tahsil of Nasirabad, of salt produced or manufactured in the Kalat State.

No. 273-Exc.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act on a Commissioner of a Division.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 359-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (*b*) of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905 (III of 1905), the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of the orders contained in the Notification in this Department No. 1846, dated the 8th April 1864, to appoint, with effect from the 1st February 1908, Cawnpore, instead of Allahabad, to be the place of issue of Notes for the Circle comprising the territories administered by the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

J. A. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1908.

No. 403—8.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from the
Mr. A. L. H. Palmer	Director . .	Deputy Director General.	Officiating . .	14th December 1907.
Mr. C. Streatfeild-James.	Director, Temporary	Director . .	Do. . .	Do.
Mr. E. A. Kenyon .	Deputy Director, Temporary.	Deputy Director .	Do. . .	Do.
Mr. H. E. Chappel .	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	(Reversion) .	Do.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 396—60.—UNDER the provisions of sections 65 and 89 of the Merchant Shipping Act (57 and 58 Vict., Chap. 60) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the form referred to in the letter of the Board of Trade and the General Order of His Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, set forth below, shall be adopted in British India for the registry of British ships under the said Act from the 1st July 1908.

Board of Trade,
Marine Department,
7, Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.
12th December 1907.

M. 27613.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Morley, that certain alterations have recently been made in the form of Certificate of Survey granted under section 6 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to enable a vessel to be registered as a British ship. Copies of Customs General Order $\frac{73}{1907}$, which has been issued to Registrars of Shipping in the British Islands, are enclosed for the information of the Secretary of State, as they contain on the second page a print of the new form of Certificate, and I am to suggest that the Government of India might be asked to use their powers under section 89 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in order that the new form may be prescribed for use in the case of vessels which are to be registered in India.

It is desirable that the new form should come into use in all parts of British registry abroad at the same date if possible, and the Board would suggest that the 1st July, 1908, would be a suitable date on which to begin the use of the new form.

They would advise, therefore, that application should be made in good time for a stock of this form, or, if the forms are printed locally, that steps should at once be taken to have a supply of the amended form ready by the date mentioned.

The adoption of the new form of Certificate of Survey renders it necessary to make alterations in the Register Book of Shipping, the Certificate of Registry as a British Ship, and the Transcript of Register, as these are simply records of the particulars enumerated in the Certificate of Survey.

As will be seen from the enclosure, Registrars of Shipping in this country have been instructed to make the necessary alterations in manuscript in the existing stocks of the Register and of the Certificate of Registry and Transcript of Register, and the same course should be followed by those Registrars abroad who obtain their supply of forms from the Board of Trade. In those cases, however, in which Registry forms are printed locally, it will be for the Authorities to decide whether they will print new Registry Books, Certificates of Registry, and forms of Transcript of Register at once or will cause the necessary alterations to be made in the existing stocks.

The Board consider it desirable that each Registrar of Shipping in India should have a copy of the enclosed General Order, and further copies will be sent to you if you will be so good as to state how many will be required.

I have, etc.,
WALTER J. HOWELL.

The Under-Secretary of State for India.

Sec. Customs.
No. $\frac{13568}{1907}$.

General Order $\frac{73}{1907}$.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON,
21st November 1907.

Registry of Shipping: Amendments to Certificate of Survey (surveys 59) and consequent amendments to Register Book, Certificate of Registry (No. 344), and Transcript of Register (No. 345).

Officers concerned are informed that the Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Commissioners, have directed certain amendments in the form

of Certificate of Survey for Registry (Surveys 59) and that consequently similar amendments must be made in the Register Book, Certificate of Registry (No. 344), and Transcript of Register (No. 345). The new form of Certificate of Survey is printed on the back hereof, and the specimen forms shewn on pages 91, 99, 116, 221 *et seq.* of the Instructions to Registrars of Shipping are to be amended accordingly.

Fresh forms of Certificate of Registry and Transcript of Register have been approved and will be issued on the exhaustion of the present stock in which the necessary alterations are to be made.

By Order of the Board,
R. HENDERSON.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY.

Registry Form No. 1, and Surveys 59.

Prescribed by H. M. Customs with the consent of the Board of Trade.

Name of ship.	Port of intended registry.	Official number, if there has been any former registry.

Whether British or foreign built.	Whether a sailing or steamship: and if a steamship, how propelled.	Where built.	When built.	Name and address of builders.

		Feet.	Tenths.
Number of decks . . .	Length from fore part of stem, under the bowsprit, to the aft side of the head of the stern post . . .		
Number of masts . . .	Length at quarter of depth from top of weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel . . .		
Rigged	Main breadth to outside of plank		
Stern	Depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships		
Build	Depth in hold from upper deck to ceiling at midships, in the case of three decks and upwards . . .		
Galleries	Depth from top of beam amidships to top of keel .		
Head	Depth from top of deck at side amidships to bottom of keel		
Framework and description of vessel	Round of beam		
Number of bulkheads . .	Length of engine room (if any)		
Number of water ballast tanks, and their capacity in tons .			

PARTICULARS OF DISPLACEMENT.

Total to quarter the depth from weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel	tons.	Ditto per inch immersion at same depth	tons.

PARTICULARS OF PROPELLING ENGINES, &c. (if any).

No. of sets of engines.	Description of engines.	Whether British or foreign made.	When made.	Name and address of makers.	RECIPROCATING ENGINES. No. and diameter of cylinders in each set.	RECIPROCATING ENGINES. Length of stroke.	ROTARY ENGINES. No. of cylinders in each set.	N. H. P. I. H. P. Speed of ship.
		Engines.	Engines.	Engines.				
No. of shafts.	Particulars of boilers.	Boilers.	Boilers.	Boilers.				
	Description . Number . . Iron or steel . Loaded pressure							

PARTICULARS OF TONNAGE.

Gross Tonnage.	No. of tons.	Deduction Allowed.	No. of tons.
Under tonnage deck		On account of space required for propelling power	
Space or spaces between decks		On account of spaces occupied by seamen or apprentices and appropriated to their use, and kept free from goods or stores of every kind, not being the personal property of the crew	
Turret or Trunk		These spaces are the following, *viz.* :—	
Forecastle			
Bridge space		Deductions under sec. 79 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and sec. 54 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, as follows :—	
Poop or break			
Side houses		Cubic metres.	
Deck houses			
Chart house			
Spaces for machinery and light and air, under sec. 78 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894			
Excess of hatchways			
Gross tonnage			
Deductions, as per contra			
Register tonnage		Total .	

NOTE.—The only spaces above the upper deck not included in the cubical contents forming the ship's register tonnage are—

I, the undersigned __________
having surveyed the above-named ship, hereby certify that the above particulars are true, and that her name is marked on each of her bows, and her name and the port of registry are properly marked on a conspicuous part of her stern, a scale of feet marked on each side of her stem and of her stern post, and lines permanently and conspicuously marked on each side amidships indicating the position of each deck which is above water, in manner directed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Dated at __________
this ______ day of __________ 19___ .

Surveyor.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 564-3.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 8195-1, dated the 25th September 1907, Mr. A. S. Judge, a Collector in class III of the Imperial Customs Service, is promoted to class II, with effect from the 14th July 1907.

No. 568-1.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 8199-1, dated the 25th September 1907, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., an officiating Collector in class III of the Imperial Customs Service, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 14th July 1907.

No. 602-3.—Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., a Collector in class III of the Imperial Customs Service, officiated in class II from the 11th September 1907 to the 10th October 1907.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 606-174.—Under section 4, clause (1), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. R. Wilson to be Chief Inspector of Mines in India, with effect from the 9th January 1908.

No. 607-174.—Mr. J. Grundy, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, sub. *pro tem.* reverted to his substantive appointment as Inspector of Mines, with effect from the 9th January 1908.

POST OFFICE.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 440-15.—Comparative statement for the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1907, showing the estimated number of letters, postcards, newspapers and packets given out for delivery at all post offices in India, and the actual number of parcels posted, as compared with the figures for the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1906.

Classes of postal articles.		Half-year which ended on the 30th September 1906.	Half-year which ended on the 3 September 1907.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1907, as compared with the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1906.
* Letters	Unregistered	152,225,000	163,122,000	+7·16
* Letters	Registered .	7,580,000	8,709,000	+14·89
* Postcards . . .	. . . .	156,551,000	175,379,000	+5·30
* Registered Newspapers .	. . . .	21,412,000	23,630,000	+10·20
* Book and Pattern Packets	Unregistered	20,670,000	22,026,000	+6·56
* Book and Pattern Packets	Registered .	534,000	602,000	+12·73
† Registered Parcels . .	. . . .	1,674,828	1,804,339	+7·73
† Unregistered Parcels .	. . . .	883,004	1,013,461	+14·77
	TOTAL .	371,560,000 (in round figures)	396,286,000 (in round figures)	+6·65

* Computed on the enumeration made in the second week of August.
† Actual postings.

RESOLUTION.

EMIGRATION.

The 14th January 1908.

No. 527—4.—The following telegram, dated 13th January 1908, received from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada is published for general information:—

"Canadian Government have ordered during continuance of present condition of Canadian labour market immigrants shall be prohibited landing unless they come from country of birth or citizenship by continuous journey and on through tickets purchased before starting. Please give publicity to this order informing Steamship Companies and Newspapers."

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th January 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 31.—The services of Major F. W. Daniell, 8th Rajputs, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

EXCHANGES.

No. 32.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India an exchange is sanctioned between Captain James Montgomery Vansittart Stewart, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Captain the Hon'ble Arthur Cecil Murray, Indian Army, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 33.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India an exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant James Ramwell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Hugh Nicholas Jackson, Indian Army, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 34.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 23rd December 1907.

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant H. F. Elgee, South Wales Borderers.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 35.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 22nd February 1908. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below :—

In section 167, below clause (*p*), after the words "obtained a license" the words "renewable annually" shall be inserted.

COMMANDS.

No. 36.—Major-General Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., British Service, to be a Divisional Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C.B., vacated. Dated 9th January 1908.

No. 37.—Major-General T. D. Pilcher, C.B., British Service, to be a Brigade Commander, *vice* Major-General E. O. F. Hamilton, C.B., British Service, vacated. Dated 31st December 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 38.—Major W. S. Eardley Howard, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days, combined with furlough for 9 months and 6 days, with effect from the 1st January 1908. Pension service—21st year, commenced 16th March 1907.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 39.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 311 of 1907, the Governor-General in Council has great pleasure in announcing that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased, at the desire of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, to honour the 3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles by conferring the title of "Queen Alexandra's Own" upon that regiment, in lieu of the existing title.

2. The regiment will continue to wear on its appointments the Royal and Imperial Cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

3. The future designation of the regiment will be "3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 40.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 24th December 1907, pages 8983 and 8984.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
24th December 1907.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis H. R. Drummond, C.I.E., Indian Army, to be Colonel, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst employed as Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops. Dated 17th May 1907.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances, *viz.* :—

Lieutenant Henry W. Hamilton [late Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)]. Dated 15th April 1904.

Lieutenant Henry Champion de Crespigny (late The Northamptonshire Regiment). Dated 18th April 1904.

Lieutenant Henry W. O'C. Hewett [late The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)]. Dated 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant Duncan I. Macpherson (late The South Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant Claud F. Clarke (late The East Surrey Regiment). Dated 4th October 1905.

Lieutenant John M. Fiddes (late The Essex Regiment). Dated 4th October 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Francis R. Cosens [late The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)]. Dated 10th January 1906.

Lieutenant Harold Exham (late The York and Lancaster Regiment). Dated 10th January 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Gilbert S. Kennedy [late The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)]. Dated 10th January 1906.

Lieutenant Robert F. Woodward (late The Royal Warwickshire Regiment). Dated 10th January 1906.

Second-Lieutenant John A. Pottinger [late The King's (Liverpool Regiment)]. Dated 10th January 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Anketell M. Read (late The Gloucestershire Regiment). Dated 21st February 1906.

Lieutenant Norbert D. Place (late The Bedfordshire Regiment). Dated 27th April 1906.

Lieutenant Reginald S. Moss-Blundell [late The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)]. Dated 4th September 1906.

Lieutenant George D. Astley (late The East Surrey Regiment). Dated 3rd March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant H. M. Whittell (late The Royal Sussex Regiment). Dated 3rd March 1907.

Lieutenant Sidney S. Whitaker (late The East Lancaster Regiment). Dated 3rd March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant George G. Everett [late The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)]. Dated 21st March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Denis G. J. Ryan (late The Royal Sussex Regiment). Dated 28th April 1907.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 41.—Conductor. George Parkin, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 42.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Captains to be Majors.

14th December 1907.

William Alfred Hill, 11th Rajputs.

15th January 1908.

John Charles Massy Wheeler, 84th Punjabis.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

4th January 1908.

Henry St. George Murray McRae, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Henry Masson Rigg, 92nd Punjabis.

Robert John Halkett Baddeley, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Wilfred Plassy Crookshank, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

George Sidney Renny, 38th Dogras.

Hector James Doveton, 21st Punjabis.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain to be Major.

29th July 1907.

Victor Edward Hugh Lindesay, M.B.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 43.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain David Griffiths to be Commissary, *vice* Commissary and Honorary Captain Martin Joseph Staunton retired; with effect from the 9th December 1907.

RETIREMENTS

No. 44.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Chamier Kellie, Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List,—1st December 1907.

Major Henry Harvey Nurse, Indian Army, 122nd Rajputana Infantry,—13th February 1908.

No. 45.—Colonel John Graham Smith, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st February 1908.

No. 46.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers, with honorary rank, are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain George Churchill McMullen, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay,—4th October 1907.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Patrick McKey, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal,—8th December 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Moulmein Volunteer Artillery.

No. 47.—Captain Emile Joseph Foucar to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* Turner, deceased. Dated 6th August 1907.

Lieutenant Walter Archibald William Dawn to be Captain, *vice* Foucar, promoted. Dated 6th August 1907.

Francis Henry Theodore Buchanan to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dawn, promoted. Dated 6th August 1907.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 48.—Alfred Dale Green to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st December 1907.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 49.—Philip Reginald leBelward Egerton to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st December 1907.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 50.—Charles Arthur Silberrad, I.C.S. to be Captain, *vice* Warburton, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 29th November 1907.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 51.—Captain John Gerald Ferguson to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th November 1907.

Lieutenant William Lawrie Bruce to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th November 1907.

Arthur Wellington Blake, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Davies, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 6th November 1907.

Second-Lieutenant William Kenneth Macaulay Langley to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th November 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Bertram Vernon Falle to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th November 1907.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 52.—Major Walter Victor Scudamore, R.E., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Gibb, resigned. Dated 28th October 1907.

Second (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 53.—Charles Augustus Tegart to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April 1907.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 54.—Lieutenant Thomas Chaloner Durell Durell resigns his commission. Dated 1st December 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Cowen Williamson resigns his commission. Dated 15th December 1907.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 17th January 1908.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on

the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 11th and 17th January 1908 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	Lieutenant Charles Hibbert Turner.	6th December 1907.	Near Marseilles.	...	...
Royal Artillery .	Captain Edmond Egerton Nash Waters.	7th January 1908.	Agra .	...	...
2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).	Captain John William Garwood.	11th January 1908.	Bombay .	...	Was Adjutant, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 17th January 1908.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 2.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 20th December 1907 :—

Thomas Wilfred Twells.
John Letwitch Lawrence
Arthur James.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from 15th December 1907 :—

No. 937, Muhammad Umar..... ......(E).

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 4.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant T Beck, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from 30th September 1907.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 5.—The following appointments are made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 23rd October 1907 :—

To be Sub-Lieutenants.

Guy Engledue.
Alban Rahere Castleton Poyntz.

(E) Passed in English.

LEAVE.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Sub-Lieutenant F. V. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, for 3 months (m. c.).

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1908.

No. 5.—In the fifth line of paragraph 2 of Railway Board's resolution No. 296 R. T., dated the 27th May 1907, which was published under their notification No. 136, dated the 7th June 1907, in Part I of the Gazette of India of the 8th June 1907, for the words "1st January 1908" substitute the words "1st March 1908".

The 13th January 1908.

No. 6.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the administration of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Mirpur Khas station on the British Section of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway to Jhudo, a distance of about 47½ miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Railway survey.

No. 7.—Mr. Basil Clanmaurice Hadow is appointed (on probation) to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, in class III, grade 4, and posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 14th January 1908.

No. 8.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that sanction has been accorded to the construction of an extension, on the metre gauge, of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway from Talup station to Saikhowa Ghat on the south bank of the Brahmaputra river, a distance of 8·52 miles.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 9.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for a railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Nadiad to Kapadvanj with an extension to Meghraj *viâ* Malpur, and a branch from Malpur *viâ* Lunavada to Godra, a total length of about 112 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Meghraj Railway Survey.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 10.—Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in Class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways (on leave) is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd January 1908.

No. 13.—Mr. W. J. Carroll, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 11th December 1907, and until further orders.

No. 11.—The following is published for general information:—

Circular No. 100 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1908.

Modifications in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89A}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Read also—

Letter No. 207 R. B., dated the 2nd February 1907, from the Manager, North Western Railway.

Letter No. 771, dated the 4th February 1907, from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Extract from letter No. 326 M., dated the 18th February 1907, from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras.

Railway Board's letter No. R. T. $\frac{230B}{15}$, dated the 12th March 1907, to the Acting Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Railway Board's letter No. R. T. $\frac{89H}{3}$, dated the 19th March 1907, to the Manager, North Western Railway.

Railway Board's letter No. R. T. $\frac{122A}{3}$, dated the 22nd March 1907, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Railway Board's letter No. R. T. $\frac{89H}{3}$, dated the 23rd March 1907, to the Acting Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. 646 M., dated the 23rd March 1907, from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras.

Letter No. 1605, dated the 28th March 1907, from the First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

Railway Board's letter No. 153 R. T., dated the 6th May 1907, to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras.

Railway Board's letter No. 154 R. T., dated the 6th May 1907, to the Acting Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Railway Board's letter No. 297 R. T., dated the 27th May 1907, to the First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

Railway Board's letter No. 299 R. T., dated the 29th May 1907, to the President Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. 3595, dated the 19th June 1907, from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta.

Railway Board's letter No. 628 R. T., dated the 12th July 1907, to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta.

Railway Board's letter No. 629 R. T., dated the 12th July 1907, to the President, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. 4257, dated the 19th July 1907, from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta.

Letter No. 2733, dated the 5th August 1907, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Railway Board's letter No. 851 R. T., dated the 15th August 1907, to the President, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Railway Board's memorandum No. 852 R. T., dated the 15th August 1907, to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta.

Railway Board's letter No. 878 R. T., dated the 20th August 1907, to the President, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Railway Board's letter No. 879 R.T., dated the 20th August 1907, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Letter No. 1217, dated the 31st October 1907, from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

RESOLUTION.—Since the issue of the revised General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89A}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906, various proposals have been submitted, from time to time, for modification of the rules in Part I. As, however, the General Rules had originally been referred in draft to the Indian Railway Conference Association for consideration in detail, and as the rules finally adopted by the Association had been accepted by the Railway Board and the Government of India, the Railway Board were unwilling to sanction any modifications of the rules suggested by individual Railway Administrations unless and until they had been considered and accepted by the Association for general adoption.

The proposed modifications were, therefore, referred to the Indian Railway Conference Association for consideration and the recommendations of the Association which have now been received and considered by the Railway Board are approved with certain minor modifications.

2. In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the adoption, by the administrations of all lines of railway administered by the Government, of the modifications specified in the annexure hereto in the General Rules for working open lines of railway, which were promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

3. The Railway Board also desire that the said modifications may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government and which are under $\frac{\text{the control of the Local Government}}{\text{your control}}$, and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit formal applications for the adoption of the said modifications. They also desire that the Agents and Managers of other lines will submit similar applications.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying modifications, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and the Officers noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, Public Works Department.
The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Madras, Bombay (Circles Nos. 5 and 6), Calcutta (Circles Nos 1 and 2), Lucknow and Lahore.
The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Rohilkund and Kumaon, South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies.
The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Bengal Dooars, and Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railways.
The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.
The Chief Engineer, Cutch State Railway.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) Railways.

[Enclosure to Railway Board's Circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th Jan. 1908.]

Modifications in Part I of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

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(1). Rule 10—Explanation, Chapter II.—*For this explanation substitute the following :—*

Explanation.—The exhibition of a red over green light, or the corresponding position of the arms by day, or the absence of one or both lights, shows that the signal is out of order and should be treated as a Danger signal, *vide* rule 314.

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(2) Rule 86, Chapter III.—*For the word* three-eighths *in the first line of clause (a), sub-rule (2), substitute the word* one-quarter.

---

(3) Rule 90, Chapter III.—*After the words* shall give *in the third line of sub-rule (2) insert the word* written.

(4) Rule 90, Chapter III.—*From the fourth line of sub-rule* (4) *expunge the word* white.

(5) Rule 90, Chapter III.—*After sub-rule* (5) *insert the following as sub-rule* (6) *and alter the numbering of existing sub-rules* (6), (7), (8), and (9) *to* (7), (8), (9) and (10), *respectively* :—

(6) On entering a station with the knowledge that the block section behind is obstructed, the first duty of the Driver, when the train consists of the engine only, is to instantly warn the Station Master on duty of this fact, and that when vehicles are attached and a Guard accompanies, this first duty devolves upon the Engine Driver and Guard jointly.

(6) Rule 92, Chapter V.—*For this rule, substitute the following* :—

92. (1) Where trains are worked on the Absolute Block system,—

(*a*) no train shall be allowed to leave a station unless permission to approach has been received from the station ahead, and

(*b*) on double lines such permission shall not be given unless the line is clear not only up to the first Stop signal at the station at which such permission is given, but also for an adequate distance beyond it;

(*c*) on single lines the permission referred to in clause (*a*) shall not be given unless the line is clear of trains running in the same direction, not only up to the first Stop signal at the station at which such permission is given, but also for an adequate distance beyond it, and

(*i*) is clear of trains running in the direction towards the station to which such permission is given, or

(*ii*) will be clear after the complete arrival of a train approaching the station to which such permission is given.

(2) The permission referred to in clause (*c*) (*ii*) shall be conditional and be valid only after the section has been cleared by the complete arrival of the approaching train. Such conditional permission shall be given only under special instructions.

(3) The distance referred to in clause (1) (*b*) and clause (1) (*c*) shall not be less than one-quarter of a mile unless otherwise directed by special instructions.

(7) Rule 123, Chapter VII.—*After the words* authority to proceed *in the first line of sub-rule* (*1*) *insert the words* as defined in rule 121. *And for the word* an *in the first line of sub-rule* (*2*) *substitute the word* such.

(8) Rule 161, Chapter XII.—*After this rule add the following as a note to the rule* :—

Note.—This rule does not apply in the case of long continued repairs, when fixed signals are provided at an adequate distance short of such place and have been notified to the Traffic Department.

(9) Rule 166, Chapter XII.—*From the second line of clause* (*a*), *sub-rule* (*2*), *expunge the words* (except Testing signals).

(10) Rule 189, Chapter XIII.—*From the third line of sub-rule* (*2*), *expunge the words* (except Testing signals).

(11) Rule 198, Chapter XIII.—*After the words* line clear ticket or *in the first line of clause (b) insert the words* line clear and.

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(12) Rule 200, Chapter XIII.—*After sub-rule (4) add the following as a note to the sub-rule :—*

Note.—This rule does not apply in the case of long continued repairs, when fixed signals are provided at an adequate distance short of such place and have been notified to the Traffic Department.

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(13) Rule 201, Chapter XIII.—*After the words* line clear ticket, a *in the fourth line of sub-rule (3) insert the words* line clear and.

---

(14) Rule 201, Chapter XIII.—*After sub-rule (3) add the following as a note to the sub-rule :—*

Note.—This rule does not apply in the case of long continued repairs, when fixed signals are provided at an adequate distance short of such place and have been notified to the Traffic Department.

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(15) Rule 215, Chapter XIII.—*After the words* line clear ticket or *in the third line of this rule insert the words* line clear and.

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(16) Rule 218, Chapter XIII.—*After the words* line clear ticket, a *in the fourth line of this rule insert the words* line clear and.

---

(17) Rule 218, Chapter XIII.—*After this rule add the following as a note to the rule :—*

Note.—This rule does not apply in the case of long continued repairs, when fixed signals are provided at an adequate distance short of such place and have been notified to the Traffic Department.

---

(18) Rule 317, Chapter XVII.—*For sub-rule (2) substitute the following :—*

(2) The exhibition of a red over green light, or the corresponding position of the arms by day, or the absence of one or both lights, shows that the signal is out of order, and should be treated as a Danger signal, *vide* rule 314.

No. 12.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 95 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The 15th January 1908.

Adoption on the Port Commissioners' Railway of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Read also—

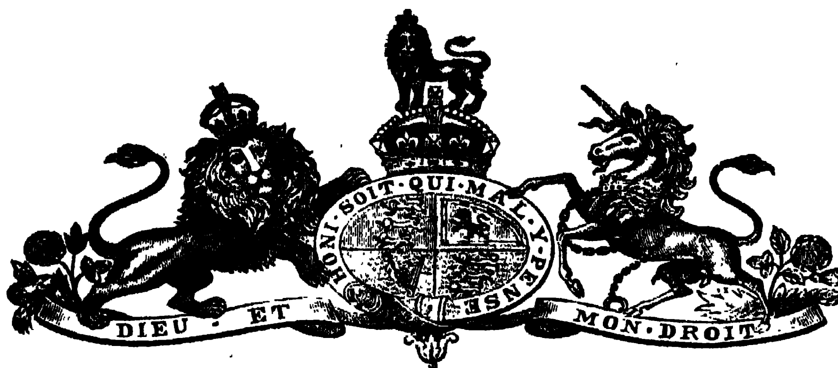
Letter No. 3300 Mne., dated the 17th December 1907, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta have recommended the adoption on the Port Commissioners' railway of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Port Commissioners' railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the General Rules, cited in paragraph (1) above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 337 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th January 1908:—

No. 19 of 1908.—R. Ditmar Brunner Brothers, Limited, manufacturers, of Vienna X, Eugengasse 57, Austria. *Improvements in chimney-raising attachments for lamps and the like.*

No. 20 of 1908.—Kenalram Jethabhai Lakkad, residing at Rampura Mota Rasta, Surat. *Making and preparing mortar.*

No. 21 of 1908.—Vincent Blumhardt Nesfield, Captain, Indian Medical Service, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, of Quetta, British Baluchistan. *Improvements in sterilizing apparatus.*

No. 22 of 1908.—Paul Julius Matter, gentleman, of Coswig, in the kingdom of Saxony Germany. *Improvements in or relating to railway signalling.*

No. 23 of 1908.—Robert Falkland Carey, engineer, of 18 Carlton Terrace, Finchley road, Childs Hill, London. *Improved construction of mechanism for opening and closing doors.*

No. 24 of 1908.—James Norman Caught, of Marli House, Esplanade, St. Kilda, in the state of Victoria, and commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in that type of marine and other steam engine in which a reciprocatory motion is converted into a rotary motion.*

No. 25 of 1908.—William Leivesley, postmaster, of Eclipse street, Springsure, in the county of Denison, in the Divisional District of Leichardt, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in telegraphic switching and repeating apparatus and circuits in connection therewith.*

No. 26 of 1908.—Herbert Samual Berliner, gramophone expert, of 1458 Columbia road, Washington, D. C., United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of gramophone and similar sound records.*

No. 27 of 1908.—The Seay International Ice and Refrigeration Machinery Company, of 10th & Diamond Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *A process of and apparatus for the production of ice and cold.*

No. 28 of 1908.—Johann Georg Bodemer, manufacturer, of 211 Georgenstrasse, Zschopau, Saxony, Germany. *Improvements in and relating to drums for mules (selfactors) and the like.*

No. 338 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 1-D. of 1908.—M. Laurie, President, Rangoon Municipal Committee, Rangoon, *Triangular metal plate with raised edges, perforation and lettering.*

No. 339 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras,

Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 120 of 1907.—Robert Edwin Reardon, gentleman, of 388 Rideau street, Ottawa, Canada. *Improvements in rifle sights.* (Specification filed 20 December 1907.)

No. 165 of 1907.—Robert Burns, locomotive engineer, of 1328 Broadway, New York, United States of America. *Ventilators for locomotive cabs.* (Specification filed 20 December 1907.)

No. 196 of 1907.—F. D. Fowler, superintending engineer, Public Works Department (Railway Branch) Calcutta. *An improved metal sleeper.* (Specification filed 7 December 1907.)

No. 286 of 1907.—Thomas Claude Durham, gentleman, of the United States of America. *An improvement in razors.* (Specification filed 20 December 1907.)

No. 289 of 1907.—Anton Raky, manager, of Erkelenz, in the province of the Rhine, German Empire. *Improvements in deep boring apparatus.* (Specification filed 20 December 1907.)

No. 290 of 1907.—David Sandmann, manufacturer, of No. 105-106 Alexandrinen-Strasse, Berlin, German Empire. *Improvements in process for manufacturing India rubber.* (Specification filed 21 December 1907.)

No. 375 of 1907.—Sidney Solomon Lawrence, optician, of 67 and 69 Chancery lane, in the county of London, England, and of old Court House street, Calcutta, India, Forbes street, and Esplanade Row, Bombay, India, Mount Row, Madras, India, Phayre street, Rangoon, Burmah, and Shepheard's Hotel Buildings, Cairo, Egypt. *Improvements in dust and glare protectors.* (Specification filed 19 December 1907.)

No. 386 of 1907.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11 Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, England. *Improvements in working the vehicular traffic of roads and railways.* (Specification filed 23 December 1907.)

No. 410 of 1907.—John Grey Manghan, manager, of Borrea Colliery, *viâ* Sitarampore, British India. *Improvements in railway chairs.* (Specification filed 20 December 1907.)

No. 436 of 1907.—Alfred Ernest Luttrell, cabinet maker, of 339 Dowling street, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, in the commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in rotary pumps.* (Specification filed 2 January 1908.)

No. 451 of 1907.—Arthur Alvin Friestedt, manufacturer, of No. 1200 Tribune Building, Chicago, in the county of Cook, and state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in metal sheet-piling.* (Specification filed 2 January 1908.)

No. 518 of 1907.—Washington Licht Gesellschaft, manufacturers, Elberfeld, Germany. *Improved vapour incandescence lamps.* (Specification filed 23 December 1907.)

No. 519 of 1907.—The New Phonopore Telephone Company, Limited, manufacturers of 31 Budge Row, Cannon street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in telephone circuits.* (Specification filed 23 December 1907.)

No. 525 of 1907.—Louis Maurice Lafontaine, engineer, of 3 Rue Albouy, Paris, France *New electrolytic process for the treatment of copper ores and copper waste for the recovery of pure copper.* (Specification filed 19 December 1907.)

No. 526 of 1907.—Justus Royal Kinney, salesman, of 37 Chickatawbut street, Dorchester, in the county of Suffolk, and state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in rotary motors and pumps.* (Specification filed 19 December 1907.)

No. 527 of 1907.—Georges Michaud and Eugene Delasson, engineers, both of 66 Rue Arsene Chereau, Montreuil (Seine), in the Republic of France. *Improved process of and means for manufacturing filaments for illuminating and heating purposes.* (Specification filed 20 December 1907.)

No. 340 P.—The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 285 of 1895.—Edward Lennon Cantwell. *Improved single seated portable latrines.* (From 7 December 1907 to 7 December 1908.)

No. 143 of 1896.—William Jackson. *Improvements in or connected with webs, trays, flaps, or carriers, for carrying tea leaf, or other substances, in drying machines.* (From 8 June 1908 to 8 June 1909.)

No. 208 of 1897.—William Thomas Owen and Thomas Thatcher. *An improved composition applied to the permanent way of railways to destroy vegetation, preserve the timber from decay, and the rails and fastenings from oxidation.* (From 19 January 1908 to 19 January 1909.)

No. 199 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the distributing mechanism of linotype and analogous machines.* (From 7 January 1908 to 7 January 1909.)

No. 200 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the ejector mechanism of linotype and analogous machines.* (From 7 January 1908 to 7 January 1909.)

No. 207 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 7 January 1908 to 7 January 1909.)

No. 208 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the mould wheel controlling mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 7 January 1908 to 7 January 1909.)

No. 209 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the pump stops of linotype machines.* (From 7 January 1908 to 7 January 1909.)

No. 212 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in linotype matrices.* (From 7 January 1908 to 7 January 1909.)

No. 284 of 1898.—Mephan Ferguson. *An improved machine for closing the locking bar or bars used in the construction of certain kinds of rivetless pipes.* (From 17 February 1908 to 17 February 1909.)

No. 285 of 1898.—Mephan Ferguson. *Improvements in machines for forming dove-tail or approximately dove-tail edges on plates to be used in the manufacture of rivetless pipes.* (From 17 February 1908 to 17 February 1909.)

No. 165 of 1899.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for sifting, sorting and classifying tea, or other products, or materials.* (From 17 June 1908 to 17 June 1909.)

No. 76 of 1900.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for dividing tea-leaves, coffee and other materials.* (From 24 September 1908 to 24 September 1909.)

No. 434 of 1900.—John Edward Neale. *An improved telegraphic train signalling instrument.* (From 7 June 1908 to 7 June 1910.)

No. 225 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in machinery for loading type, type matrices, or similar matter into the channels of type or matrix distributing machines.* (From 10 January 1908 to 10 January 1909.)

No. 226 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in moulds for casting lines of type.* (From 10 January 1908 to 10 January 1909.)

No. 260 of 1901.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in storage batteries.* (From 22 January 1908 to 22 January 1909.)

No. 442 of 1901.—James Thompson Marshall. *Improvements in valve gear for fluid pressure engines.* (From 6 January 1908 to 6 January 1909.)

No. 217 of 1902.—John McGlashan. *Improvements in the manufacture of sugar.* (From 13 January 1908 to 13 January 1909.)

No. 367 of 1902.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like.* (From 28 April 1909 to 28 April 1910.)

No. 218 of 1903.—Alfred Henry Martin. *A special roller for sliding doors and window frames of carriages to be known as Martin's Patent sliding door or frame rollers.* (From 6 January 1908 to 6 January 1909.)

No. 292 of 1903.—William Henry Deakin. *A safety padlock for railway points.* (From 13 January 1908 to 13 January 1909.)

No. 330 of 1904.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves and other produce.* (From 12 April 1910 to 12 April 1911.)

No. 359 of 1904.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for heating air for supporting combustion in furnaces; especially intended for use in heating air for burning liquid fuel in the furnaces or tea-drying machines and the like.* (From 12 April 1910 to 12 April 1911.)

No. 485 of 1904.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea-leaf and the like.* (From 19 June 1910 to 19 June 1911.)

No. 69 of 1905.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaf, or other like produce.* (From 8 September 1909 to 8 September 1910.)

No. 178 of 1906.—William Jackson. *Improvements in feed regulating devices for machines for drying tea-leaves, or analogous products.* (From 8 November 1910 to 8 November 1911.)

No. 179 of 1906.—William Jackson. *Improvements in air-heating stoves, more especially intended for use in drying tea-leaf and the like.* (From 8 November 1910 to 8 November 1911.)

No. 586 of 1906.—William Jackson. *Improvements in tea-rolling machines.* (From 9 July 1911 to 9 July 1912.)

No. 341 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 394 of 1902.—Metchislaw Fiedler. *Improvements in blasting cartridges.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)

No. 67 of 1903.—Henry Ambrose Hunt. *Registering anemometer.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)

No. 91 of 1903.—Societe Anonyme La Lampe Hollub. *Improvements relating to incandescent electric lamps.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)

No. 92 of 1903.—Julius Ribbert. *Improvements in the manufacture of fabrics coloured with indigo.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)

No. 96 of 1903.—James Wilson and John Stenhouse Kemp-Welch. *Improvements in apparatus for preventing smoke in furnaces.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)

No. 124 of 1903.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur. *Improvements in or applicable to water supply controlling and waste preventing apparatus.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)

No. 355 of 1903.—James Felix Beard and Roger Hayne. *Improvements in machines for removing or separating the fibre contained in vegetable leaves.* (Specification filed 10 October 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 198 of 1901.—Charles Arthur Berkeley Beatty. *A new or improved fastening for stable door guard poles.* (Specification filed 8 October 1901.)

No. 271 of 1901.—John Steen. *An improved method of fabric s.ftening.* (Specification filed 9 October 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s*. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES.
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th January 1908.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities . .	2,15,37,197	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	37,03,078	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .	1,57,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,74,14,574	13	9
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 77,77,463 a. 13 p. 5; Public Deposits at Branches 73,29,962 2 7	1,51,07,426	0	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	4,66,78,260	8	11
				Bills discounted and purchased	4,37,83,635	2	6
				Balances with other Banks .	14,28,792	5	2
				Bullion	......		
				Dead Stock	16,01,578	13	5
				Stamps	19,040	12	9
				Sundries	6,25,154	13	11
					16,67,91,312	6	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .	15,31,38,687	7	1	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * R 1,30,23,197 a. 0 p. 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,70,74,527 12 8	4,00,97,724	12	9
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .	16,47,370	5	3				
Sundries	12,45,553	6	10				
RUPEES .	20,68,89,037	3	2	RUPEES .	20,68,89,037	3	2

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R90,405 0 0
† Do. do. do. R5,27,093 8 0

R6,27,097 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th January 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 23·42.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	7 8 0	8 0 0
8 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
4 " "	1 14 0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	9 0 0	9 8 0
8 " "	4 8 0	4 14 0
4 " "	2 4 0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows :—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE.

No. 63.—The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 3rd February 1908, at Quetta, for the supply of fresh meat, from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909 for the British Troops in the Quetta Division, *i.e.* :—

	Quetta. lbs.	Karachi. lbs.	Hyderabad. lbs.
Beef	1,000,000	480,000	235,000
Mutton	300,000	162,000	80,000

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedule of conditions on payment of Rupee one per set can be obtained, on application, from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta, or the Station Supply Officer, Karachi.

W. B. DUNLOP, Captain,
for Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

DIVISIONAL CONTRACT OFFICE,
Quetta, 14th December 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 64.

Sealed tenders for Contract will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon, on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of tenders and schedule and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the—

(1) Divisional Contract Officer . . . . Quetta,
(2) Station Supply Officer . . . . Karachi,
(3) Warrant Officer . . . . . Supply Depôt, Hyderabad,

up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders, Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officers. A fee of rupee one will be charged for each set of tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Maximum requirements.	Where required.	Period. From	Period. To	Earnest money.	Date of opening tenders.
					R	
Beef . . . . . lbs.	12,00,000	Quetta.	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	2,900	6th February 1908.
Mutton . . . . . "	4,00,000					
Beef . . . . . "	4,80,000	Karachi.			1,300	
Mutton . . . . . "	1,62,000					
Beef . . . . . "	2,35,000	Hyderabad Sind.			600	
Mutton . . . . . "	80,000					
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter	As provided for in the Schedules.	Quetta.			25	
		Karachi.			25	
		Hyderabad.			25	
Oil of sorts		Quetta.			40	
Miscellaneous articles for repairs, etc., of equipment of different arms of service.		Quetta.			30	
Shoes and nails for mules, bullocks and ponies.		Quetta.			30	
		Karachi.			25	
Cooking utensils		Quetta.			25	
		Karachi.			25	
Fowls . . Scores	200	Quetta.			200	
Chickens . . . . "	500					
Eggs . . . . . "	3,800					
Materials for repair of gear of carts, etc.	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta.			300	
Charcoal . . lbs.	50,000	Quetta.			25	
Bullock and mule gear . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta.			150	
		Karachi.			180	
Salt for men and animals .	"	Quetta.			160	

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

II B

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH JANUARY 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

NAME OF MINTS.	COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.														COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.		
	RECEIPTS.				COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.									
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	TOTAL.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	6	...	6	2	200	83	24	1	310	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	400	14	18	...	432	1	1	...

A. McCORMICK, Captain, R.E.,
Deputy Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 16th January 1908.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay, the 11th January 1908.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave in India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Commander G. A. Rose, R.I.M., for 3 months.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant C. M. Luck, R.I.M., for 12 months.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Assistant Engineer W. G. Manfield, R.I.M., for 12 months.

A. ROWAND,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 7th January 1908.

No. 53—65-C.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following holidays to be public holidays during the year 1908:—

Classification of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	Number of days.
Christian	New Year's Day	1st January 1908	Wednesday	1
Mohomedan	Edul Zuha	15th January 1908	Ditto	1
Ditto	Moharrum	11th to 13th February 1908	Tuesday to Thursday.	3
Hindu	Shive Ratri	1st March 1908	Sunday	1
Ditto	Holi	17th and 18th March 1908	Tuesday and Wednesday.	2
Ditto	Sil Saptmi	25th March 1908	Wednesday	1
Mohomedan	Barawafat	14th April 1908	Tuesday	1
Christian	Good Friday	17th April 1908	Friday	1
Hindu	Baisakhi Fair	16th May 1908	Saturday	1
Christian	King Emperor's Birthday	June 1908	......	1
Mohomedan	Urs Khwaja Sahab	3rd and 4th August 1908	Monday and Tuesday.	2
Hindu	Raksha Bandan	12th August 1908	Wednesday	1
Ditto	Janam Ashtami	19th August 1908	Ditto	1
Ditto	Savatri Fair	4th September 1908	Friday	1
Ditto	Jhaljhulni Ekadshi	7th September 1908	Monday	1
Ditto	Anant Chowdas	9th September 1908	Wednesday	1
Mohomedan	Shabi Barat	11th September 1908	Friday	1
Hindu	Daschra	3rd to 5th October 1908	Saturday to Monday	3
Ditto	Divali	24th and 25th October 1908	Saturday and Sunday.	2
Ditto	Yam Duj	26th October 1908	Monday	1
Mohomedan	Idul Fitar	27th October 1908	Tuesday	1
Hindu	Pushkar Fair	4th to 9th November 1908	Wednesday to Monday.	6
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st December 1908	Thursday to Thursday.	8
		TOTAL	......	42

No. 55C—65.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and Offices under the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1908 :—

Classification of Holidays.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	Number of days.
Christian . .	New Year's Day . .	1st January 1908 . . .	Wednesday .	1
Mohomedan . .	Edul Zuha . . .	15th January 1908 . .	Wednesday .	1
Mohomedan . .	Moharrum . . .	11th to 13th February 1908 .	Tuesday to Thursday.	3
Hindu . . .	Shive Ratri . . .	1st March 1908 . . .	Sunday . .	1
Hindu . . .	Holi	17th and 18th March 1908 .	Tuesday and Wednesday.	2
Hindu . . .	Sil Saptmi . . .	25th March 1908 . . .	Wednesday .	1
Mohomedan . .	Barawafat . . .	14th April 1908 . . .	Tuesday . .	1
Christian . .	Good Friday . .	17th April 1908 . . .	Friday . .	1
Hindu . . .	Baisakhi Fair . .	16th May 1908 . . .	Saturday . .	1
Christian . .	King Emperor's Birthday	June 1908 . . .	...	1
Mohomedan . .	Urs Khwaja Sahab .	3rd and 4th August 1908 .	Monday and Tuesday.	2
Hindu . . .	Raksha Bandan . .	12th August 1908 . .	Wednesday . .	1
Hindu . . .	Janam Ashtami . .	19th August 1908 . .	Wednesday . .	1
Hindu . . .	Savatri Fair . . .	4th September 1908 . .	Friday . .	1
Hindu . . .	Jhaljhulni Ekadshi . .	7th September 1908 . .	Monday . .	1
Hindu . . .	Ananta Chowdas . .	9th September 1908 . .	Wednesday .	1
Mohomedan . .	Shabi Barat . . .	11th September 1908 . .	Friday . .	1
Hindu . . .	Dasehra . . .	3rd to 5th October 1908 .	Saturday to Monday.	3
Hindu . . .	Divali	24th and 25th October 1908 .	Saturday and Sunday.	2
Hindu . . .	Yam Duj . . .	26th October 1908 . .	Monday . .	1
Mohomedan . .	Idul Fitar . . .	27th October 1908 . .	Tuesday . .	1
Hindu . . .	Pushkar Fair . .	4th to 9th November 1908 .	Wednesday to Monday.	6
Christian . .	Christmas . . .	24th to 31st December 1908 .	Thursday to Thursday.	8
			TOTAL .	42

NOTE.—(1) In English and Vernacular Offices when there are no arrears of work the last Saturday in every month may be observed as a holiday.

(2) The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmer, instead of the last Saturday.

(3) Mohomedan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

(4) With regard to Hindu holidays on account of eclipses of the sun and the moon, those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs and those for the latter for the day following.

In 1908 there will be two lunar eclipses on Sunday, the 14th June 1908, and Monday, the 7th December 1908, and the holidays will be observed on 15th June and 8th December 1908, respectively.

(5) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner when there are no arrears of work.

(6) The Civil Court vacations commence on the 1st of August 1908 and end on 30th September 1908. No fresh suits shall during that time be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the Court will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before the 15th July and for the disposal of any urgent work.

(7) The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately in due course.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1908.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed John Daniel Kirby, Esquire, of Stone Buildings, Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania, Barrister-at-Law and Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of the Colony of Tasmania to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

By order,

W. R. FINK,

Registrar

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 14th January 1908.

No. 1.—Mr. Alfred Crosbie, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani (prescribed in paragraphs 53 and 95 (*c*), Chapter VIII, Volume IV of the Public Works Department Code) on the 6th January 1908.

اوزان ابواب اللاقى المجرد *

W. A. JOHNS,
Offg. Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th January 1908.

No. 1.—Captain E. Barnardiston, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and seven days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the 21st January 1908, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

المجرورات و التوابع *

H. B. BURT,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1908.

No. 1.—Mr. F. A. Hince, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted combined leave for 9 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, under Articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th January 1908, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

و غيرها - عم پاره الى و الضحى *

E. A. S. BELL,
Offg. Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated at Karachi, this 7th day of January 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—8763, Private, James Boxall.
Age—20 years.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Painter.
Date of enlistment—1st May 1905.
Place of enlistment—Stratford.
Parish and County in which born—Enfield, London, Middlesex.

Date of desertion or absence—3rd January 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Hyderabad, Sind, India.
Supposed to have deserted on a vessel from Karachi.
Marks—Tattoo: heart, cross, left forearm; C. R. right forearm.
Under 3 years' service.

A. M. O. J. LLOYD, Lt. and Adjt.,
for Lt.-Col., Commanding 1st South Wales Borderers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated at Karachi, this 7th day of January 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—8674, Private, Edward Peters.
Age—23 years.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—10th February 1905.
Place of enlistment—Cardiff.
Parish and County in which born—Roath, Cardiff, South Wales.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd January 1908
Place of desertion or absence—Hyderabad, Sind, India.

Supposed to have deserted on a vessel from Karachi.

Marks—Tattoo, E. P. and other marks, left forearm. Anchor, back of left hand.

Under 3 years' service.

A. M. O. J. LLOYD, Lt. and Adjt.,
for Lt.-Col. Commanding 1st South Wales Borderers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Bareilly, this 12th day of January 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—8049, L.Cpl. Henry Staveley.
Age—22 years and 8 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Groom.
Date of enlistment—7th August 1905.
Place of enlistment—Warrington.
Parish and County in which born—Widnes, Lancashire.

Date of desertion or absence—9th January 1908.

Place of desertion or absence—Ranikhet.
Marks—Clasped hands over heart. Cross enscrolled "Gertie my love" right forearm.
Under three years' service.

E. F. D. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,
for Colonel Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th January 1908.

Colonel K. S. Dunsterville, R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, is granted one year's leave in India, from the 2nd April 1908 to 1st April 1909, inclusive.

L. G. WATKINS, Major, R.A.,
for Director General of Ordnance in India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1908.

No. 98-*Ap*.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 1st January 1908, *vice* Mr. G. F. Stowell, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, retired from that date:—

Mr. F. J. Baker, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, and officiating in the 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that grade;

Mr. S. Allsop, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, and officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade;

Mr. G. B. Prussia, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, and officiating in the 4th grade, to be confirmed in that grade;

Mr. T. W. Dawes, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, and officiating as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, is appointed as a Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 8th January 1908.

No. 4.—The gentlemen named in the statement below have been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examination, prescribed for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, which was held at Lahore on the 7th of October 1907, and following days, in the Groups and Standards noted :—

Names.	Group - A.	Group—B.
Muhammad Akbar Khan, Naib Tahsildar, Tochi Valley.	......	Higher Standard.
M. Bahram Khan, Officiating Naib Tahsildar, Jandola.	Lower Standard . .	Higher Standard.

The 9th January 1908.

No. 5.—Khan Habibullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Shirani Country, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 29 days under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th December 1907.

No. 6.—M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Tahsildar, Dera Ismail Khan, and an accepted candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Shirani Country, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th December 1907, *vice* Khan Habibullah Khan, granted leave.

The 11th January 1908.

No. 7.—Bakshi Ghani Sham Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Assistant, Peshawar, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months under the provisions of Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd January 1908.

No. 8.—On being relieved of the charge of the Charsadda Sub-division of the Peshawar District, Mir Alam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the duties of Revenue Assistant, Peshawar, on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1907, relieving B. Ghani Sham Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, granted three months' privilege leave.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to confer and hereby confers upon Mir Alam Khan, Assistant Collector and Revenue Assistant, the powers of a Collector for hearing and deciding appeals from the orders and decrees of Assistant Collectors of the 2nd grade; such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Peshawar District.

No. 10.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 105 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to confer and hereby confers upon Mir Alam Khan, Assistant Collector, the powers of a Collector to decide under Section 80 of the said Act appeals from the orders and decrees of Assistant Collectors of the 2nd grade; such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Peshawar District.

No. 11.—Under the provisions of Section 3 (*c*) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1 of 1894, the Chief Commissioner hereby appoints Mir Alam Khan, Revenue Assistant, Peshawar to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act, within the limits of the Peshawar District.

The 13th January 1908.

No. 12.—Lieutenant E. D. Galbraith, I.A., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner for employment with the Militia, is appointed Wing Officer of the Khyber Rifles and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 2nd January 1908.

No. 13.—The following promotions are ordered in the Khyber Rifles, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd January 1908, *vice* Captain J. L. Costello, I.A., 51st Sikhs, permitted to return to Military duty:—

1. Lieutenant A. C. Tancock, I.A., 31st Punjabis, Quarter Master, to be Adjutant.
2. Lieutenant B. G. S. Clarke, I.A., 66th Punjabis, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master.

By order, etc.,

W. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 6th January 1908.

No. 53-J.—The following list of days to be observed as local holidays by the various Civil Courts in the Province during the year 1908, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner, and approved by the Local Government, as required by section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information in continuation of the Judicial Department Notification No. 45-J., dated the 2nd January 1907:—

List of days to be observed as local holidays by the various Civil Courts, in the North-West Frontier Province, during the year 1908.

District.	Names of holidays.	Month and date.	Number of days.
Peshawar	Jhanda Fair	10th February	1
	Nauroz Fair	21st March	1
		TOTAL	2
Hazara	Takia Dhamtam Fair	13th April	1
		TOTAL	1
Kohat	Nauroz Fair	21st March	1
	Pite Mokhsh Amawas	25th September	1
		TOTAL	2
Bannu	Horse and Cattle Fair	13th and 14th March	2
		TOTAL	2
Dera Ismail Khan	Manghi Fair	14th January	1
	Semvat	2nd April	1
	Gop Ashtmi	1st November	1
		TOTAL	3

NOTE—1. Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the District Judge will fix it in consultation with the Divisional Judge and Deputy Commissioner, and will give timely notice of the date so fixed to the public.

2. With the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner and Local Government (but not otherwise) any day not specified in the list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

3. The number of local holidays allowed for each District will not ordinarily exceed three days in each year.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 10th January 1908.

No. 151.—With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to abolish with effect from such date as the roadway of the Railway Bridge over the Kabul River at Nowshera in the Peshawar district is reopened to public traffic, the levy of tolls on the said roadway authorized by his Notification No. 4-H., dated 26th August 1903.

C. RAWLINSON, Major,
Rev. and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1908.

No. 107.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 11th January 1908:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.	1908.	
Kalghatgi	Bombay	7th January	Opened.
Khushalgarh	North-West Frontier Province	5th "	Closed.
Lahore Naulakha	Punjab	1st "	Opened.
Tanjore	Madras	0th "	"
Ywataung (Sagaing)	Burma	9th "	"
	Railway Telegraph Offices.	1907.	
Adapur	Bengal and North-Western Railway	28th December	Opened.
Bhelwa	Ditto	20th "	"
Bhikna Thoree	Ditto	20th "	"
Ghorasahan	Ditto	20th "	"
Gokhula	Ditto	20th "	"
Koparia	Ditto	20th "	"
Kundwa Chainpur	Ditto	20th "	"

H. PINHEY,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 16th January 1908.

No. 108.—The following promotions and reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates noted against each:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. G. W. Talbot	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary.	3rd December 1907.
Mr. C. D. deV. Babington.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Ditto.
Mr. E. Thompson	Ditto	Head Foreman, Telegraph Workshops.	12th December 1907.
Mr. C. A. Tulloch	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto.
Mr. G. W. Talbot	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	14th December 1907.
Mr. C. Goodall	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	17th December 1907.
Mr. C. D. deV. Babington.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 109.—Mr. L. Truninger, C.I.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave for 11 days under Article 332 (*1*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st of December 1907, in continuation of the leave notified in this Department's Notification No. 79, dated the 15th of August 1907.

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th January 1908.

No. 4.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), as in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to declare the days mentioned in the following list to be public holidays during the year 1908, in addition to the holidays mentioned in the explanation of the said section, *viz.*, Sundays, New Year's Day (1st January 1908), Good Friday (17th April 1908), Christmas Day (25th December 1908):—

Tuesday,	January 14th, 1908 .	Pongal.
Wednesday,	" 15th, 1908 .	
Thursday,	April 2nd, 1908 .	Gentu New Year's Day.
Monday,	" 13th, 1908 .	Tamil New Year's Day.
Saturday,	" 18th, 1908 .	Easter.
Monday,	" 20th, 1908 .	
	June 1908 .	The King's Birthday.*
Wednesday,	August 12th, 1908 .	Sravani.
Friday,	September 25th, 1908	Mahalaya Amavasye.
Saturday,	October 24th, 1908 .	Dipavali.
Tuesday,	" 27th, 1908 .	Ramzan.
Saturday,	December 26th, 1908 .	Christmas holidays.
Monday,	" 28th, 1908 .	
Tuesday,	" 29th, 1908 .	
Thursday,	" 31st, 1908 .	

* The day which may be fixed for celebration of the King's Birthday will be notified separately in due course.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant Resident.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICES.

Professor Dharmananda Kosambi will continue to deliver his lectures in Pali at the Senate House, College Square, from next week. Until further notice he will deliver his lectures every day from 4 to 6 P.M., Saturdays, Sundays and holidays being excepted.

Owing to some pressing engagements Babu Nrisinhachandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., University Lecturer on Sanskrit Rhetoric and Prosody, will not be able to commence the delivery of his lectures on Monday next, the 20th instant, as already announced. The lecture is accordingly postponed until further notice.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 16th January 1908.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Ghosh, Batukrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Mitra, Rameschandra	Ripon College.
3	Raychaudhuri, Sunitibhushan	Ditto.
4	Jagadis Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College.
5	Muneeshwari Proshad	Ditto.
6 {	Pain, Satyendralal	Ripon College.
	Sinha, Bhubanmohan	Ditto.
8	Chattopadhyay, Haricharan	City College.
9	Bandyopadhyay, Hemchandra, I.	Ripon College.
10	Chakrabarti, Sureschandra	Ravenshaw College.
11	Basu, Srischandra	Bangabasi College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Mitra, Asutosh	Ripon College.
2 {	Bandyopadhyay, Harinath	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kshirodchandra, I.	Ripon College.
4	Datta, Rajendrakumar	City College.
5 {	Banik, Jasadalal	Ripon College.
	Saha, Radharaman	Ditto.
7	Dasgupta, Sureschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
8	Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	City College.
9	Sen, Kumudbandhu	Ripon College.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Dhirendrakumar.	Ditto.
11 {	Chattopadhyay, Harigopal	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Basantakumar	Dacca College.
13	Baidyanath Narayan Sinha	Ripon College.
14 {	Chakrabarti, Bijaykrishna	Bangabasi College.
	Dhar, Bholanath	Krishnath College, Berhampore.
16	Ghoshal, Jatindranath	Ripon College.
17	Gangopadhyay, Nirapada	Metropolitan Institution.
18 {	Bandyopadhyay, Sailendranath	Dacca College.
	Gangopadhyay, Khagendranath	Ripon College.
20 {	Bandyopadhyay, Dharmadas	Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Dwarkanath	City College.
22	Bhattacharyya, Tinkari	Ripon College.
23	,, Debendranarayan.	Metropolitan Institution.
24	Bhaumik, Debendramohan	Dacca College.
25	Raychaudhuri, Sanatkumar	Ripon College.
26	Nag, Nityacharan	Dacca College.
27 {	Pal, Durgaprasanna	Ripon College.
	,, Dwijendranath	Ditto.
29	Bandyopadhyay, Nisikanta	Ditto.
30 {	Bhattacharyya, Devidas	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Prakaschandra	Ripon College.
32 {	,, Manmathakumar	Ditto.
	Kaza Purushottum	Ditto.
	Biswanath Sen	Ditto.
35 {	Chattopadhyay, Saratsasi	Ditto.
	Gupta, Atulchandra	Ditto.
37	Chattopadhyay, Umapada	Metropolitan Institution.
38	Datta, Jnanendramohan	Ripon College.
39	Das, Satyendramohan	Dacca College.
40 {	Chaudhuri, Asutosh	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Khagendranath	Ripon College.

42	Bikramaditya Sahay	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Sarkar, Jyotishchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Keshao Viswas Deoskar	Ripon College.
45	Ghosh, Mukundanath	Ditto.
46	Sen, Nagendranath	Ditto.
47	Das, Kshetramohan	Dacca College.
	Raychaudhuri, Sibaprasad	Ripon College.
49	Sen, Sureschandra	Dacca College.
	Yeshvant Ganesh Rajemwali	Ripon College.
51	Ray, Nagendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Sen, Taranikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
53	Bhattacharyya, Murarimohan	Ripon College.
54	Sen, Kshitischandra	Ditto.
	Sinha, Nandalal	Ditto.
56	Mitra, Purnachandra, I	Ditto.
57	Chattopadhyay, Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Rameschandra	Ditto.
	Kampal Misra	Ravenshaw College.
	Ray, Sasankajiban	Ripon College.
61	Pal, Kisorimohan	Ditto.
62	Basu, Jagabandhu	Bangabasi College.
	Majumdar, Birendranath	Dacca College.
64	Datta, Sailendramohan	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
66	Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Susilchandra	Ditto.
68	Chattopadhyay, Satisranjan	Ditto.
	Ray, Bhudebchandra	Ditto.
70	Ray, Ratulchandra	Dacca College.
71	Chattopadhyay, Nilananda	Ripon College.
	Nath, Maheschandra	Dacca College.
73	Majundar, Krishnakumar	Ditto.
74	Basu, Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Sachindranath	Ravenshaw College.
	Ray, Mohinimohan	Ripon College.
77	Ghosh, Jatindramohan	Metropolitan Institution.
78	Ray, Asokkumar	Ripon College.
	Khurshud Husnain	Ditto.
80	Chattopadhyay, Tinkari	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
82	Sen, Krishnabihari	Metropolitan Institution.
83	Adhikari, Birendrabhushan	Ripon College.
84	Bandyopadhyay, Purendusundar	Ditto.
	Baruya, Jogendranath	Ditto.
	Datta, Satischandra	Ditto.
87	Bandyopadhyay, Krishnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Ramdayal	Ripon College.
89	Kundu, Ratikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
90	Basu, Ramaniranjan	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Kamaleschandra	Ripon College.
	Chaudhuri, Sudhansukumar	Ditto.
93	Gangopadhyay, Manmathanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Sachindranath	Ravenshaw College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bangendubhushan	Ripon College.
	Ray, Manmathanath	Ditto.
97	Das, Madanmohan	Ravenshaw College.
	Baidyanatheswar Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Narhari Raghunath Kale	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Mitra, Purnachandra, III	Ripon College.
	Syed Wasi Ahmad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
102	Baijnath Sahay	Patna College.
	Ray, Nityagopal	Revenshaw College.
104	Bandyopadhyay, Manikchandra	Bangabasi College.
	Gaya Pershad	Patna College.
	Mitra, Surendranath	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	Ripon College.
	Syed Izzuddin Ahmad	Morris College, Nagpur.
109	Bardhan, Brajendrachandra	Ripon College.
	De, Pramathanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mahanti, Sadhucharan	Ravenshaw College.
112	Basu, Haridas	Ripon College.

113	Basu, Nripendranath	Patna College.
	Lahiri, Jatindranath	Ripon College.
	Ray, Jatindranath	Ditto.
116	Chakrabarti, Hemchandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Ghosh, Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Amulyachandra	Dacca College.
	Mitra, Brajalal	Bangabasi College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Hemantakumar	Ripon College.
121	Joardar, Priyanath	City College.
122	Sengupta, Ramanikanta	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Sinha, Abinaschandra	B. N. College, Bankipur.
124	Bhunia, Kshirodnarayan	Ripon College.
	Dattagupta, Satyendrakumar	Ditto.
	Lutfur Rahman	Rajshahi College.
	Ray, Kanailal	Ripon College.
128	Bandyopadhyay, Manindranath	Ripon College.
	Basu, Lalmohan	Ditto.
	Nag, Sudhirchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Kiranendranath	Metropolitan Institution
132	Sarkar, Amarendranath	Ripon College.
133	Chattopadhyay, Atindranath	Dacca College.
	Das, Narendranath	Ripon College.
	De, Chandrakumar	Dacca College.
	Sengupta, Nagendranath	City College.
137	Bandyopadhyay, Rajanikanta	Ripon College.
138	Baruya, Matilal	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Ghosh, Sitanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Jogeschandra	Ripon College.
141	Debi Prasad	B N College, Bankipur.
	Gangopadhyay, Harendrachandra	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Phanindrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	Ripon College.
145	Bhar, Satischandra	Ripon College.
	Das, Kulachandra	City College.
147	Trimbak Ganesh Karnik	Morris College, Nagpur
148	Bandyopadhyay, Syamapada	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Datta, Saileschandra	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sureschandra	Ditto.
	Paziruddin Ahmed	Ditto.
152	Hajra, Achintyanath	Ripon College.
153	Basu, Sailendramohan	Dacca College.
	Goswami, Akshaychandra	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	,, Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Nalinbihari	Ditto.
	Mitra, Bibhutibhushan	Ditto.
158	Mukhopadhyay, Jitendralal	Ditto.
159	Bandyopadhyay, Manoranjan	City College.
	Chakrabarti, Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Kalidas	Ditto.
	Narbadeswar Prasada	B. N. College, Bankipur.
163	Ghoshal, Panchanan	Ripon College.
164	Bhattacharyya, Taraknath	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Brajendranarayan	City College.
	Pramanik, Sasadhar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sanyal, Pramadasankar	Ripon College.
	Sinha, Ramanand	Patna College.
169	Sen, Dineschandra	Ripon College.
170	Biswas, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
171	Bandyopadhyay, Kshirodnath	Dacca College.
	Chakrabart, Karunakanta	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath	Ripon College.
174	Bandyopadhyay, Baradakanta	B. N. Institution, Barisal
	Basu, Nrisinhadas	Ripon College.
	Das, Kshirodchandra	Ditto.
	Mallik, Girindranarayan	Ditto.
178	Biswas, Haricharan	Ditto.
	Kundu, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Maitra, Surendranath	Rajshahi College.
181	Chattopadhyay, Satyakinkar	Metropolitan Institution.
182	Pal, Haripada	Ripon College.
	Dhaneshdhari Tewari	B N. College, Bankipur.

184	Dattachaudhuri, Lalitmohan	Ripon College.
	De, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Abaninath	Rajshahi College.
	Nag, Bhubaneswar	Ripon College.
188	Basu, Surendrachandra	Dacca College.
	Dasgupta, Anukulchandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Girischandra	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Sawdagur, Sinha	Patna College.
192	Babu Singh Ganpat Singh Bisen	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sengupta, Suryyakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
194	Bhattacharyya, Santoshchandra	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sanyal, Mahendrakumar	Ripon College.
197	Datta, Gangacharan	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Jogendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Haldar, Bhupeswar	Krishnagar College.
	Raychaudhuri, Arabindanath	Ripon College.
	Muhammad Saadulla	Ditto.
202	Bandyopadhyay, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Bhanja, Manindranath	Ditto.
	Madheo Shrihari Aney	Morris College, Nagpur.
205	Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath	City College.
206	Ghosh, Surendramohan	Dacca College.
	Khastgir, Jogeshchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Rajkumar	Ripon College.
209	Mitra, Bankimchandra	Ditto.
	Sur, Praphullakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
211	Syed Mohamed Kazim	B. N. College, Bankipur.
212	Biswas, Binodbihari	Ripon College.
	Basumallik, Sailendranath	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Kisorimohan	Ditto.
	Guhathakurta, Jogendranath	Dacca College.
	Raychaudhuri, Surendranath	Ripon College.
217	Anant Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Baksi, Pramathabhushan	Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Indujyoti	Bangabasi College.
	Radha Krishna Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Sen, Debendranath	Bangabasi College.
222	Das, Narayanpada	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Ajit	Ripon College.
224	Ghosh, Jatindranarayan	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Bhabataran	Ditto.
226	Mitra, Dineschandra	City College.
	Guha, Satyasaran	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
228	Chaliha, Kuladhar	Ripon College.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 16th January 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January 1908.

	Total amount of notes in circulation: In Reserve Treasuries.	Total amount of notes in circulation: Elsewhere.	Total amount of notes in circulation: Total.	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India: Silver Coin.	In India: Gold Coin and Bullion.	In India: Silver Bullion under coinage.	In England: Gold Coin and Bullion.	In England: Silver Bullion.	In Transit between India and England: Gold Coin and Bullion.	In Transit between India and England: Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase price): Held in India.	Securities (Purchase price): Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,80,50,000	16,10,29,265	17,90,79,265	7,73,00,322	*1,76,14,703	61,46,321	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	27,66,36,292	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,08,019.
Allahabad	...	2,91,53,665	2,91,53,665	2,29,94,286	24,97,642		.	...	...	...	..	...	2,54,91,928	
Lahore	...	2,63,46,280	2,63,46,280	69,87,444	46,00,185		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,87,629	
Bombay	42,23,585	9,74,35,955	10,16,59,540	4,69,52,884	1,29,83,228	9,79,099	.	...	..	...	...	...	6,09,15,211	
Karachi	...	1,13,41,085	1,13,41,085	22,54,880	3,10,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,65,455	
Madras	8,40,795	4,71,32,445	4,79,73,240	99,65,240	12,18,795	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	1,11,84,035	
Calicut	..	21,56,145	21,56,145	18,09,340	1,63,590	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,72,930	
Rangoon	...	2,55,55,700	2,55,55,700	2,49,62,380	7,83,195	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,45,575	
	2,31,14,380	40,01,50,540	42,32,64,920	19,32,26,776	4,01,71,913	71,25,420	5,55,75,000	...	..	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	41,60,99,055	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			82,15,865	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									10,50,000	
Total Circulation R			41,50,49,055	Total Reserve R									41,50,49,055	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th January 1908.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th January 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE T. B. TRACY Decd.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Thomas Burrowes Tracy, who died on 14th September 1907, at White Cottage, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 7th February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
T. B. Tracy decd.

CALCUTTA, 23rd December 1907.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Seventiet' Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 25th January 1908, at 3 P.M., (1) to receive the report of the Directors; (2) to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts, and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 58; (3) to fill by election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

By order of Directors,

RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd December 1907.

RAI A. L. MUKERJEE SAHIB & CO.,

27-7, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

Utanka Laul Mukerjee, of Bagnapara Post Office, is the Sole Proprietor of the above firm from the 16th November 1907.

THE UTANKA AGENCY CO., "LTD.,"

Bankers, Merchants and Agents.

THE CENTRAL COAL COY., "LTD.,"

Registered Offices;—

27-7, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

Owing to the increase and extension of business the firm hithertofore carried on at Ranigunge and Calcutta under the style of Utanka Laul and Co. (late Mukerjee and Co., since 1879), and at Burakar, Jheria and Calcutta under the style of the Central Coal Co. since 1894), having been transferred to Joint-Stock Companies under the above names and styles will in future continue to be carried on, on behalf of the abovenamed Companies, by Rai A. L. Mukerjee Sahib and Co., as Managing Agents, under my signature.

U. L. MUKERJEE.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th January 1908.

N.B.—Intending subscribers may register their names to reserve the amount of shares they are willing to subscribe within 31st of January 1908.

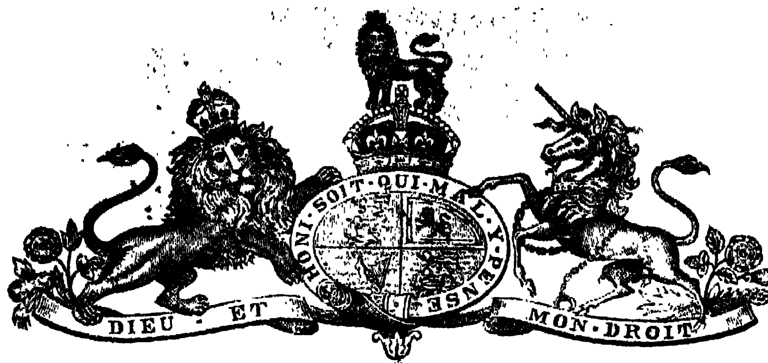
Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name.

No. 83877, dated 31st December 1907, 3½% of 1854-53 for R102-4-3 favouring Pankojini Ghose.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

PANKOJINI GHOSE,
65/1, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 17th January, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1908.

An Act further to amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1908.

Amendment of section 20, Act II of 1882. 2. For clause (*d*) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:— II of 1882.

"(*d*) in debentures or other securities for money issued, under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India, by or on behalf of any municipal body, port trust or city improvement trust in any Presidency-town or in Rangoon Town, or by or on behalf of the trustees of the port of Karachi;".

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th January, 1908.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, K.S.M.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Drew.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.

CORONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Richards, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the Hon'ble Mr. Drew and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RICHARDS moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal, the Hon'ble Mr. Sim, the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay, the Hon'ble Maung Bah Too and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TRUSTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill further to amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

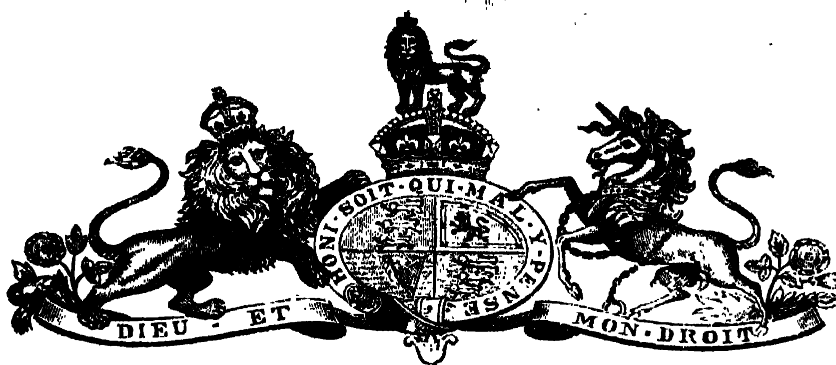
The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 31st January, 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 17th January, 1908.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 16th January 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The depression which was entering Sind on the 9th, passed across the head of the Peninsula and the Bay of Bengal, and disappeared on the 14th ; while a deep secondary depression developed in connection with the original on the 10th in the south-west Punjab and disappeared in the Punjab Himalayas on the 12th. This disturbance carried general and moderately heavy rain over the whole of India, excluding Burma and north of the latitude of Nagpur. The depression, after it reached the Bay of Bengal on the 12th, travelled very slowly and there appears to have been an area of low pressure over the south of the Bay at the same time ; these caused general and heavy rain on the east coas north of Nellore on the 13th and 14th. A few isolated falls of rain occurred in Hyderabad and south India at the end of the week.

Burma.—Diamond Island and Bhamo reported falls of rain. Skies were heavily clouded in the northern half of Burma on the 14th, and on the remaining days of the week they were clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature was normal except on the 14th and 15th when, owing to the presence of cloud in Upper Burma, minimum temperature there was in excess on the 15th, the maximum was in defect in the same area.

North-east India including Orissa.—The depression from north-west India gave general and moderately heavy rain on the 12th except in the upper Brahmaputra valley, general rain on the Bengal and Orissa coasts and local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam on the 13th, and light general rain on the Bengal and Orissa coasts on the 14th. Skies were almost clear on the 10th, 15th and 16th ; but they were lightly to heavily overcast on the remaining days of the week. The rainfall was the cause of cooler weather

than usual in the day time from the 12th to the 16th; while the presence of cloud gave unusually high night temperature on the 12th and 13th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The depression occasioned general rain on the 11th, throughout the division except in the south of the Central Provinces, and again on the 12th rain fell in the east of the Central Provinces and the eastern and the submontane districts of the United Provinces. Skies were moderately to heavily overcast up to the 12th when they commenced clearing, and they were clear on the remaining days except in the United Provinces where cloud appeared on the 15th. The extension of cloud into the division at the commencement of the week, gave high minimum temperatures on the 10th and 11th. On the 12th, the previous days' rainfall and the clearing of the skies caused a rapid fall in both maximum and minimum temperatures; and the former was very much below normal from that day on to the 16th, while the minimum was normal or in defect.

North-west India.—The disturbance in North-west India gave general rain on the 10th in the North-West Frontier Province, the South-west Punjab, West Rajputana and Sind and nearly general rain in Gujarat; while snow and rain occurred in Kashmir and Baluchistan. On the next day, precipitation continued in the last two areas and rainfall was general in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and East Rajputana. Nearly general rain again occurred in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province on the 12th; but rainfall then ceased. Skies commenced clearing in Sind and Gujarat on the 11th; and from the 13th, they were free from cloud almost everywhere. Day temperature was in excess in Kashmir, but in other parts of North-west India the rainfall made it much below normal, and night temperature was in excess during the prevalence of cloud, and normal or in defect when skies cleared.

The Peninsula.—The depression passing across northern India in conjunction with an area of low pressure in the south of the Bay, gave nearly general and moderate to heavy rain on the North Madras Coast on the 13th and 14th. On the remaining days there were a few scattered falls chiefly in south India. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded. Minimum temperature was generally higher than usual, while the maximum differed from the normal by comparatively small amounts.

Rainfall occurred during the past week over nearly the whole country, and was above the average in the whole of northern India excluding Assam and Kashmir, Central India, the Central Provinces excluding Berar, Orissa, Madras and Mysore. The only areas in which the rainfall for the whole period from the 29th November to the 16th January is now 20 per cent. or more in defect, are the east of the Central Provinces, Berar, North Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan, South-east Madras and Kashmir; rainfall is normal or in excess in all other parts of the country.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of week as given at 8 hrs. each day:—

January	10th.	Jacobabad 1·09", Hyderabad 0·54" and Kurrachee 0·73".
"	11th.	Diamond Island 1·53", Cawnpore 0·59", Lucknow 0·82", Jhansi 1·25", Agra 1·20", Mainpuri 0·71", Bareilly 0·60", Nowgong 0·96", Sutna 0·63", Saugor 0·70", Jubbulpore 0·61" Delhi 1·53", Ludhiana 1·90", Lahore 1·48", Rawalpindi 1·07", Cherat 2·06", Peshawar 1·91" and Dera Ismail Khan 1·70".
"	12th.	Burdwan 0·97", Berhampore 0·90", Balasore 3·35", Purnea 0·81", Gaya 1·32", Roorkee 1·09" and Cherat 1·48".
"	13th.	False Point 0·97", Dehra Dun 0·86", Gopalpur 1·86", Waltair 5·20" and Cocanada 1·26".
"	14th.	Masulipatam 3·00",
"	16th.	Hanumkonda 1·84" and Coimbatore 1·80".

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 16th January 1908			Rainfall data from 29th November 1907 to 16th January 1908.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0·2	0·2	0	14·5	8·1	+ 6·4	+ 79	+ 81
Lower Burma	0·2	0	+0·2	2·2	0·3	+ 1·9	+633	+567
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·5	0·4	+ 1·1	+275	+275
Assam	0·2	0·2	0	1·1	0·8	+ 0·3	+ 38	+ 50
Eastern Bengal	0·4	0	+0·4	0·7	0·4	+ 0·3	+ 75	— 25
Bengal	0·9	0	+0·9	1·5	0·3	+ 1·2	+400	+100
Orissa	1·6	0	+1·6	2·6	0·4	+ 2·2	+550	+150
Chota Nagpur	0·5	0	+0·5	2·0	0·3	+ 1·7	+567	+400
Bihar	0·8	0·1	+0·7	1·0	0·3	+ 0·7	+233	0
United Provinces, East	0·7	0·1	+0·6	0·7	0·6	+ 0·1	+ 17	—100
United Provinces, West	1·2	0·2	+1·0	1·2	0·9	+ 0·3	+ 33	—100
Punjab, East and North	1·5	0·3	+1·2	1·5	1·3	+ 0·2	+ 15	—100
Punjab, South-west	0·6	0·2	+0·4	0·6	0·7	— 0·1	— 14	—100
Kashmir	0·2	0·4	—0·2	0·2	1·3	— 1·1	— 85	—100
N.-W. Frontier Province	2·6	0·2	+2·4	2·7	0·7	+ 2·0	+280	— 80
Baluchistan	0·6	0·5	+0·1	1·0	1·7	— 0·4	— 24	— 42
Sind	0·8	0·1	+0·7	0·9	0·1	+ 0·8	+800	∞
Rajputana, West	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·4	0·3	+ 0·1	+ 33	—100
Rajputana, East	0·6	0·1	+0·5	0·6	0·5	+ 0·1	+ 20	—100
Gujarat	0·2	0	+0·2	0·2	0	+ 0·2	∞	0
Central India, West	0·3	0	+0·3	0·5	0·5	0	0	— 60
Central India, East	0·9	0·3	+0·6	1·0	0·9	+ 0·1	+ 11	— 83
Berar	0	0	0	0·6	0·9	— 0·3	— 33	— 33
Central Provinces, West	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·8	0·7	+ 0·1	+ 14	— 17
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0	+0·1	0·4	0·5	— 0·1	— 20	— 40
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	— 0·1	— 33	— 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·4	— 0·2	— 50	— 33
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0·3	0	+ 0·3	∞	∞
Mysore	0·2	0	+0·2	0·8	0·3	+ 0·5	+167	+100
Malabar	0·3	0·1	+0·2	2·2	2·2	0	0	— 10
Madras, South-east	0·3	0·1	+0·2	3·5	7·3	— 3·8	— 52	— 56
Madras Deccan	0·1	0	+0·1	0·5	0·7	— 0·2	— 29	— 43
Madras Coast, North	2·9	0	+2·9	6·2	1·5	+ 4·7	+313	+120

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 16th January 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th January 1908.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week. In Lower Burma the winter crop of rice is being harvested and where threshing is in progress the grain is threshing out well. In Upper Burma reaping of the winter rice crop and cultivation of miscellaneous spring crops are progressing and prospects are fair to poor. The price of unhusked rice has risen in three; and has fallen in two districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight rain fell in most districts during the week. Harvesting of winter rice and pruning and hoeing of tea are in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Prices of common rice have fallen in two; and have risen in six districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—Rain has come at last and the fall has been general. Most of the Lower Bengal districts received about one inch: The South Bihar districts, Monghyr and Saran about an inch, but the North Bihar districts and Bhagalpur received less. In Chota Nagpur the fall amounted to from ¼ to ⅜ths of an inch. In Balasore the fall was three inches and in the other districts of Orissa about ½ an inch. The prospects of the spring crop sown have greatly improved: but as the rain came on the last two days of the week the improvement has not yet been fully appreciated. In Patna the poppy crop is doing well and it is reported that barley can still be sown. Harvesting of winter rice is almost completed and pressing of sugarcane continues. In Cuttack barley, wheat and tobacco are doing well. The stock of food-grains is reported to be insufficient in Bankura, Nadia, Murshidabad, the Deoghur sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Ranchi and Palamau. Prices are practically stationary except in Darbhanga and Balasore, where there has been a rise. Scarcity is still apprehended in portions of Bankura, Nadia, Murshidabad, Bhabhua and Sassaram sub-divisions of Shahabad, Darauli and Manjhi thanas of Saran, Balasore, Ranchi and Palamau; also in Birbhum and Jessore at the end of the cold season. In Cuttack gratuitous relief has been given to 1,290 men, 2,790 women and 2,667 children: total 6,747. On the test-work 166 men, 64 women and 16 children, total 246, are employed. There is one test-work in Balasore on which 200 persons are employed. Gratuitous relief in Puri continues to be given. The report from the Feudatory States of Orissa for the week ending the 4th January shows that no rain fell during that period. Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane continues. The prospects of the spring crop are not favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.

United Provinces.—There has been general rainfall averaging one half to one inch on 10th and 11th January. The agricultural outlook is considerably improved. The upward tendency of prices has been checked and they have fallen slightly in several districts but still considerably exceed scarcity rates. A further fall of prices is expected. Markets are sufficiently supplied by the aid of large imports of grain from the Punjab and Burma. Spring sowings are practically completed but in the hills the rain has enabled more spring crops to be sown. Prospects of the irrigated crop are everywhere good and the unirrigated crop also has been largely benefited by the rain. Sugarcane pressing continues. Poppy sowings are almost completed and the crop is doing well. The demand for labour in the fields is less owing to the cessation of irrigation. The condition of agricultural stock is fair and the rain will enable much needed rest to be given to overworked cattle. Fodder is dear and scarce but the rain should increase the supply of grass. The numbers on relief are 241,835.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Prospects have been greatly improved by general rainfall on the 10th and 11th though the immediate effect may be to increase the number on works. Famine has been declared in the Banda, Sitapur and Jaunpur districts; and gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in the Sultanpur and Bara Banki districts; in the Bhoginpur and Ghatampur tahsils of the Cawnpore district; the tract of the Fatehpur district along the Jumna; the Domariaganj and Harranja tahsils of the Basti district; the towns of Ballia district and the rest of the Allahabad district. The numbers on relief continue to rise steadily. A few wanderers have been noticed especially in the Fyzabad Division and there is some increase in petty crime. The health of those on relief is generally fair. The general health of the people is good. The numbers on relief are:—on works 137,379; on gratuitous relief 104,456, total 241,835. There are relief works in eight and test works in ten districts. The

districts with the largest number on relief are :—Gonda 42,665, Bahraich 41,584, Mirzapur 30,107, Jalaun 28,055, and Allahabad 23,979. Prices are eight to eleven seers for the rupee.

Punjab.—The rainfall during the week was good to moderate. Rain has been received throughout the Province. Prices of food-grains are above scarcity rates except in Multan. Generally prices have fallen slightly in all districts except Mianwali. Agricultural operations, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue. Sowings of wheat are nearly finished but sowings of barley are in progress after the recent rainfall. Sowings of *tara mira* (radish) have commenced in Gurgaon ; and of common millets, etc., in Ambala. The condition of irrigated spring crops is good to average ; and of unirrigated bad, but it has greatly improved by the recent rain. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. The outturn of sugarcane is below average in Lahore and average elsewhere; and of *toria* generally average. Sugarcane has been damaged by frost in parts of Ambala, and by moth borer and green fly in Jullundur ; and turnips have been damaged by green fly in Jhang. Wheat is being injured by rats in Lahore and Gujranwala. Cattle are suffering from overwork, cold and scarcity of fodder in Lahore and Sialkot ; and are in poor condition in Gujranwala. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Ambala, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan, and in parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Lahore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is not available in Ferozepore, Amritsar and Sialkot. Fodder is sufficient but is getting dearer in Rohtak. The canal water supply is insufficient in Delhi and Lyallpur.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain has fallen throughout the Province during the week. In Peshawar it averaged from 19 cents to 2 inches 62 cents ; in Dera-Ismail Khan from 2 inches 60 cents to 3 inches 79 cents ; and in Bannu from one inch 96 cents to 2 inches 62 cents. The rain though late is very beneficial to standing crops in particular on unirrigated lands and is also useful for further spring sowings which have been immediately started. The condition of standing crops is average. Pressing and planting of sugarcane continue in Bannu and Peshawar. The condition of cattle in Dera-Ismail Khan is average; it is good elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices, owing to rain and to less demand from down country, are falling. Present rates are :—wheat $8\frac{5}{16}$ to 12 ; gram $10\frac{1}{8}$ to 14 ; maize $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$; and bajra $11\frac{1}{16}$ to 12 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat from 8 to 14 ; and maize 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is insufficient in Kathua, Samba, Udhampur, Basohli, Ranbirsinghpura, Akhnoor and Jammu ; and in the Kandi Circle of Jasmirgarh tehsil. The recent rain has been most beneficial to standing crops.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright except for two days when it was raining in the plains and snowing in the hills. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents on the 10th and 11th January 1908 was as follows :—Bikaner 51, Jaisalmer 37, Udaipur 23, Dungarpur 18, Banswara 34, Partabgarh 37, Bundi 42, Tonk 67, Shahpura 25, Kotah 17, Jhalawar 50, Jaipur 79, Kishangarh 60, Alwar 105, Karauli 80, Bharatpur 129, and Dholpur 105 ; also between 50 and 75 in Ajmer and Beawar and in Jodhpur. In many States the rainfall in districts was heavier ; there were also useful showers in Sirohi. This rain is likely to be of the greatest benefit to standing crops. Damage from frost to cotton is reported in Kishangarh and Kotah ; and to grain in a few villages of Banswara. The condition of cattle is generally good. The fodder and water-supply are sufficient. Food stocks supplemented by imports are adequate. Prices show a rise of $2\frac{3}{4}$ seers in Partabgarh ; $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers in Jaisalmer ; and 1 seer in Banswara and Shahpura—but these quotations were probably taken before the rainfall had affected the market and it is hoped that next week prices may be easier.

Central India.—Rain fell in all Agencies. The falls were :—from 100 cents to 130 cents in parts of Gwalior ; from 100 cents to 140 cents in parts of Bundelkhand ; an average of 50 cents in Malwa ; and from 10 to 34 cents in parts of Bhopawar ; there was slight rain all over Baghelkhand. Spring sowings continue in irrigable land in Gwalior where irrigation of germinated crops is in progress. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Bhopawar ; and is finished in Baghelkhand. Prospects of spring crops are indifferent in Baghelkhand ; and fair to good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is fair to good, except in parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar. Fodder is scarce in parts of a few parganas of Gwalior ; indifferent in Baghelkhand ; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grains continue high. Weeding and watering of opium are in progress in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopal. The numbers on relief are :—in Rewa on works 55,236 ; on gratuitous relief 4,014 ; total 59,250 ; in Nagod on works 2,238 ; on gratuitous relief 389 ; total 2,627 ; in Jaso on works 628 ; on gratuitous relief 43 ; total 671. The recent rain has improved the prospects of the spring crops and the general position.

Central Provinces.—Rain fell during the week in all districts except Akola and Buldana but in Nimar and the districts of Berar it was confined to scattered falls in outlying tahsils. One inch of rain was received in Damoh, Mandla, Lakhnadon and Chhindwara; while in the remaining districts the rainfall did not exceed 36 cents, the heaviest falls being in Narsinghpur, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Drug. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops were in full swing and cotton picking continues. Spring crops are generally in good condition and fair in Damoh, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Akola and Yeotmal. The recent showers have greatly improved prospects in several districts. In Jubbulpore the spring crop is expected to give a full outturn. Field embankments are being raised in parts of Bilaspur and preparation of land for the ensuing season has been started in Buldana and Yeotmal. Fodder and water are sufficient, but fodder is dear in Saugor and is getting scarce in the Darwha and Yeotmal taluks. No insufficiency of work for labourers is reported anywhere except from the Chhindwara *jagirs*. Prices of staple food grains remained stationary in all districts. The price of wheat remained unchanged nearly everywhere but rose in all districts of Chhattisgarh, *Juar* in Hoshangabad; wheat in Bhandara and Bilaspur; and wheat, gram and *juar* in Akola became dearer by one seer; elsewhere prices fluctuated slightly exhibiting a tendency to rise.

Feudatory States.—Half an inch of rain fell at Kawardha and parts of Khairagarh; while Raj-Nandgaon, Sakti and Udaipur received light showers. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops, pressing of sugarcane and picking of cotton were in progress. The condition of spring crops is generally good but prospects are unfavourable in Sirguja. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of wheat, rice and *kodon* in Khairagarh; and of rice in Sakti rose by one seer; wheat in Sakti, gram in Sirguja and rice in Korea became dearer by 2 seers; wheat rose by 4 seers in Udaipur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is nowhere acute but is increasing in Damoh. Relief is at present confined to the Damoh and Nimar districts; relief of weavers has commenced in the latter district. Village relief is being started in Betul. No general wandering is reported but slight deterioration has been noticed amongst workers in Damoh. Agricultural operations are practically over and an increased demand for employment has arisen. Village works are being opened where necessary. The condition of the people is good and the measures taken sufficient. The public health is satisfactory. Numbers on relief works *nil*; on gratuitous relief including weavers 1,547; total 1,547.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha; the rain was beneficial to crops in parts of Sind. Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda; elsewhere crops are in good condition except for slight damage by insects in parts of Broach; by rain and frost in parts of Palanpur; and by rats in parts of Baroda. Threshing of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Kaira, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh, Sholapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh and Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan and Kathiawar. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 30 to 52 per cent; in Gujarat 25 to 68 per cent; in the Konkan 21 to 32 per cent; in the Deccan 32 to 51 per cent; and in the Karnatak 25 to 85 per cent less than the normal. Prices are rising. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in the Panch Mahals with 843 persons on relief on the last day of the week ending the 11th instant.

Hyderabad.—No rain. The weather is partially cloudy. The heavy dews have been beneficial to the spring crops which are generally in fair condition. The price of juar has slightly risen in parts owing to increased exports. The increase in exports is due to high prices in parts of British India owing to the scarcity of grain. Prices:—wheat 5¼; coarse rice 6¾; and juar 11¾ seers per rupee. Juar is selling in Hyderabad City at 13 seers per rupee; the highest price in the districts is 9 seers in five talukas.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady. Standing crops are in good condition and crops are being harvested. Prospects of the season are good, but rain is needed in parts of Mysore and Chitaldrug. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Agricultural prospects are good.

Madras.—The rainfall was above the average in Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, South Arcot, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; up to the average in the Vizagapatam littoral, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly; and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts except Guntur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Madura are withering; and some in parts of Coimbatore require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is generally sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan and Salem. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Nellore, Salem and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in three; and has risen in seven. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in six; and has risen in seven. *Cholam* is stationary in one district; has fallen in six; and has risen in seven. *Cumbu* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in five; and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair but more rain is required in some districts. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief:—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding Week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	419	2,776	3,195	446	6,747	7,193	+3,998
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	121,837	53,353	175,190	137,379	104,456	241,835	+66,645
Central Provinces	...	750	750		1,547	1,547	+797
Bombay	1,090	...	1,090	843	...	843	—247
Total British Provinces.	123,346	56,879	180,225	138,68	112,750	251,418	+71,193
Native States.							
Central India States	46,843	3,045	49,888	58,102	4,446	62,548	+12,650
Total Native States	46,843	3,045	49,888	58,102	4,446	62,548	+12,660
GRAND TOTAL	170,189	59,924	230,113	196,770	117,196	313,966	+83,853

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1908.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during hhe week ending the 11th January 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	15	9
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	10	5
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	26	17
		Panch Mahals Districts 1	,, ,,	...	...
		Rewakantha Agency	,, ,,	6	3
		Kaira District	,, ,,	26	11
		Broach Port	,, ,,	...	...
		Broach District	,, ,,	...	...
		Mahikantha Agency	,, ,,	40	18
		Palanpur ,,	,, ,,	12	5
		Surat Town and Port	,, ,,	...	...
		Bulsar Port	,, ,,	...	...
		Surat District	,, ,,	38	30
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan ,,	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	..	...
		Vesava ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kelva ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Mahim ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Darawai ,,		...	...
		Dhanu ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,		...	...
		Bassein ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana ,,	,,	...	...
		Bandra ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	,, ,,	...	...
		Kon ,,		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	4	4
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	21	18
		Poona District	,, ,,	44	26
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara ,,	S. M.	170	150
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	48	25
		West Khandesh ,,	,,	...	...
		Nasik District	,,	8	5
		Sholapur Town	,,	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	27	18

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal „	. . . .	...	...
		Mora „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad „	. . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port	. . . .	...	...
		Eshoi „	. . . .	..	...
		Roha „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami „	„ „	...	...
		Revdanda „	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	..
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	..	...
		Visedrug „	„	..	..
		Harnai „	„	...	...
		Rajapur „	„	...	...
		Vengurla „	„	...	...
		Malwan „		...	...
		Jaitapur „	. . . .	..	
		Dabhal „	. . . .	...	...
		Joigad „	. . . .	..	...
		Devagad „	. . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	6	5
		Belgaum „	„	96	69
		Hubli Town	„	.	..
		Dharwar „	„	21	12
		Karwar Port	„	..	...
		Kumta „	„	...	.
		Bijapur District	„	22	13
		Kanara „	„	18	10
		Savantvadi State	„	1	1
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	16	16
		Karachi District	„	1	1
		Hyderabad Town	„		..
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.	..	..
		Larkhana „	. . . .	6	3
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.		..
		Sukkur District	N. W.	1(a)	
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	.
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.		..
		Aundh „	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	..
		Sholapur Agency	. . . .	...	.
		Phaltan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	.
		Tuna „	Tuna-Anjar		..

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	" "	16	12
		Jukan Port		...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Cambay State	"	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	1	1
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar "	"	1	1
		Mahuwa "	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	..
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	6	6
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	35	30
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	4	2
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	199	162
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Dharampur State	"	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira "	G. I. P.	...	.
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Dwarka Port		1	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Billimora Port		...	...
		Positra Port		...	...
		Kodinar "	B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Arambhda "		..	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	125	87
		Satara Agency	S. M.	4	...
		Jath State	"	...	...
		Poona Agency		5	5
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	1,080	755

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" S. M.	12 (c)	6
		Salem District	"	33	23(a)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	2	2
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	92 (b)	73(a)
		Kurnool "	" "	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	4 (d)	1 (d)
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	..	...
		Mangalore "	"	..	1
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura "	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Coimbatore	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	
		Tellicherry Port	"	2	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		..	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	..
		Nilgiris District	Madras	9	7
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras	.	...
		Godavari "	Madra	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	..
		South Arcot District	"	.	
		Nellore District	"	...	..
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	..
		Calingapatam "	"	...	..
		Coconada "	"	..	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	..	.
		Calicut "	Madras	...	.
		Sandur State		2	1
			TOTAL	156	114
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	17(a)	15
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	.	.

(a) One imported.
(b) Two imported.
(c) Three imported.
(d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	..	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	..
		Bankura "	B. N.	..	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	96	73
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	24	15
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	91	84
		Darbhanga Town	"	9	7
		Darbhanga District	"	27	26
		Shahabad "	E. I.	37	31
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	83	45
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	5	5
		Monghyr District	"	44	31
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	5	3
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	4	1
		Purnea "	E. B. S.	..	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	..	.
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	..	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	..
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	.
		Sambalpur "	"	...	.
			TOTAL	442	336

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	O. & R.	2	3
		Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	4	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	16	11
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Koil "		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	7	5
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	5(a)	5(a)
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	3	3
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Furrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" "	16	14
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	82	37
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	3	3
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	7	6
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	45	45
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	1	4
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I	11	
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	...	...
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	.	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	11	11

(a) Figures for two weeks ending 11th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I. & O. & R. . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	" "	2	2
		Cawnpur City . . .	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	4	4
		Cawnpur District . . .	" " " " . .	2	2
		Fatehpur " . . .	E. I.	30	30
		Banda " . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	...	...
		Jhansi District . . .	" (")	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . .	" (")	...	...
		Jalaun " . . .	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	.	...
		Benares City	" " " . .	...	...
		Benares District . . .	" " " & E. I. .	...	...
		Ballia " . . .	"	72	67
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	" & B. & N. W. . .	3	2
		Ghazipur " . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	71	66
		Mirzapur City . . .	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	" & O. & R. . . .	.	.
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City . . .	E. I.	...	..
		Azamgarh District . . .	"	63	38
		Gorakhpur City . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District. . .	"	48	48
		Basti District	"	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District . . .	O. & R.	...	..
		Garhwal " . . .	"	..	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	13	8
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K. .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . .	" . . .	...	...
		Hardoi " . . .	"	32	32
		Rae Bareli " . . .	"	60	53
		Sitapur " . . .	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri " . . .	"	...	.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . .	B. & N. W.	1	1
		Gonda „ . . .	„	13	11
		Partabgarh „ . . .	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur „ . . .	„	34	9
		Ajodhya	„ & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . .	„	6	3
		Bara Banki Town . . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District. . .	„ „ . . .	1	1
			TOTAL .	668	530
PUNJAB.	Delhi .	Gurgaon District . . .	B., B. & C. I.	28	30
		Hissar „ . . .	„ & N. W. . .	65	14
		Karnal „ . . .	E. I.	25	25
		Simla „ . . .	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ambala „ . . .	N. W. & E. I. . . .	5	4
		Ludhiana „ . . .	„	3	3
		Rohtak „ . . .	„	40	32
	Jullundur	Jullundur City . . .	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District . . .	„	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „ . . .	„	9	9
		Ferozepur „ . . .	„	6	3
		Kangra „ . . .	„	...	...
	Lahore .	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District . . .	„	11	11
		Gurdaspur „ . . .	„	...	...
		Lahore City	„	2	...
		Lahore District . . .	„	1	1
		Gujranwala District. . .	„	...	...
		Montgomery City . . .	„	...	...
		Montgomery District . .	„	6	6
		Sialkot „ . .	„	...	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	30(b)	30(b)
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	...	..
		Jhelum "	"	13	12
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	22	15
		Jhang "	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N.W., E. I., B., B. & C. I.&J. B.	19	19
		Maler Kotla State	"	1	...
		Jind "	"	8	5
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
		Bahawalpur "	"	7(a)	1(a)
			TOTAL	301	221
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	11	11
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	1
		Pegu "	"	2	2
		Tharrawaddy "	"	9	9
		Prome "	"	57	58
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	4	3
		Bassein "	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	8	8
		Pyapon "	"	..	...
		Myaungmya "	"	3	3

(a) Figures for the week ending the 4th January 1908.
(b) Figures for the two weeks ending 11th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	18	15
		Thaton "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	1	1
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District	"	..	
	Minbu	Thayetmyo District	Burma	...	...
		Pakokku "			
		Minbu "		...	...
		Magwe "		.	..
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	Burma	61	57
		Mandalay District	"	...	
		Myitkyina "	"		
		Bhamo "			..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	Burma	3	3
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"		..
		Sagaing District	"	2	2
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	Burma	.	...
		Yamethin "	"	10	8
		Kyaukse "	"		...
		Meiktila "	"	1	1
		Northern Shan States	"		...
			TOTAL	19[illegible]	182
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	.
		Malda "	"	..	
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	"		...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	
		Dacca District	"		.
		Faridpur District	"	..	
		Manipur State	"	...	.
			TOTAL	.	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	15	16
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	..	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	5 (a)	4(a)
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	5	4
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	3	3
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	1
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"	...	...
		Mandla "	"	1	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	..
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	2	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	22 (b)	24 (b)
		Raipur District	"	...	...

(a) Two imported.
(b) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar .	Akola Town	G I P.	...	.
		Akola District	"	11	14
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	75	83
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	
		Ye tmal District	"	...	..
		Ellichpur City . .	"	...	.
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District . .	" . .	31	13
			TOTAL	170	112
COORG .		Coorg	. . .	2	2
			TOTAL	2	2
MYSORE STATE.		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S M. & Madras .	41	42
		Bangalore City . .	" " . .	23	28
		Bangalore District . .	" . . .	144	118
		Mysore City . .	" .	2[illegible]	22
		Mysore District .	"	150	111
		Kadur "	"	24	12
		Hassan "	"	14	9
		Kolar " . . .	Madras . . .	86	26
		Kolar Gold Fields .	"	22	20
		Tumkur District	S M . .	21	17
		Shimoga " . . .	"	72	59
		Chitaldrug " . . .	"	8	8
			TOTAL	580	472
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Osmanabad District .	G I P. & Barsi	41 (b)	32 (b)
		Bidar " . . .	N. G. S	..	
		Parbhani "	"	..	..
		Atraf Balda .	"	.	..
		Raichur District . .	"	5	5
		Gulburga " . .	G I P. & N G. S.	3	
		Aurangabad " . .	N G S.		
			TOTAL	49	37

(b) Figures for the period from 31st December 1907 to 6th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Indore Residency	"	...	
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	..	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	..	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")		...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	.	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	...	...
		Sagore (Gwalior)		..	...
		Shahjehanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Maksudargarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	..
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	..	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		..	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States	E. I. & B. N.	...	
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	G. I. P.	.	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Rugoo State		...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Sitamau "	"	...	...
		Piploda "	"	...	..
		Bagli "	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	..	...
		Kurwai	"	...	...
		Barwan "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Laskar City	"	...	
			TOTAL	...	...

(a) Figures for Central India not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Deoli	"	...	..
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	[illegible]	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	45(a)	45(a)
		Jaipur State	"	17(a)	14(a)
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	18(a)	13(a)
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	80	72
(b) KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	...	...
		Mirpur "	"	...	...
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Bannu "		...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	"	.	...
		Kohat District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
		Khyber Agency		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 3rd January 1908.
(b) Figures for Kashmir not received.

D

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	..
		Sibi	"	...	-
		Fort Sandeman	.	...	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	3,719	2,883

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1907 OF:

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	43·54	43·54	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	35·36	30·77	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	41·03	[illegible]14	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	..	28·32	25·4	33·33	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·78	36·78	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	45·71	54·7	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	44·14	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	40	42·67	52·46	23·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	42·38	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	45	50	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	.	50	50	...	43·75	.	...	.	.	.	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	52·5	55	...	...	.	.		..	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	47·5	55	46·25	42·5	..	.	...	...		...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	30	52·5	65	...			...	...	...	.	..
Gauhati	27·5	25	42·5 to 45	48·75	...	.	..	...	.	...	..	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	50	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	65	52·5	57·5	37·5	..	...	43·75	28·75	...	
Central—												
Bardwan	...	..	53·12	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	50·73	35·83	53·33	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	..	47·5	53·75	48·75	33·33	...	...	30	29·37	30	27·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	.	.	48·75	41·87	48·75	35	.	...	31·87	31·87	...	...
Muzaffarpur	..	..	44·37	50	50	36·25		.	30·78	29·53	...	
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	31·93	29·7	56·41	45·83	54·27	34·95	61·61	41·93	43·12	27·71	...	27·13
Central—												
Cawnpore	37·19	19·06	53·33	40	50	33·33	53·33	38·07	38·07	23·54	40·99	21·04
Jhánsi	..	21·56	69·53	52·5	47·81	30·62	...	...	33·28	27·34	34·58	17·66
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	66·56	50	47·03	30·78	...	33·91	34·22	20·94	38·12	...
Agra	40	28·59	80	78·02	51·61	31·98	61·56	40	38·07	23·23	38·07	21·35
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	18·8	...	.	50	31·51	.	...	40	23·54	40	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	22·5	61·51	44·43	51·56	32·76	57·13	41·25	40	25·78	40	25
Northern—												
Fyzabad	33·18	25·21	61·56	52·5	50	33·28	.	...	40	25·31	...	27·5

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1907	Bajra 1906	Ragi 1907	Ragi 1906	Maize 1907	Maize 1906	Gram 1907	Gram 1906	Arhar Dál 1907	Arhar Dál 1906	Linseed 1907	Linseed 1906	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	40·76	40·76	[illegible]	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	22·22	32·09	29·91	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·06	47·06	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	42·11	46·72	46·72	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·38	34·97	57·14	54·24	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·96	58·18	...	47·06	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
	..	..	...	...	...	46·38	46·38	66·67	66·67	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	45	60	65	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·75	35	40	70	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	..	...	40	47·5	...	..	50	60	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·37	41·25	55	60	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5 to 52·5	32·5 to 37·5	55	57·5	47·5	42·5	Midnapur
55	32·5	...	...	35	28·75	43·75	35	53·75	55	57·5	53·75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32·5	55	50	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	.	40·62	30·47	35·62	35·83	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
..	27·5	...	...	33·75	30·62	37·5	33·12	47·5	53·28	60	52·5	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	..	...	33·12	33·14	39·37	31·87	52·5	57·5	53·75	50	Bhágalpur
...	...	30·78	...	33·28	31·67	30	31·87	53·12	53·12	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
44·43	28·23	...	...	38·[illegible]9	28·23	43·12	31·15	56·87	54·27	56·87	...	Benares
												Central—
42·08	23·18	...	...	37·19	26·25	36·85	26·67	48·49	50	51·61	50	Cawnpore
42·97	19·37	...	...	33·28	21·73	37·19	30·16	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
40	24·37	...	...	35·47	...	53·28	25	57·5	...	...	...	Meerut
42·08	19·58	...	...	40	25·42	37·19	26·46	53·83	55·16	66·67	66·67	Agra
												Submontane, west—
45	25	...	...	38·75	28·59	40·94	29·63	...	...	...	...	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
44·43	25	...	...	40	26·41	40	28·59	..	44·43	53·33	50	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	26·61	...	...	38·12	25	38·12	28·59	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

District	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (Til or jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	18·56	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	19·05	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	23·36	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	24·62	24·62	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	22·01	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	60	70	...	...	440	420	65	95	16·67	27·5	37·5	80
Dacca	...	...	...	...	480	420	70	65	23·75	30	75	55
Central—												
Pabna	70	80	...	..	650	660	55	52·5	21·25	28·12	85	70
Northern—												
Rangpur	66·25	70	...	..	480	470	62·5	80	21·25	27·5	60	85
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	60	67·5	..	...	...	..	60	...	..	.	...	...
Gauhati	65 to 67·5	65	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	60 and 80	[illegible]5 and 85	...	...	450 to 480	430	50 to 55	50	17·5	22·5	87·5 and 105	70 and 95
Calcutta*	70	70	70	65	440	450	50	62·5	16·25	21·25	80	85
Central—												
Bardwan	75	75	...	...	400	420	52·5	50	17·5	22·5	...	
Orissa—												
Cuttack	68·12	62·5	65	54·37	475·62	380·94	45·62	40	14·37	21·25	62·5	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	65	70	80	70	370	360	40	47·19	21·25	25·62	25	25
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	67·5 and 70	55 and 75	.	...	440	417·5	40	40	24·22	24·22	130	63·96
Muzaffarpur	..	...	...		400	400	33·28	40	20·94	26·56	160	100
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	69·84	61·61	97·81	56·41	426·72	426·72	51·2	50·57	...	...	..	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	64·01	61·56	76·15	64·01	376·46	400	51·01	50	.	...	75	100
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	376·25	388·12	66·56	57·19	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	..	...	100	...	400	387·81	47.5	62·81	..	...		...
Agra	72·71	76·2	...	...	376·46	400	72·71	51·61	...	...	120	180
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	..	..	370	400	..	..	...	...	.	..
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	75·94	72·5	...	...	360	400	55	40	...	...	...	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	..	...		...	355	400	45	48·75	...	...	.	

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	12	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	Mandalay
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakókku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	4·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	2·5	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	.	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	4·37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	20	12·5	10	8·75	...	..	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	2·5	4·06	...	.	...	..	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	5	4·37	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	2·5	2·81	3·75	...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
85	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	..	...	Meerut
130	140	...	...	11·25	12·5	...	..	..	...	40	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
110 and 120	90 and 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 and 65	70 and 75	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	7·5	3·75	...	...	...	2·5	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1907	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, husked 1907	Rice, husked 1906	Wheat 1907	Wheat 1906	Flour (wheat) 1907	Flour (wheat) 1906	Barley 1907	Barley 1906	Jawar 1907	Jawar 1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	30·78	26·67	..	..	51·72	34·22	...		34·06	24·53	34·79	21·82
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	36·41	23·12	57·19	40	47·03	25	50	30·62	28·59	17·34	...	...
Central— Lahore	33 75	26·67	61·93	57·13	47·03	24·58	53·33	29·06	28·59	15·68	25·83	17·19
South-eastern— Delhi	40	..	57 13	47·03 [illegible]	48·44 [illegible]	32·03 [illegible]	53·33 [illegible]	37·5	34·79 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Submontane— Amritsar	39·01	25·78	64·01	43·28	45·73	23·75	50	26·77	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	28 59	20	78·12	50	42·03	23·91	48·44	27·97	30·21	15·36	28·54	18·18
Western— Multan	32·03	20	...	38·12	...	27·5	...	...	28·50	...	...	18·44
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	.	57·5	41·25	46·67	31·56	..	...	..	20	27·5	21·25
Shikárpur	...	..	69·69	39·37	42·5	28·75	...	...	29·09	18 12	27·81	17·5
Quetta	...	–	...	...	40 to 41·56	31·87 to 33 12	66·87	57·19	32·5	23 12	28·91	23 41
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	..	..	41·82	36·3	35·52	...	..	..	..	26·3	24·48
Sholapur	...	...	..	...	58 33	37 08	...	...	..	...	23·85	23·38
Poona	...	...	57·13	47·6	56·15	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	53·7	...	55·73	37·19	...	...	.	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	..	...	...	36·87	...	...	..	...	...	25·78
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	33 96	81·09	60·52	56·2	41·09	...	..	...	...	36 72	25·94
Ahmadabad	...	...	57 5	50	48·44	33·33	...	...	35	17·5	30	20
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	..	..	50	30	44	28·5	51	40	...		41·25	26
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	47	34·75	48·5	28·5	66 62	36·37	...	...	40	20
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	48	35	45	26·5	50	35	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	53	48 5	51·5	39·62	..	47	...	...	25	18·75
Amráoti	...	...	44	47·5	48	41·25	57	44	...	...	33·37	22·5
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	28·7
Salem	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 9	23·6
Cuddapah	33	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Coast, south—												
Madras	31·5	29·8	51 9	53·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore	38·1	35·6	51	51·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	31·9	31·2
Mysore—												
Mysore	29·42	23·28	48·44	49·37	47·6	54·85	64 27	57 6	...	...	23·53	25·94
Bangalore	22	29·39	57	49·15	50	46·68	58·07	53·8	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
37·81	24·22	...	...	34·79	23·54	34·79	27·45	...	...	72·66	80	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	20	30 78	21·09	...	...	...	...	Ferozpur
												Central—
35·52	20·26	...	...	30·36	19·06	32·66	20·62	57 13	64·01	59 27	64·01	Lahore
												South-eastern—
44·48	23 54	...		34·79	24·22	34·79	24·22	61·56	61·56	64·01	53·44	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	..	...	34·79	20	33·33	21 61	..	..	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
34·79	20	...	...	31·98	19 17	32·66	21·56	80	44·43	47·03	50	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
35·62	21·87	...	.	29 53	18·44	31·41	22 19	.	.	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
37·5	23·75	..	..	..	...	41·67	28 75	...	52·5	...	.	Karáchi
30·94	20	..	...	...	...	...	24·53	...	72 5	...	..	Shikárpur
...	...	.	.	27·34	23·75		..	65	77·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	24·69	...	..	.	.	...	...		55·16			Dharwar
28·85	19·82	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	50 42	47 55	Sholapur
37·6	25·52	.	..	...		...	32·06	.	...	..	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
29·06	22·24	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
36·2	27·13	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
41·09	27·45	...	..		.	45 43	37 5	...	64·17	.	...	Surat
38·02	23·54	...	..	...		36·35	28·02	57·5	50	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	..	...	...	41	34	63·25	44	69·75	56·5	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	..	...	..	45 75	27·62	50	50	50	42	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	37	48·5	47	...	...	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·25	34	58·25	43·75	.	56·25	Akola
...	..	...	...	.	...	42 5	35	52·37	38·75	61·5	46·87	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
34·1	24·4	...	...	...	...	51·5	47·3		...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	24·5	25·2	.	...	..	...	34·9	...	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	..	...	..	46	37	27·1	29·4	...	...	Bellary
31·9	28·6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	32·7	28·6	...	...	...	...	32·8	33·1	...	.	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·1	36·6	...	..	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	25·3	26·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
36·6	31·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·9	...	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	25·98	27·48	...	...	21·83	28·78	57 15	65·83	...	...	Mysore
...	...	29·5	25·71	...	...	26·5	32·91	64	54·85	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	97·6	65·31	355·62	426·67	64·37	58·33	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	460	440	50	61·56	...	...	100	80
Central—												
Lahore	64·01	47·03	103·18	78·07	457·13	441·35	53·33	48·49	...	...	66·67	61·56
South-eastern—												
Delhi	66·67	66·56	84·22	80	438·59	457·5	50	40	...	...	94·11	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	50	86·25	70	460	...	44·43	36·35	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	61·67	61·56	94·11	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	50	57·13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western—												
Multan	69·53	...	94·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	450	421·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	60	...	...	430	435	60·62	50	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	..	...	...	430 to 480	370 to 455	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	55·99	...	...	...	..
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	400	64·84	60·68	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·7	68·96	..	...	105·47	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	65·21	...	...	..	63·33	..	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	100·88	66·3	451·06	400	64·81	62·19	...		...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	400	350	...	65	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	..	...	102·5	66·62	533·25	433·25	...	...	22·5	28·25	116·62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	66·62	51·62	390	365	...	..	22·87	28·5	100	114·25
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	50	410	400	...	...	20	30	100	160
Berar—												
Akola	...	58·25	...	61·87	438	400	...	...	18·87	24·5	76·25	152·37
Amráoti	...	62·5	76	58·75	420	380	...	...	20	24	190	120
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	72·4	487·8	457·8	51·2	·4	...	...		...
Salem	...	...	...	...	376·7	385·3	...	...	...	...	111·3	119·8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	66·3	58	412·7	412·7	47·6	51·5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	394·7	...	...	...	...	..	...
Karnul	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	75·5	62·6	493·7	460·8	52·7	52·7	...	...	82·3	121·8
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	79·7	120·9
Southern—												
Madura	..	...	84·2	63·8	...	...	...	...	..	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	..	...	67·35	75·23	480	486·61	51·41	52·19	...	...	205·68*	280·21*
Bangalore	...	...	58	67·17	505·68	480	81·41	51·41	...	...	205·68*	222·81*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10·62	6·15	6·87	4·01	7·97	4·43	127·5	130	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	5	3·28	5·62	5·78	...	...	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
133·33	127·97	13·33	10	6·82	6·25	12·5	...	150	150	200	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	145·47	11·41	6·67	11·41	6·67	14·53	3·91	80	75	120	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
115.	120	...	...	5·31	6·15	...	...	120	120	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	125	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	6·25*	6·41*	..		100 to 200	...	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	11·98	8·38	...	...	...	5·72	...	...	...	...	Surat
120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
133·25	120	8·75	8	...	...	16	...	50	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	123·25	6·62	5·75	...	...	...	...	55	55	60	50	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
90	105	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	Raipur
												Berar—
95·25	123·75	9	5	...		9	..	50	60	60	75	Akola
130	124	7	4	..	...	...	..	55	50	70	90	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
96	105·6	..	...	...	...	3·2	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
94·8	96	...	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
69·1	88·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
74	102·9	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
75·7	82·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·25†	58·44†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·4*	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·86	109·06	12·19	8·54	8·54	6·51	5·36	4·48	100	100	70	70	Mysore
120	111·41	4·45	7·6	5·88	8·54	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 17, 1908

F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1907 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...		...	...	8 14	8 14	...			
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 13	11 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 1	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 10	12 4	...	...	11 8	12 4	13 —	13 12	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharrawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	6 15	7 10	8 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...		...	...	7 11	9 2	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 9	9 14	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 3	7 6	...	...	7 12	9 5	9 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 13	9 7	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 —	19 5	19 5	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 — to 8 —	6 — to 7 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 6	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	7 9	7 9	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 9	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	6 8	9 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 10	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 —	9 —	...	.	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 2	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	6 —	6 —		...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 —	8 —	...	...	..	...	8 1	7 10	...	...	..	...
Rangpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	...	.	...	5 —	5 —	7 9 to 8 12	7 14	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 6	6 8	...	...	7 15	6 6	8 3	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 8	6 —	...	...	5 8	4 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	....
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	..	...	24 —	22 —	26 —	24 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	..	...	9 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	..	...	4 4	4 4	...	8 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	9 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	7 —	7 —	..	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	..	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 8	8 4	6 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	8 —	[illegible]	12 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	14 2	14 2	Mergui
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	15 4	16 —	...	...	11 12	12 8	18 4	18 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 15	9 2	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	..	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	..	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14		...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 2	22 9	22 9	9 14	9 14	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 5	...	...	6 10	7 6	15 —	15 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 10	11 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	..	...	...	14 3	14 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 4	20 4	9 1	9 1	16 2	16 2	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	23 —	23 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	..	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 4	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 8	Dacca
...	...	..	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	.	6 —	6 —	20 —	18 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 12	15 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 8	...	...	11 4	11 —	19 8	19 8	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 — to 16 —	17 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 3	6 13	17 —	18 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 14	17 12	17 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	18 13	16 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
..	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	.	5	5 —	9 —	9	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	5 15	16 —	16 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	16 —	14 —	Kámrup
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	14 —	14 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	7 — to 7 4	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 6	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8 to 7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	6 10	7 —	8 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 —	6 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 2	9 2	11 —	...	...	...	6 10	6 11	...	...	...	...
Jessore	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	6 12	..	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	8 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 —	7 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	7 3	..	...	...	..	7 3	7 11	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 8½	7 8¾	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Balasore	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	7 —	7 —	...	..	...	..	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	6 12 to 7 —	6 — to 6 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 10	7 14	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 4	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	8 —	8 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 —	7 8	8 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	...	...
Patna	8 —	8 4	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	13 —	...	...	...
Shahabad	7 8	8 12	9 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	8 3	8 3	12 10	12 10	..	...	8 3	8 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 12	8 8	12 1	13 2	...	...	8 2	8 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	8 —	12 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 12	7 —	8 8	9 —	3 8	4 —	6 8	7 —	7 12	9 —	7 8	8 —
Benares	7 1	7 5	8 11	9 3	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	8 15	10 9	8 6	9 8
Ghazipur	7 10	7 10	9 12	10 6	5 4	5 4	7 3	7 3	9 6	10 10	8 6	9 —
Jaunpur	7 8	6 12	10 12	10 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	5 —	9 8	9 4	...	...
Allahabad	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 12	4 8	4 12	5 —	5 12	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 12
Central—												
Bánda	8 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 8	13 —	12 —	10 —	...
Fatehpur	7 4	7 4	9 —	9 8	5 12	5 8	6 8	6 —	9 8	...	8 8	10 —
Hamirpur	7 12	7 12	8 4	8 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 12
Jalaun	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Cawnpore	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 8	...	...	7 —	6 12	9 8	10 12	9 4	9 12
Jhansi	8 —	8 —	11 12	12 —	4 12	4 12	5 8	5 8	11 1	11 4	9 6	8 13
Etáwah	7 2	7 8	10 —	10 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 4	8 4	8 4
Farukhabad	7 —	7 1	10 —	10 —	3 12	3 12	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	9 —	9 —
Mainpuri	7 4	8 —	9 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	8 8	8 8
Etah	7 12	8 —	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 12	6 —	6 4	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 8
Western—												
Meerut	7 12	8 —	11 4	11 4	3 12	3 12	6 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Agra	7 8	7 12	10 —	10 12	4 8	5 4	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 12	9 —	9 4
Muttra	7 8	7 10	10 8	10 15	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	10 —	..	10 —	9 8
Aligarh	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 4	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	10 4	10 12	9 8	9 12
Bulandshahr	7 8	8 4	9 8	9 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	6 12	7 —	8 12	9 —	3 12	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 6	11 4
Azamgarh	7 12	7 12	9 10	9 9	5 9	5 9	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 11	8 9	10 5	10 5	5 12	5 15	7 14	8 2	10 5	11 11	10 —	10 13
Basti	7 12	7 14	10 8	10 8	5 2	5 2	7 12	7 12	10 12	11 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8 to 9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	9 —	11 8	...	...	7 2	7 4	16 —	16 —	Howrah
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 8	8 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 4	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 4	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	21 —	20 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	8 10	9 6	...	...	8 —	10 8	18 —	15 12	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 8	13 —	13 —	9 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
12 —	12 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 3	...	...	6 9	7 3	26 —	24 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 13½*	9 13½*	...	...	11 13	11 13	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	15 —	Mánbhum
10 —	11 8	...	...	8 — to 8 8	8 —	7 —	8 —	5 8 to 7 —	5 8 to 7 —	17 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 9	10 11	10 14	7 1	6 12	18 9	18 9	Palámau
9 12	9 12	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 12	9 8	7 —	6 12	16 -	16 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	7 4	7 4	18 12	16 —	Monghyr
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 8	6 8	6 —	19 8	18 8	Gaya
...	14 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 12	7 12	8 4	18 —	18 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	9 —	12 —	10 8	11 8	7 —	8 —	16 —	19 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 —	12 10	7 9	7 9	20 —	17 8	Bhágalpur
13 3	14 3	...	...	9 14	9 9	12 1	13 2	7 1	7 7	17 9	17 9	Darbhanga
13 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	11 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 —	Muzaffarpur
...	14 —	9 —	...	10 —	10 8	11 4	12 4	7 8	8 —	20 —	17 —	Sáran
14 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	10 —	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	9 3	9 8	8 15	9 3	10 —	10 9	6 12	6 14	16 8¼	17 5	Benares
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 6	10 2	10 10	7 14	8 10	16 8	16 8	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 —	10 8	10 —	7 8	6 12	17 8	15 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	19 8	19 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Jalaun
...	...	10 —	11 8	10 8	11 —	10 8	10 12	8 —	8 8	21 —	21 —	Cawnpore
7 12	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 10	12 2	6 12	6 12	20 —	20 —	Jhansi
5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 2	10 8	9 2	9 2	8 8	8 4	18 8	18 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 8	10 8	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	8 —	7 8	21 —	21 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	9 8	10 4	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 8	21 —	22 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	10 —	10 4	7 —	7 4	21 —	22 4	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 1	...	...	8 4	9 —	22 —	22 —	Muttra
...	...	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	8 —	9 8	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	9 8	10 4	8 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 —	9 —	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 12	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 6	7 6	7 9	16 8	16 8	Azamgarh
11 11	12 9	11 11	12 9	10 13	11 4	10 5	10 12	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Gorakhpur
11 —	...	8 12	9 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 4	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

District	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	7 12	7 12	10 —	9 8	6 —	5 8	6 8	6 12	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 12
Budaun	7 4	7 8	9 4	9 10	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 12	8 4	8 9
Pilibit	7 14	7 8	9 3	9 3	5 —	5 —	6 14	7 3	9 3	...	8 8	9 8
Bareli	7 4 and 8 4	7 8 and 8 12	10 —	9 12	4 —	3 12	6 4	5 8	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Moradabad	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 [illegible]	3 12	3 12	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 4
Bijnor	7 14	8 2	10 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 4	5 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muzaffarnagar	8 4	8 9	11 9	12 2	5 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 —	12 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sahâranpur	7 12	8 5	11 8	11 2	3 12	4 4	6 7	6 2	11 4	11 3	9 5	10 10
Dehra-Dún	7 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 4	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 8	9 —	10 8
Hills—												
Naini Tál	6 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 —	8 —
Almora	5 12	6 —	8 8	9 —	5 4	5 8	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	6 —	6 4	9 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 4		...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	8 —	8 4	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 8	6 4	6 8	9 —	10 —	8 8	9 —
Sultanpur	7 12	8 —	9 12	10 —	...	..	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 —
Unao	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 —	9 —	10 8	9 —	10 —
Lucknow	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 4
Hardoi	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 8	7 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 8	6 —	10 4	10 4	..	...
Barabanki	7 —	7 4	...	6 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 8	8 —	9 —
Gonda	7 10	7 12	9 4	9 —	...	...	5 10	5 12	9 14	10 8	9 —	9 8
Bahraich	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	5 12	5 12	10 —	11 —	9 —	10 —
Sitapur	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	8 —	...
Khori	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	9 8	10 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	10 6	10 10	13 8	13 —	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	14 —	13 12	...	...
Bánswara	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	3 4	3 4	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 10	5 5	5 5	6 2	5 11	11 7	11 7	9 12	10 3
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 —	7 4	16 —	16 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	4 12	.	..	...	...
Ajmer	7 12	7 12	11 12	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 1	6 1	11 8	12 —	10 9	11 8
Kishangarh	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
Bundi	14 10	13 13	21 15	21 10	5 12	6 1	7 —	7 3	23 2	22 13	20 11	...
Kotah	12 4	12 8	15 4	15 —	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	17 —	18 2	11 —	9 —
Jhalawar	9 6	9 9½	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 12	12 14½	13 6	10 9	11 —
Tonk	8 11	9 3	11 1	11 9	3 9	4 2	4 2	5 5	12 4	12 12	10 3	10 9
Jaipur	7 15	8 3	11 8	11 9	4 15	5 1	5 3	5 6	12 9	12 6	10 15	11 5
Karauli	8 7	9 1	11 6	12 8	5 11	5 —	6 1	5 4	11 14	11 14	10 —	10 5
Dholpur	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 12	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Bharatpur	8 4	8 4	10 12	10 15	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	9 9	9 12
Alwar	9 2	9 4	11 13	12 2	5 1	5 1	6 12	6 12	12 3	12 5	11 —	11 5
Deoli	9 4	9 12	13 5	15 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	14 4	15 10	12 4	14
Nasirabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	9 8	10 8
Shahpura	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	5 4	5 8	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 4	14 —	15 —
Western—												
Bikaner	7 —	7 8	12 8	12 —	2 12	2 12	4 —	4 —	...	..	8 8	8 8
Jaisalmer	9 6	9 9	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 15	5 5	13 —	13 4	9 11	11 1
Jodhpur	7 13 and 8 12	7 15 and 8 13	12 —	12 7	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	11 11	11 13	11 7 and 11 14	12 — and 12 12
Bálmer	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 9	8 9	...	...	12 —	13 5
Erinpura	7 12	7 12	12 12	12 12	5 8	5 4	7 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8
Sirohi	7 4 and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	14 —
Anádra	7 12 and 8 13	7 15 and 9 3	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Abu	7 12 and 9 6	7 13 and 9 6	11 7	11 7	4 14	5 1	6 3	6 8	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 .	10 8	11 —	8 8	9 4
Nimach	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 —	9 8	10 —
Gwalior	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 12	9 4	12 8	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 12	12 8	10 8	11 —
Ferozpur	8 —	9 —	13 —	16 —	...	..	6 8	7 —	9 —	12 —	9 —	...
Central—												
Lahore	8 4	9 4	13 14	13 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	15 8	15 8	11 2	11 2
Gujranwála	8 13	9 3	14 4	15 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	11 8	11 8
Gujrat	10 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	12 —	10 —	12 —
Jhelam	9 8	11 —	13 4	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	10 12	12 4

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Districts	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 4	11 —	7 8	8 8	20 —	20 —
Budaun	...	...	9 —	9 2	9 10	10 7	9 6	10 4	8 2	8 9	19 -	19 —
Pilibit	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 14	9 8	10 14	9 3	9 8	20 8	21 —
Bareli	...	...	11 8	12 —	10 2	10 9	10 4	10 8	8 4	8 8	20 —	20 —
Moradabad	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 14	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	19 —	21 —
Bijnor	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	10 2	11 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 8	18 —	19 8
Muzaffarnagar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 10	20 14	20 14
Sahāranpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 14	14 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 —	11 12	7 —	7 7	21 8	22 8
Dohra-Dún	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 4	10 8	10 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	8 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —
Almora	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	13 8
Garhwál	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 -	7 -	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	10 —	10 —
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	10 4	11 —	...	..	9 9	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	19 —	19 —
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	20 —	20 —
Rae-Bareli	11 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 4	10	11 —	6 8	7 -	20 —	20 —
Unao	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 8	10 -	11 —	11 8	8 —	8 8	20 —	20 —
Lucknow	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	10 8	10 —	10	7 8	7 8	19 —	18 —
Hardoi	...	...	12 —	12 -	9 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 -	7 —	16 —	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —
Barabanki	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —
Gonda	...	...	8 —	8 -	10 2	10 12	10 2	10 4	7 10	7 8	19 —	19 —
Bahraich	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 -	10 -	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 —
Sitapur	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	10 -	9 8	10	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —
Kheri	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	9 12	10 8	10 4	11 —	8 -	8 —	19 8	20 —
Rajputána—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 12	13 -	13 8	6 8	8 —	20 —	20 —
Bánswara	...	...	..	..	13 8	13 8	13 12	14 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —
Mewar (Udaipur)	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 —	11 7	11 7	11 —	6 14	6 14	19 3	19 3
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 4	13 1	...	...	17 8	16 12
Ajmer	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 —	...	..	23 —	23 —
Kishangarh	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 —	12 8	...	...	27 8	27 8
Bundi	...	...	...	...	11 9	12 —	23 2	20 7	...	...	20 11	19 4
Kotah	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 —
Jhalawar	...	...	...	...	10 3½	10 10	13 10½	15 2	6 11	6 11	18 12	18 12
Tonk	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 5	10 12	10 15	...	...	23 12	23 10
Jaipur	...	...	9 13	10 2	11 4 and 11 8	11 — and 12 7	12 5	13 —	12 1	12 7	25 4	25 15
Karauli	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 14	11 4	12 8	...	...	20 —	21 4
Dholpur	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	10 13	...	...	8 8	8 9	23 —	23 —
Bharatpur	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	10 4	10 5	6 14½	7 4	22 8	22 8
Alwar	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 3	12 3	11 —	11 2	14 12	15 —	23 14	25 8
Deoli	...	...	..	.	13 8	13 10	14 4	14 12	6 12	6 12	24 8	23 12
Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —
Shahpura	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 4	14 4	...	...	22 12	23 —
Western—												
Bikaner	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 -	6 —	22 —	22 —
Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 4	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —
Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 5	...	12 —	7 3	7 3	16 4	16 4
Bálmer	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	...	...		...	16 —	16 —
Erinpura	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 12	...		...	...	24 —	23 —
Sirohi	...	...	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —
Anádra	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 1	11 5	11 8	..	...	21 —	21 —
Abu	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 14	10 14	6 6	6 6 and 6 10	20 14	20 14
Central India—												
Indore	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —
Nimach	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —
Gwalior	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 2	...	...	9 —	8 10	20 —	20 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —
Ferozpur	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	6 —	7 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	13 10	13 1	13 6	6 12	6 12	25 12	25 12
Gujranwála	...	...	13 —	13 —	12 12	13 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	26 8	26 8
Gujrat	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	27 —	27 —
Jhelam	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	11 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	27 —	27 —

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 6	8 10	11 2	11 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8
Delhi	8 2	7 14	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	5 —	10 —	11 —	8 8	9 8
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Karnál	7 12	8 8	...	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	8 8	9 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 8	9 6	11 12	12 12	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 12	11 12	9 12	11 12
Ludhiána	8 8	9 8	11 —	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	12 8	9 —	10 —
Jalandhar	9 —	9 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Hoshiárpur	8 8	9 8	12 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	5 12	6 —	8 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gurdáspur	8 4	9 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amritsar	8 8	9 4	12 8	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	11 —	...	10 —	10 —
Siálkot	9 —	9 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	7 8	13 —	15 —	10 —	13 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	10 —	9 —	8 —
Kángra	9 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	9 —	9 12	13 —	14 —	...	...	5 4	6 —	13 8	15 8	11 —	12 4
Attock	9 12	10 12	14 8	16 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	16 —	12 8	14 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	10 —	10 8	17 —	20 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	17 —	12 —	13 —
Jhang	9 —	9 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Lyallpur	9 —	9 8	14 8	15 8	...	.	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 8	10 —	12 8
Multan	8 8	8 12	13 14	15 4	...	...	7 —	7 12	13 —	15 4	11 —	12 12
Montgomery	9 9	10 2	14 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	16 —	11 —	11 8
Muzaffargarh	9 4	9 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	17 —	12 8	12 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 4	9 14	13 2	14 1	...	...	7 3	8 2	14 6	14 14	12 8	13 5
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	10 —	10 12	14 8	17 —	3 12	4 —	6 14	7 —	12 —	17 12	12 —	14 4
Peshâwar	8 8	10 —	13 —	16 —	5 3	5 3	6 13	7 3	17 —	17 —	10 —	13 —
Kohát	9 10	10 14	15 7	17 8	5 —	5 —	9 4	10 8	16 9	20 6	12 7	14 15
Bannu	12 6	14 1	18 5	23 5	11 4	10 15	12 8	12 8	20 10	26 4	15 —	15 10
Dera Ismael Khan	10 10	11 8	15 13	16 2	3 12	4 —	5 4	5 6	17 13	19 2	13 5	15 2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	11 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	14 —	11 —	14 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	13 —
Shikárpur	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 —	...	....	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 8	13 —	12 8	13 —
Quetta	9 10 to 10 7	9 11 to 10 5	11 8	12 3	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	13 4	13 12	11 8	12 1
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 11	6 12	...	..	7 14	7 14	9 10	10 2	11 14	10 14	10 14	10 14
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 13	8 9	10 6	13 —	11 15	12 9
Alibág	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	12 —	12 15
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	..	4 7	4 12	6 8	6 8	9 13	9 13	10 9	10 9
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 6	7 6	10 3	...	9 10	9 10
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 15	9 13	...	...	9 4	7 13	9 12	8 5	14 6	13 8	14 11	14 11
Belgaum	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 15	8 6	9 7	8 15	12 15	12 7	12 11	11 11
Satara	7 4	7 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 11	8 11	12 —	12 11	11 2	11 2
Sholapur	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 8	7 8	12 15	12 —	12 15	12 —
Bijapur	9 5	8 14	...	...	7 7	7 —	8 —	7 8	14 —	12 11	13 14	13 14
Poona	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	10 9	10 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	13 12	12 6	13 8	12 7
Násik	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 13	11 1
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	10 15	10 15	10 14	10 14
Jalgaon	7 4	7 4	...	..	5 9	5 9	5 15	5 15	10 7	10 7	11 1	11 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	6 15	...	...	4 10	4 10	5 8	5 8	10 15	10 15	9 7	9 7
Broach	7 8	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	11 —
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 8
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	6 8	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 12	10 —
Disa	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	5 8	5 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 8	10 —	11 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 11	7 15	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 9	6 9	11 —	11 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 6	9 12	...	...	...
Betul	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 7	9 12	...	..
Chhindwara	9 7	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 12	12 11	..	...
Nagpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 3	5 3	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	8 2	8 2	...	...	4 7	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 6	10 6	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Gram, Chhana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar Dal Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 6	10 8	11 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	6 —	7 8	21 8	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Rohtak
...	...	.	...	11 —	11 12	10 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	20 8	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
11 12	15 —	7 12	7 12	11 8	12 2	10 12	11 12	7 12	7 12	26 —	26 —	Ambala
...	...	8 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	11 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	25 8	25 8	Ludhiána
...	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 12	11 6	12 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Jalandhar
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	12 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	13 —	10 —	13 —	.	.	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	11 8	12 —	12 11	13 —	11 —	12 —	6 8	7 —	27 —	27 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	...	..	27 —	26 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 5	9 —	10 5	6 —	6 —	16 14	16 14	Simla
..	...	...	..	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —		..	22 —	22 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	12 8	12 —	13 8	5 —	5 —	27 —	26 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	13 —	14 8	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	Attock
												Western—
..	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	13 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	23 —	Sháhpur
20 —	13 —	18 —	20 —	12 8	14 —	13 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	21 8	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 8	14 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 4	11 12	12 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	...	..	23 8	23 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 8	15 —		15 —	...	...	22 —	21 —	Montgomery
...	...	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	13 2	14 4	.	..	6 4	6 4	24 11	25 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	12 —	13 —	10 4	11 2	13 8	16 —	7 —	7 —	19 12	19 12	Hazára
...	...	11 —	16 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	8 —	8 2	21 —	23 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	11 8	13 1	13 6	16 8	...	..	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	12 2	15 10	17 6	22 6	11 4	11 4	30 —	28 1	Bannu
...	...	...	...	14 5	15 —	18 11	20 —	7 8	7 8	26 12	26 14	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	..	..	10 —	10 8	.	...	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —		...	5 —	5 5	20 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shikárpur
...	...	..	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	5 —	5 —	9 6	10 —	13 6	13 12	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 7	13 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 10	18 10	Karwar
11 8	11 8	.	...	10 5	11 —	..	...	7 7	7 7	23 6	23 6	Ratnagiri
.	..	..	...	8 1	8 8	.	...	5 11	6 2	22 2	22 2	Alibág
9 —	9 —		...	8 12	10 —	...	..	7 —	7 10	16 13	16 13	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	.	9 12	9 12	...	..	6 13	6 13	24 8	24 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 3	7 2	19 3	19 2	Dharwar
14 —	14	..	...	9 —	8 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	18 2	18 2	Belgaum
...	...	.	...	8 —	8 5	..	...	8 6	9 2	17 2	17 2	Satara
...	...	...	..	8 7	8 7	..	...	7 12	7 12	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	..	9 15	9 15	.	..	7 14	7 14	18 13	18 13	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3			6 5	6 5	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	.	8 5	9 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	22 —	22 —	Ahmadnagar
12 10	12 10	...	...	8 6	8 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Násik
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	.	...	6 15	6 15	18 10	18 10	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 7	..	...	5 11	5 11	18 8	18 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	..	8 13	8 13	..	...	6 15	6 15	27 5	27 5	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	25 9	25 9	Broach
12 8	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	..	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21	Baroda
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	..	7 4	7 4	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
12 —	12 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	25 8	25 8	Godhra
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	..	6 8	6 8	80 —	60 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 13	10 2	...	...	6 8	6 11	14 14	14 8	Nimar
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	.	...	8 —	9 —	18 —	16	Hoshangabad
...	.	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	..	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Betul
...	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	6	6 —	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
..	.	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 —	16	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1907—*concluded* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 13	8 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 10	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Saugor	8 4	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 6	10 11	10 11	...	...
Damoh	8 5	8 5	...	...	4 12	5 5	6 —	6 —	10 11	11 2	..	...
Jubbulpore	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	...	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 7	...	...	5 —	4 9	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Bálághát	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 8	6 8	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhandára	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 7	7 7	11 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 10	7 10	11 7	10 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 —	8 —	.	...	...	...
Raipur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Drug	9 9	9 13	...	...	8 5	8 —	8 10	8 15	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 15	5 15	12 12	13 12	...	...
Akola	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	...	...
Amráoti	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	11 4	11 4	...	...
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 10	10 10	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad *	5 11	5 8	9 1	9 5	5 8	4 15	6 12	6 11	10 6	10 8	13 7	12 9
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 3	12 3	12 5⅓	12 5⅓
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 13½	13 6	13 6	10 15⅓	11 10⅓
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	..	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	13 —	12 8	...	...
Cuddapah	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	13 6	13 6	13 6⅔	13 6⅔
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 1½	12 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	..	...	6 11½	6 11½	..	..	10 4	11 2⅔
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 15	11 3½	12 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 6¾	10 6½	...	...
Guntur	...	...	..	...	..	...	8 4	8 8	11 8	12 8½	11 —	12 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11½	9 6	11 7	11 7	...	12 —
East coast, south—												
Madras	.	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 —	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10⅔	8 10⅔	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 13½	...	...	11 10⅓	12 5⅓
Tanjore	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	8 10⅔	...	...	13 —⅓	12 5⅓
Trichinopoly	...	..	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 14⅔	14 10½	11 10⅓	13 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10⅔	...	17 4½	13 11	13 11
Madura	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 9	12 9	10 15⅓	10 15⅓
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 14	7 14	6 12	6 12	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 6	7 6	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	6 8	7 —	6 12	7 —	7 —	7 8	...	16 —	...	...
Hassan	7 —	8 —	7 —	*7 ...	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 8	6 —	6 8	6 —	6 8	7 —	8 —	9 —	16 —	...	...	...
Shimoga	8 —	9 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	..	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 12	7 12	9 8	10 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 3	6 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolaram

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	18 5	18 5	Saugor
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	7 2	6 7	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	10 9	11 —	...	...	6 13	6 13	13 8	13 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	16 —	16 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 15	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 15	...	...	8 7	8 7	14 —	14 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 15	6 15	17 2	17 2	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
14 4	15 2	...	...	7 14	7 9	...	...	11 1	10 2	14 —	14 2	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7½	19 1	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	13 15	Nilgiris
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	Salem
												Central—
12 10	13 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 10	Bellary
12 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 —½	25 —½	Ganjam
10 2	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Vizagapatam
11 10½	12 —½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	Kistna
12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Guntur
12 2	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 5¼	12 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 15	27 13	Madras
10 10⅛	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1½	23 10¼	N. Arcot
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 13½	S. Arcot
14 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3 and 25 13	25 3 and 26 6½	Tanjore
14 7	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 12	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Tinnevelly
14 1	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 14	24 15	Madura
												Mysore—
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 12	15 12	Mysore
12 8	13 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 6	18 6	Bangalore
13 8	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	15 —	15 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	5 —	7 6	...	...	6 2	6 10	16 —	13 5	Hassan
18 —	20 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	18 —	15 —	Kadur
16 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
18 —	20 —	...	...	18 —	17 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	15 —	15 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	Aden

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 17, 1908

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 2nd-half of 1906.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1906-07.	Results of working during 2nd-half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1906.	Mean mileage worked. 1907.	Total earnings for the last 9 days of December 1906.	Total earnings for the last 10 days of December 1907.	Earnings per mile open for 9 days of December 1906.	Earnings per mile open for 10 days of December 1907.	Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1907.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1906.	Total earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R.-D. 2' 6")	238	266	1,996	2,117	7,56,824	8,51,000	379	402	1,23,93,702	1,29,92,000	5,98,298	..	1,94,98,004	2,06,68,000	11,69,996	...
	Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	294	312	21	21	6.207	9,500	295	452	1,60,781	1,45,000	...	15,781	2,54,706	2,28,000	...	26,706
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	667	777	504	504	4,81,755	5,60,000	956	1,110	88,23,243	86,79,000	...	1,44,243	1,46,84,778	1,50,63,000	3,78,222	...
	„ Nagda-Muttra (*a*)	...	...	...	101	...	4,000		40	...	65,900	65,900	...	..	65,900	65,900	...
	Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	432	386	1,271	1,268	8.31,426	7,10,000	654	560	1,43,75,055	1,50,22,000	6,46,945	...	1,90,83,736	2,03,72,000	12,88,264	...
5' 6" gauge.	East Indian	696	725	2,280	2,321	19,57,592	22,62,000	859	976	3,90,32,126	3,82,35,000	...	7,97,126	5,88,61,921	5,94,69,000	6,07,079	...
	Great Indian Peninsula system	539	630	1,569	1,569	16,56,965	18,83,000	1,082	1,200	2,19,28,923	2,15,69,000	...	3,59,923	3,47,80,482	3,60,61,000	12,80,518	...
	„ Agra-Delhi Chord	251	275	126	126	70,842	48,200	562	386	8,22,625	7,36,000	..	86,625	13,16,559	11,03,000	...	2,13,559
	„ Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	211	245	914	914	4,95,400	4,48,000	542	490	50,19,722	52,39,000	2,19,278	...	79,58,996	88,80,000	9,21,004	...
	Madras	329	339	845	846	4,60,712	4,94,000	545	584	72,19,296	74,67,000	2,47,704	...	1,11,76,438	1,16,38,000	4,61,562	...
	„ Azhikal-Mangalore	34	24	56	77	2,755	9,000	49	117	(*b*)30,310	1,17,000	86,690	...	(*b*) 30,310	1,43,000	1,12,690	...
	„ North-East line	221	232	494	496	2,80,763	2,36,000	568	476	28,35,515	27,52,000	...	83,515	44,21,431	43,83,000	...	38,431
	„ West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	100	103	60	60	8,893	11,700	148	195	1,56,288	1,69,000	12,712	..	2,32,231	2,56,000	23,769	...
	North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N.-D. 2' 6")	344	357	3,499	3,555	13,95,159	15,32,000	399	431	3,13,74,585	3,69,05,000	55,30,415	...	4,77,91,727	5,42,24,000	64,32,273	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	229	247	1,288	1,298	6,72,831	6,85,000	522	528	76,83,944	88,80,000	11,96,056	...	1,18,17,415	1,35,84,000	17,66,585	...
	„ Hardwar-Dehra	194	207	32	32	9,286	7,900	290	247	1,58,726	1,77,000	18,274	...	2,56,859	2,84,000	27,141	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	118	113	771	771	1,11,217	1,08,000	144	140	23,69,369	25,09,000	1,39,631	...	33,01,199	36,15,000	3,13,801	...
	Burma	202	230	1,340	1,474	4,68,503	6,14,000	350	417	70,29,605	74,30,000	4,00,395	...	1,09,75,924	1,17,26,000	7,50,076	...
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	120	131	124	124	19,804	22,300	160	180	3,86,095	3,74,000	...	12,095	6,29,714	5,90,000	...	39,714
	Lucknow-Bareilly	135	149	231	237	60,335	61,000	261	258	7,08,369	7,16,000	7,631	...	11,58,535	11,81,000	22,465	...
	Nilgiri	312	267	17	17	8,740	11,600	514	682	1,37,934	1,50,000	12,066	..	2,40,724	2,56,000	15,276	...
	Palanpur-Deesa	39	44	17	17	1,448	1,200	85	71	17,370	19,600	2,230	...	28,839	32,200	3,361	...
	Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	257	285	1,909	1,909	7,17,923	7,23,000	376	379	1,27,57,248	1,28,68,000	1,10,752	..	2,06,04,633	2,06,44,000	39,367	...
	South Indian	221	230	1,131	1,131	3,87,361	3,73,000	342	330	64,83,578	69,18,000	4,34,422	...	1,01,40,382	1,07,04,000	5,63,618	...
	„ Tanjore District Board	107	118	103	103	23,207	15,000	225	146	2,83,351	2,92,000	8,649	...	4,59,498	4,78,000	18,502	...
	„ Travancore Branch	92	89	108	108	27,369	18,200	253	169	2,57,062	3,12,000	54,938	...	3,83,135	4,70,000	86,865	...
	Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. Sec.)	135	150	1,165	1,166	2,19,069	2,50,000	188	214	40,86,444	44,10,000	3,23,556	..	67,22,245	73,95,000	6,72,755	...
	„ Bellary-Rayadrug	25	23	33	33	811	1,000	25	30	21,704	21,900	196	...	30,998	33,700	2,702	...
	„ Hospet-Kottur	21	20	48	48	779	1,200	16	25	24,137	22,700	...	1,437	37,694	33,700	...	3,994
	„ Mysore Section	113	121	296	296	43,642	68,000	147	230	8,70,366	11,03,000	2,32,634	..	13,66,229	16,75,000	3,08,771	...
	Tirhoot State	195	213	614	763	94,911	2,12,000	155	278	31,15,478	32,95,000	1,79,522	...	49,37,074	54,14,000	4,76,926	...
2' 6" gauge.	Kalka-Simla	264	258	59	59	17,073	16,000	289	271	4,05,614	4,88,000	82,386	...	6,41,459	7,79,000	1,37,541	...
	Morappur-Dharmapuri	35	37	19	19	827	800	44	42	17,453	19,500	2,047	[illegible]	26,934	30,300	3,366	...
	Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	33	36	26	26	1,224	1,300	47	50	22,160	27,900	5,740	[illegible]	36,166	42,300	6,134	...
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat	53	55	32	32	1,675	2,500	52	78	41,567	47,100	5,533	[illegible]	65,981	70,700	4,719	...
	Total	322	343	22,998	23,638	1,13,33,32[illegible]	22,51,400	493	518	19,10,49,745	20,01,[illegible]3,600	91,23,855	...	29,39,52,956	31,15,91,800	1,76,38,844	...
	All other Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.	[illegible]-Patti	74	55	28	28	1,28[illegible]	3,200	46	114	(*c*)15,368	97,400	82,032	[illegible]	(*c*)15,368	1,36,000	1,20,632	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	96	116	114	114	26,76[illegible]	20,200	235	177	2,85,137	3,25,000	39,863	[illegible]	4,86,162	5,72,000	85,838	...
	Bina-Goona-Baraa	50	65	148	148	17,141	16,700	116	113	1,90,874	2,63,000	72,126	[illegible]	3,50,669	4,29,000	78,331	...
	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	241	259	162	162	45,939	56,100	284	346	10,16,226	10,72,000	55,774	[illegible]	15,40,436	16,34,000	93,564	...
	Jammu-Kashmir	98	98	16	16	2,223	2,300	139	144	41,065	38,000	...	[illegible]65	60,887	57,100	...	3,787
	Kolar Gold-fields	362	399	10	10	5,383	6,300	538	630	94,033	1,04,000	9,967	...	1,52,900	1,55,000	2,100	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	156	116	79	79	17,880	19,000	226	241	3,20,390	3,32,000	11,610	...	4,96,124	5,02,000	5,876	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	78	102	34	34	4,733	2,800	139	82	69,271	73,300	4,029	...	1,25,759	1,39,000	13,241	...
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	260	334	334	1,48,960	1,86,000	446	557	20,90,665	23,81,000	2,90,335	...	32,40,704	36,87,000	4,46,296	...
	Petlad-Cambay	85	108	34	34	4,207	5,900	124	174	75,144	93,000	17,856	...	1,31,880	1,61,000	29,120	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	192	201	107	107	36,537	27,300	341	255	5,33,757	6,37,000	1,03,243	...	8,36,184	9,70,000	1,33,816	...
	Southern Punjab	175	182	425	425	1,27,167	1,07,000	299	252	19,25,834	22,62,000	3,36,166	...	29,89,156	33,03,000	3,13,844	...
	„ extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	88	83	155	155	22,636	25,200	146	163	3,59,327	4,56,000	96,673	...	5,07,320	6,64,000	1,56,680	...
	Tapti Valley	101	127	155	155	30,383	28,500	196	183	4,08,962	3,50,000	...	58,962	6,86,184	6,90,000	3,816	...
	Tarkessur	272	316	22	22	6,093	7,000	277	318	1,55,881	1,49,000	...	6,881	2,60,162	2,55,000	...	5,162
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	55	60	34	34	2,347	2,900	69	85	48,709	50,600	1,891	...	78,327	86,000	7,673	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	65	81	55	55	6,134	6,000	112	109	92,984	1,09,000	16,016	...	1,63,095	1,86,000	22,905	...
	Bengal and North-Western	155	169	932	1,015	3,36,167	2,62,000	361	258	37,51,884	3,84,9,000	97,116	...	57,80,868	65,66,000	7,85,132	...
	Bengal Dooars	69	222	36	36	9,551	12,000	265	333	2,37,843	2,47,000	9,157	...	3,27,877	3,40,000	12,123	...
	„ extensions	124	107	117	117	15,230	17,400	130	149	3,04,000	3,20,000	16,000	...	4,42,949	4,63,000	20,051	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	97	117	334	334	58,785	69,300	176	207	8,40,304	9,22,000	81,696	...	14,37,537	16,06,000	1,68,463	...
	Birur-Shimoga	55	61	38	38	3,509	3,900	92	103	54,666	65,200	10,534	...	86,482	1,08,000	21,518	..
	Dhrangadra	48	61	21	21	1,078	1,300	51	62	26,191	25,700	..	491	49,639	50,000	361	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	256	254	78	78	25,399	27,500	326	353	5,19,667	5,13,000	..	6,667	7,63,979	7,69,000	5,021	...
	Gaekwar's Railways	58	73	134	134	10,515	12,700	78	95	2,00,941	2,34,000	33,059	...	3,71,081	4,08,000	36,319	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	120	157	392	392	91,262	1,21,000	233	309	12,19,962	11,80,000	...	39,962	21,67,758	22,00,000	32,242	...
	Jaipur	33	40	32	73	1,043	3,700	32	51	27,708	53,100	25,392	...	47,194	70,500	23,306	...
	Jamnagar	51	60	54	54	6,142	7,800	114	144	71,491	99,400	27,909	...	1,13,505	1,55,000	41,495	..
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	81	46	46	7,303	6,900	159	150	82,536	1,00,000	17,464		1,35,971	1,75,000	39,029	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	87	709	709	1,10,650	97,000	156	137	14,33,060	12,58,000	...	1,75,060	23,88,860	21,31,000	...	2,57,860
	Kolhapur	112	118	29	29	5,000	3,500	172	121	84,302	69,600	..	14,702	1,28,278	1,27,000	...	1,278
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	54	67	95	95	6,367	13,000	67	137	1,33,105	2,07,000	73,895	...	2,32,535	3,23,000	90,465	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	51	51	11,973	11,500	235	225	1,54,736	1,73,000	18,264	..	2,05,449	2,46,000	40,551	...
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	139	168	66	66	12,296	12,300	186	180	3,31,805	3,27,000		4,805	5,16,304	5,22,000	5,696	...
	„ Bareilly-Soron extension	116	114	64	64	18,922	20,000	296	312	1,93,702	2,43,000	49,298	...	2,68,121	3,81,000	92,879	...
	Sangli (*d*)	...	...	...	5	...	500	...	100	...	9,200	9,200	...	..	18,400	18,400	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	111	117	65	65	12,091	14,400	186	222	1,87,893	2,00,000	12,107	...	2,94,964	3,16,000	21,036	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	60	72	67	67	6,749	5,500	101	82	1,05,136	1,06,000	864	...	1,82,595	1,81,000	...	1,595
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. Sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	120	129	67	67	13,441	9,900	201	148	2,09,217	1,79,000	...	30,217	3,45,568	2,90,000	...	55,568
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	91	113	78	78	12,729	13,000	163	167	1,25,617	2,29,000	1,03,383	...	1,78,478	3,72,000	1,93,522	...
	Cooch-Behar	98	99	34	34	2,967	4,200	85	124	86,582	89,100	2,518	...	1,28,419	1,29,000	581	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	66	80	94	94	9,204	11,300	98	120	1,60,127	1,71,000	10,873	..	2,87,822	3,32,000	44,178	...
	Rajpipla	29	36	37	37	1,456	1,600	39	43	27,907	28,200	293	...	47,459	55,800	8,341	...
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	354	367	51	51	28,574	21,000	560	412	4,69,685	4,75,000	5,315	...	7,65,009	7,46,000	...	19,009
	Total	129	143	5,633	5,762	13,24,160	12,06,600	235	209	1,87,63,694	2,01,64,800	14,01,106	...	2,98,36,618	3,27,06,800	28,70,182	...
	GRAND TOTAL	284	304	28,631	29,400	1,26,57,488	1,34,58,000	442	458	20,98,13,439	22,03,38,400	1,05,24,961	...	32,37,89,574	34,42,98,600	2,05,09,026	...

(*a*) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(*b*) From 21st August 1906.
(*c*) From 21st September 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 1st April 1907.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1908.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1908.

No. 201.—Mr. Harinath De, of the Indian Educational Service, Officiating Librarian of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 21st January 1908.

No. 79.—The Honourable Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign, from the 22nd January 1908, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, that all the honours and distinction to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall be continued to him from the 22nd January until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 80.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies consequent on the resignation of the Honourable Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., the Governor General is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to appoint Sir Thomas Gordon Walker, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies as a temporary arrangement until further orders, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

The 21st January 1908.

No. 85.—The Honourable Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 23rd January 1908.

The 24th January 1908.

No. 104.—The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Gordon Walker, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies from the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 22nd January 1908.

No. 106.—Mr. C. R. Marindin has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 23rd December 1907.

SANITARY.

The 21st January 1908.

No. 180.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. W. Leslie, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for seven months in continuation with effect from the 28th January 1908 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 181.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. W. Leslie.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 20th January 1908.

No. 164.—The services of Captain E. W C. Bradfield, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd January 1908.

The 24th January 1908.

No. 241.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 22nd January 1908.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sanitary precautions against Alexandria reduced to medical inspection.

No. 242.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kalahasti in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri Festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Renigunta, Mámándúru, Púdi, Tirupati West, Tirupati East, Yérpédu, Kálahasti, Yellakaru, Venkatagiri and Vendòdu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 21st February to the 7th March 1908 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Mahasivaratri Festival at Kalahasti.

JAILS.

The 23rd January 1908.

No. 28.—The services of Captain J. McC. A. Macmillan, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th January 1908.

No. 97.—The Honourable Dr. Asutosh Mukharji having been placed on deputation, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. Lal Mohan Das to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Honourable Dr. Asutosh Mukharji, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th January 1908.

No. 29.—The Reverend A. L. H. Selwyn, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment with, effect from the 21st December 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1908.

No. 91—165-2.—Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is promoted to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 15th November 1907.

The 22nd January 1908.

No. 110—110—4.—Mr. J. Eccles, M.A., Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, *vice* Colonel Burrard appointed to officiate as Surveyor General of India or until further orders.

The 23rd January 1908.

No. 115—7—2.—Lieutenant J. A. Field, R.E., is appointed Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, with effect from the 11th January 1908.

AGRICULTURE.

The 21st January 1908.

No. 121—20-2.—In continuation of this Department Notification No. 2445, dated the 19th December 1906, Mr. B. Coventry, Director, Agricultural Research Institute, and Principal, Agricultural College, Pusa, is granted an extension of one day's furlough (21st November 1907) under Article 308 (6) of the Civil Service Regulations.

FORESTS.

The 24th January 1908.

No. 121-F.—427-4.—Mr. R. S. Troup, Imperial Forest Economist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough for 5 months, with effect from the 1st April 1908, or such subsequent date on which he can be relieved.

Mr. A. J. Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is temporarily appointed to be Imperial Forest Economist, *vice* Mr. Troup and until further orders.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1908.

No. 16.—The Honourable Mr. W. A. Inglis, Chief Engineer, and Secretary, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department with effect from the 25th January 1908 during the absence of Mr. L. M. Jacob, C.S.I., on privilege leave.

G. H. LEMAISTRE,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 20th January 1908.

No. 174-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Andrew Yule as Vice-Consul for Sweden at Calcutta.

The 21st January 1908.

No. 180-G.—Major B. C. Waterfield, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 2nd January 1908, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 181-G.—Captain W. J. Keen, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

No. 182-G.—Captain R. Garratt, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division.

No. 183-G.—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera Sub-Division, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 24th December 1907, and until further orders.

No. 323-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876), so far as it is applicable, to Berar.

Provided that all references to "British India" and the "Local Government" shall be construed as referring to Berar and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces respectively.

The 22nd January 1908.

No. 196-G.—Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 18th January 1908.

No. 197-G.—Mr. R. E. Holland, a Political Agent of the 4th class, and an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 18th January 1908, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 198-G.—Captain W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class (Supernumerary), is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 18th January 1908, *vice* Mr. R. E. Holland and until further orders.

No. 209-G.—Captain F. E. Wilson, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Civil Surgeon of Miranshah, with effect from the 16th December 1907.

No. 213-G.—Captain J. H. Hugo, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand.

No. 216-G.—Major T. W. Irvine, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Mewar.

No. 217-G.—Captain de V. Condon, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Haraoti and Tonk.

No. 232-F.—The services of Captain E. H. Dunsford, 33rd Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

The 23rd January 1908.

No. 228-G.—Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

No. 233-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 3078-G. B., dated the 6th December 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Henry John Sanders as Consul General for Norway at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 24th January 1908.

No. 238-G.—The following substantive changes are ordered in the list of the General Cadre of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the superannuation of Colonel R. H. Jennings, C.S.I., R.E., a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 13th October 1907 :—

Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major F. W. P. Macdonald, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major F. C. Webb Ware, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain H. A. K. Gough, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain G. H. Anderson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the placing on the temporary half pay list of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. C. Colvin, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 24th October 1907 :—

Major L. Impey, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major F. G. Beville, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. D. Macpherson, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain R. A. Lyall, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

These changes are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by any of the abovementioned officers on the dates specified.

No. 239 *G*.—Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is placed temporarily, on return from leave, on special duty as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 14th January 1908.

No. 395-*I.C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1862-I.A., dated the 13th May 1904, as amended by Notification No. 1727-I.A., dated the 12th May 1905, namely:—

(1) In Rule 8 and in the heading of the form prescribed thereby, for the word "half-yearly" the words "annually" and "Annual" respectively shall be substituted.

(2) In the footnote to the abovementioned form for the word "half-year" the word "year" shall be substituted.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1908.

No. 144-*Accts*.—Captain R. H. B. Anderson, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p. a.) for 8 months, from or after the 26th March 1908, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army.—Pension service 17th year, commenced 10th October 1907.

The 24th January 1908.

No. 203-*Accts*.—Lieutenant R. H. S. Whitchurch, 96th Berar Infantry, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department on probation, with effect from the 15th January 1908

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1908.

No 452-*E.O.*—Mr. Chuni Lal is posted temporarily as additional Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 16th of January 1908.

No. 453-*E. O.*—Mr. N. B. Deane is appointed a Probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department with effect from the 10th of January 1908, and is attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 20th January 1908.

No. 431-*A*.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1907. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	December.		To end of Dec.		Whole year.	
	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	Budget. 1907-1908.	Actuals. Preliminary. 1906-1907.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	1,33	2,12	13,36	13,66	31,96	31,28
Opium	55	73	5,92	6,38	7,28	8,49
Salt	38	46	3,70	4,76	4,93	6,54
Stamps	47	43	4,58	4,36	6,25	5,86
Excise	71	67	6,74	6,26	9,31	8,82
Provincial Rates	27	25	1,86	1,89	3,50	3,55
Customs	56	44	5,26	4,57	6,89	6,53
Assessed Taxes	15	14	1,54	1,49	2,00	1,98
Forest	20	24	1,47	1,57	2,83	2,38
Registration	3	4	45	43	59	57
Tributes from Native States	3	4	34	37	90	90
Other Civil Revenue	29	33	3,53	3,41	5,51	5,08
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,97	5,89	48,75	49,45	81,95	81,98
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—6	—16	—2,96	—3,00	—3,69	—4,27
Opium	—2	—1	—2,37	—2,74	—2,70	—2,86
Famine Relief	...	—1	—5	—15	—79	—20
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,78	—2,89	—25,21	—24,49	—38,43	—35,42
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,86	—3,07	—30,59	—30,38	—45,61	—42,75
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Department:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less than issues)	—29	—18	+62	+57	+1,10	+68
Marine	—2	—3	—27	—23	—35	—31
Military Receipts	+3	+8	+50	+70	+92	+1,00
Military Issues	—1,65	—1,66	—14,63	—14,88	—21,22	—20,49
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+16	+18	+2,65	+3,00	+4,35	+4,60
State Railways	+2,64	+2,71	+25,61	+23,49	} +40,90	+39,64
East Indian Railway	+52	+51	+5,19	+4,93		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+4	+5	+53	+68	+98	+96
Telegraph	+6	+7	+69	+65	+98	+93
TOTAL	+3,42	+3,52	+34,67	+32,75	+47,21	+46,13
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—1,01	—90	—8,88	—8,26	—13,94	—12,58
State Railways	—1,74	—1,58	—17,32	—16,09	} —23,32	—20,56
East Indian Railway	—28	—29	—2,92	—3,04		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—1	—9	—1	—9
Telegraph	—9	—9	—89	—82	—1,18	—1,14
TOTAL	—3,12	—2,86	—30,02	—28,30	—38,45	—40,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,63	—1,13	—9,13	—9,39	—10,79	—13,36
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less than payments)	...	...	+2,50	+4,50	+2,87	+4,37
Mint Certificates and bullion Advances (Net as above)	+5	—4,04	+1,46	—4,33	+12	+37
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	—2,35	...	—3,60	...	...	—41
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	...	...	+6,85	...	+25	+18,87
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+7	...	+17	...	+31
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—46	—7,57	—17,62	—31,79	—27,15	—50,73
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—48	+8,46	—2,28	+14,55	+23	—83
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—3,14	—3,08	—12,69	—16,90	—23,68	—28,05
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—2,66	—1,39	—3,66	—7,22	+1,87	—2,18
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,49	11,84	15,49	17,67	16,68	17,67
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,83	10,45	11,83	10,45	18,55	15,49

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1908.

No. 707-8.—Mr. W. W. Nind, an Assistant Collector, class V, in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of that granted in the Notification in this Department, No. 7016-1, dated the 20th August 1907.

No. 730-1.—The following officiating promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 12th January 1908:—

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., a Collector in class III to officiate in class II.

Mr. J. S. Heaney, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in class I, to officiate as a Collector, class III, and is transferred from Bengal to Madras.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in class II to officiate in class I.

Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in class III to officiate in class II.

No. 743-3.—Mr. J. A. Stevens, an Assistant Collector, Class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate in Class II from the 23rd October 1907 to the 1st December 1907.

No. 747-3.—The following officiating promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 2nd December 1907:—

Mr. A. Wolferston, an Assistant Collector in Class III to officiate in Class II.

Mr. A. E. Boyd, an Assistant Collector in Class IV to officiate in Class III.

The 24th January 1908.

No. 848-3.—Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, an Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days in extension of that granted in the Notification in this Department No. 6663-1, dated the 7th August 1907

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

The 21st January 1908.

No. 718-27.—Pandit Rai Saligram Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, acted in the R800 of Assistant Director General for the 30th and 31st October 1907.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 22nd January 1908.

No. 758-20.—Mr. F. E. Dempster, C.I.E., Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for eight months in continuation with effect from the forenoon of the 14th December 1907.

No. 773-18.—Mr A. L. H. Palmer, Director of Telegraphs, was granted extraordinary leave without allowances for twelve days by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 2nd December 1907, in continuation of the leave sanctioned in the Notification in the Telegraph Department, No. 49, dated the 19th April 1907.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 22nd January 1908.

No. 793-257.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 298—Telegraphs, dated the 22nd September 1904, namely:—

In rule 82 for the words "the sender must prepay boat hire . . . . at the sender's risk" *substitute* the words "the boat hire must be paid by the addressee if the sender omits to prepay it".

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th January 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 55.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Basil Gerard Peel, 1st Battalion, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry); Double Company Officer, 81st Pioneers.—31st December 1907.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 56.—Lieutenant Robert Moore Greig, 42nd Deoli Regiment, is removed from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 14th January 1908.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 57.—The combined leave on medical certificate, granted to Major H. deV. Harvest, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, should have effect from the 28th July 1907, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 861 of 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 58.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated 1st January 1908, pages 1 and 2.*

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, January 1, 1908.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in and appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:—

* * * * * *

To be Companions:

* * * * * *

Colonel William Riddell Birdwood, Aide-de-Camp to the King, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

* * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 59.—Army Department Notification No. 1020 of 1907, so far as it relates to the transfer to the pension establishment of Conductor Ernest Barrow Stephens, Ordnance Department, is cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 60.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

18th July 1902.

Basil Gerard Peel, 81st Pioneers.

5th November 1907.

Denyss Chamberlaine Wace, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Richard Bolger Butler, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

16th November 1907.

Edward Courtenay Kenny, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Gerald Turner, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

27th December 1907.

Reginald Frankland Francis, 47th Sikhs.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 61.—The following promotion is made:—

31st Mountain Battery.

Gunner Havildar-Major Karm Singh to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 16th November 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Light Horse.

(Allahabad Squadron.)

No. 62.—Lieutenant William John Dwyer Burkitt to be Captain, *vice* Boys transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st December 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Rivers Nevill to be Lieutenant, *vice* Burkitt promoted. Dated 1st December 1907.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 63.—Lieutenant Charles William O'Brien Ansell, V.D., to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Dated 26th November 1907.

Denys Bird Quantin to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 26th November 1907.

Leo Meehan Candler to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 26th November 1907.

Robert Douglas Mackie to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 15th December 1907.

1st Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 64.—Second-Lieutenant John Wallace Dick Megaw (Captain, Indian Medical Service) resigns his commission. Dated 20th December 1907.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 65.—Mervyn Wilby to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 10th December 1907.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 66.—Cecil Moore to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 23rd December 1907.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 67.—Major George Edward Tempest Green, Indian Army, to be Major, to complete the establishment. Dated 17th September 1907.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 68.—Captain Clarence Elmer Rushton resigns his commission. Dated 1st December 1907.

Lieutenant Edward Oliver Fowler to be Captain, *vice* Rushton resigned. Dated 1st December 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Bernard Bodley Scott to be Lieutenant, *vice* Fowler promoted. Dated 1st December 1907.

Alastair Marcel Macnab to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Scott promoted. Dated 1st December 1907.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 69.—Bernard Robertson to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st December 1907.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 24th January 1908.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and 24th January 1908.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
*Henry John Marcoolyn.	Commissary and Honorary Captain.	India Miscellaneous List.	5th November 1907.	Intestate	2,296 11 6	23rd March 1908.

* *Widow*—Mrs. Teresa Elizabeth Marcoolyn.
Address—"Ingledene" Simla.
Children—(1) Henry Bennett Marcoolyn.
(2) Margaret Isabel Marcoolyn.
(3) Nina Esther Marcoolyn.
(4) Jeanie Nassau Frances Marcoolyn.
(5) Ida Ellen Margaret Marcoolyn.
(6) William Peacock Marcoolyn.
Address of—(1) Supply and Transport Corps, Jhansi.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 24th January 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 5.—Lieutenant G. M. Routh, R.G.A., to be Ordnance Officer, 5th class. Dated 11th January 1908.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 7.—The following appointment is made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 30th July 1907.

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Richard William Vandeleur Beatty.

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1908.

No. 14.—Brevet-Colonel C. H. Cowie, R.E., Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted five days' special leave in extension of that granted in Railway Board's Notification No. 307, dated the 19th November 1907.

The 20th January 1908.

No. 15.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 137, dated the 7th June 1907, Mr. H. L. Cole, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 24th December 1907.

The 21st January 1908.

No. 16.—Mr. R. T. Mathews, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is on return from leave transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 23rd January 1908.

No. 18.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Officiating Manager, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class 1, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 2nd January 1908.

No. 19.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 18, dated the 23rd January 1908, Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class 1, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 2nd January 1908.

No. 20.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for three months in extension of that notified in Notification No. 289, dated 31st October 1907.

No. 21.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 23rd January 1908:—

Names.	From	To
Kincaid, Major W. A. S., R.E.	Class II, grade 1, (supernumerary)	Class I, grade 3, (supernumerary).
Holmes, H. B.	Class II, grade 1, and class I, grade 3, *temporary*.	Class I, grade 3.
Acres, T. G.	Class II, grade II, and class I, grade 3, *officiating*.	Class I, grade 3.

No. 22.—Messrs. H. B. Holmes and T. G. Acres, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendents, Eastern Bengal State Railway, are confirmed in their respective appointments.

No. 23.—Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is confirmed in his appointment and permanently promoted to class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department. Mr. Hindmarsh will continue to hold temporary rank in class I, grade 2, until further orders.

The 22nd January 1908.

No. 17.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 129 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1908.

Adoption on such portions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory, of the amendments in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, and in Appendix A, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 150, dated the 18th June 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 383 R. T., dated the 10th June 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 228, dated the 19th September 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. 997 R. T., dated the 12th September 1907.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 18946 T., dated the 26th December 1907, from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, of the amendments promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. 997 R. T., dated the 12th September 1907, and published under their notification No. 228, dated the 19th September 1907, in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, and in Appendix A, Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on such portions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory, in Railway Board's resolution No. 383 R. T., dated the 10th June 1907, read in the preamble above.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments in the said General Rules cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 3014.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of 1907-1908 as compared with the corresponding period of 1906-1907.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget 1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget. 1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	31,27,62,000	31,95,62,000	11,83,52,000	12,02,76,000	19,24,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	8,49,07,000	7,27,66,000	5,65,36,000	5,37,09,000	...	28,27,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	6,53,70,000	4,93,50,000	4,30,64,000	3,31,42,000	...	99,22,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,85,75,000	6,25,14,000	3,93,47,000	4,11,21,000	17,74,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	8,83,31,000	9,31,16,000	5,59,45,000	6,03,30,000	43,85,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	6,52,70,000	6,89,33,000	4,12,92,000	4,70,17,000	57,25,000	...
2,300	800	1,400	700	...	700	Other Heads	9,52,93,000	9,96,42,000	5,12,77,000	5,08,39,000	...	4,38,000
2,300	800	1,400	700	...	700	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	77,05,08,000	76,53,83,000	40,58,13,000	40,64,34,000	6,21,000	...
248,400	109,400	157,300	118,300	...	39,000	Interest	97,54,000	1,27,91,000	55,53,000	68,55,000	13,02,000	...
8,600	8,000	7,200	8,900	1,700	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,58,33,000	4,53,74,000	3,02,89,000	3,18,76,000	15,87,000	...
1,700	1,500	700	500	...	200	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,13,78,000	2,22,06,000	1,26,88,000	1,32,67,000	5,79,000	...
87,500	75,200	75,100	54,200	...	20,900	Miscellaneous	90,84,000	1,08,64,000	55,32,000	51,01,000	...	4,31,000
30,500	34,700	30,400	38,800	8,400	...	Railways	39,45,28,000	40,83,97,000	25,00,13,000	26,94,81,000	1,94,68,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,70,08,000	3,59,03,000	2,23,78,000	1,88,29,000	...	35,49,000
10,200	...	7,000	1,600	...	5,400	Other Public Works	80,88,000	82,29,000	51,48,000	53,93,000	2,45,000	...
472,300	390,100	202,600	261,400	58,800	...	Receipts by Military Department	1,08,40,000	1,01,05,000	64,40,000	60,76,000	...	3,64,000
861,500	619,700	481,700	484,400	2,700	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,30,70,21,000	1,31,97,52,000	74,38,54,000	76,33,12,000	1,94,58,000	..
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	..	3,94,23,000	...	3,43,000	3,43,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,250,100	3,000,000	1,670,600	3,000,000	1,329,400	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	4,37,40,000	2,87,23,000	4,49,51,000	2,49,50,000	...	2,00,01,000
...	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	50,74,000	1,02,72,000	56,70,000	45,60,000	...	11,10,000
806,500	...	851,700	100,700	...	751,000	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,84,000	9,58,000	...	1,81,36,000	1,81,36,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	55,14,000	66,72,000	27,34,000	66,82,000	39,48,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	91,40,000	1,06,54,000	41,04,000	68,84,000	27,80,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	26,000	25,000	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	127,800	...	...	...	..	Remittances (net)	22,63,83,000	...	9,40,85,000	3,30,92,000	...	6,09,93,000
32,907,200	18,100,000	16,355,400	11,943,200	...	4,412,200	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,963,800	21,227,800	18,877,700	16,043,900	...	2,833,800	TOTAL	29,06,61,000	5,73,04,000	15,15,45,000	9,43,04,000	...	5,72,41,000
35,825,300	21,847,500	19,359,400	16,528,300	...	2,831,100	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,59,76,82,000	1,41,64,79,000	89,53,99,000	85,79,59,000	...	3,74,40,000
8,436,500	4,313,800	8,436,500	5,606,800	...	2,829,700	Opening Balance	17,67,22,000	16,67,80,000	17,67,21,000	15,49,22,000	...	2,17,99,000
44,261,800	26,161,300	27,795,900	22,135,100	...	5,660,800	GRAND TOTAL	1,77,44,04,000	1,58,32,59,000	1,07,21,20,000	1,01,28,81,000	...	5,92,39,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
113,500	110,800	74,400	74,400	..	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,20,78,000	13,63,64,000	8,99,67,000	8,76,07,000	...	23,60,000
3,069,700	3,020,900	2,399,200	1,682,0	...	717,200	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,39,91,000	5,03,15,000	2,89,82,000	2,96,28,000	6,46,000	...
414,800	350,400	278,200	241,500	...	36,700	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,59,81,000	3,85,54,000	2,29,96,000	2,44,17,000	14,21,000	...
715,900	684,200	453,800	234,200	..	219,600	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	20,06,83,000	21,14,07,000	12,30,99,000	12,95,02,000	64,03,000	...
2,419,300	2,504,400	1,695,200	1,806,100	110,900	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,17,19,000	3,01,37,000	2,08,35,000	2,13,15,000	4,80,000	..
6,100	10,000	4,800	5,100	300	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	92,83,000	1,48,50,000	65,81,000	38,26,000	..	27,55,000
6,772,600	6,860,600	4,426,500	5,156,600	730,100	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	20,31,61,000	21,09,23,000	12,95,47,000	14,26,32,000	1,30,85,000	..
...	...	...	54 300	54,300	...	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,73,33,000	2,90,13,000	1,57,28,000	1,60,32,000	3,04,000	...
127,900	84,200	90,200	49,000	...	41,200	Other Public Works	9,55,11,000	10,56,82,000	4,73,72,000	5,20,47,000	46,75,000	...
5,520,400	4,757 400	3,720,200	3,411,400	...	308,800	Army Services	21,10,18,000	21,89,03,000	13,62,28,000	13,43,58,000	...	18,70,000
44,300	20,000	31,300	15,000	...	16,300	Special Defence Works	14,15,000	18,85,000	7,31,000	10,86,000	3,55,000	...
19,204,500	18,402,900	13,173,800	12,729,600	...	444,200	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	99,21,73,000	1,04,80,33,000	62,20,66,000	64,24,50,000	2,03,84,000	...
...	...	..		...	.	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	..	—66,49,000	...	...	...	...
19,204,500	18,402,900	13,173,800	12,729,600	...	444,200	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	99,31,73,000	1,04,13,84,000	62,20,66,000	64,24,50,000	2,03,84,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,631,100	3,656,600	1,603,400	1,336,100	...	267,300	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	9,17,86,000	6,58,77,000	5,67,54,000	3,31,46,000	...	2,36 08,000
...	...	...	...	...	..	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,566,[illegible]00	613,400	751,200	1,688,500	937,300	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	82,36,000	...	35,79,000		...	35,79,000
4,197 300	4,270,000	2,354,600	3,024,600	670,000	..	TOTAL	10,00,22,000	6,58,77,000	6,03,33,000	3,31,46,000	...	2,71,87,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...		...	...
...	51,300	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	1,45,83,000	...	...	1,45,83,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	49,35,000	57,47,000	13,11,000	8,76,000	...	4,35,000
...	...	. .	..	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,76,03,000	1,27,82,000	1,37,85,000	2,06,54,000	68,69,000	...
...	...	..	...	...	..	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,252,900	.	6,762,200	3,215,000	...	3,547,200	Remittances (net)	...	4,37,000	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	50,72,91,000	27,15,59,000	24,21,28,000	17,15,89,000	...	7,05,39,000
...	..	..	...	...	..	Do. do. do. exchange	—25,48,000	—59,000	—5,33,000	—7,67,000	...	2,34,000
15,252,900	51,300	6,762,200	3,215,000	...	3,547,200	TOTAL	52,72,36,000	29,04,65,000	27,12,74,000	19,23 52,000	...	7,89,22,000
30,655,200	22,724,200	22,290,600	18,969,200	...	3,321,400	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,61,94,81,000	1,39,77,27,000	95,36,73,000	86,79,48,000	...	8,57,25,000
5,606,600	3,437,100	5,505,300	3,165,900	...	2,339,400	Closing Balance	15,49,23,000	18,55,32,000	11,84,47,000	14,49,33,000	2,64,86,000	...
44,261,800	26,161,300	27,795,900	22,135,100	...	5,660,800	GRAND TOTAL	1,77,44,04,000	1,58,32,59,000	1,07,21,20,000	1,01,28,81,000	...	5,92,39,000

The 23rd January 1908.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 438 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th January 1908:—

No. 29 of 1908.—James Mazlin, practical miner, of Herberton, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements relating to pick heads usable with removable points, and the like.*

No. 30 of 1908.—Everard Steele, engineer, of No. 80 Grossbeerenstrasse, Berlin, Germany. *An improved process for rendering explosives practically non-hygroscopic.*

No. 31 of 1908.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for drying tea, coffee, grain or other substances.*

No. 32 of 1908.—Frederick William Gauntlett, lithographer, of 2 Tower Royal, Cannon street, London, England, and the Sherardizing Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of 4 Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements relating to the deposition of metals upon and their combination with metals or metallic articles.*

No. 33 of 1908.—Edwin Heinrich Christensen, managing proprietor, Talking Machine Company of India, 51 Bentick street, Calcutta, India. *Improvements in sound-boxes for gramophones and the like talking machines.*

No. 34 of 1908.—William Stuart Irwin, indigo planter, of Motihari, District Champaran, Bengal, British India. *A new or improved auxiliary foresight for small arms.*

No. 35 of 1908.—Chevur Krishnachar Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur, Acting Government Botanist, Madras, Chepauk. *Animal gravity power for general work.*

No. 36 of 1908.—Dayashanker Motiram Jani, merchant, residing at Bhownagar. *Improvements in typewriter.*

No. 37 of 1908.—Frank Shuman, mechanical engineer, of 3400 Disston street, Tacony, in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in utilizing solar heat and in apparatus to be used therefor.*

No. 38 of 1908.—George Holland, of 13 Oakwood lane, Barnton, Northwich, England. *Improvements in propellers.*

No. 39 of 1908.—Regina Maschinenfabrik, m. b. H., of 188 Rolshoverstrasse, Kalk-Humboldtkolonie, in the empire of Germany. *An improved ticket printing and registering apparatus.*

No. 40 of 1908.—George Marie Capell, clerk in Holy Orders, of Passenham Rectory, in the county of Northampton, England. *Improvements in centrifugal fans and pump wheels.*

No. 41 of 1908.—Adolf Muller, works manager, of 3 Bismarckstrasse, Wetzlar on the Lahn, Germany. *Process of obtaining cement from highly basic blast furnace slag.*

No. 42 of 1908.—Percy Henry Shailer, engineer, of The Carlton, City Road, Auckland, New Zealand, and Walter Sully, gentleman, of Teddington Hall, Teddington, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in automatic couplings.*

No. 439 P.—THE undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that

Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 2-D. of 1908.—De Dion Bouton (1907), Limited, manufacturers, of 10 Great Marlborough street, London, W., England. *A shape of carburettor for a petrol engine.*

No. 3.-D. of 1908.—De Dion Bouton (1907), Limited, manufacturers, of 10 Great Marlborough street, London, W., England. *A shape of the mixing chamber and conduits for a petrol engine.*

No. 4-D. of 1908.—S. Kristna Asari, contractor, P. W. D., residing at Gopalasami Sunnadhi street, and P. Sami Asari, goldsmith, residing at Pichivana street, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District. *A coin like gold piece.*

No. 5-D. of 1908.—S. Kristna Asari, contractor, P. W. D., residing at Gopalasami Sunnadhi street, and P. Sami Asari, goldsmith, residing at Pichivana street, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District. *A coin like gold piece.*

No. 6-D. of 1908.—S. Kristna Asari, contractor, P. W. D., residing at Gopalasami Sunnadhi street, and P. Sami Asari, goldsmith, residing at Pichivana street, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District. *A coin like gold piece.*

No. 440 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 163 of 1907.—John James Bryers, hotel proprietor, of Rawene Hokianga, Auckland, New Zealand. *An improved automatic fire escape.* (Specification filed 22 August 1907.)

No. 254 of 1907.—Edward Brice Killen, engineer, formerly of 2 Kensington Villas, Bangor, Ireland, but now of 52 Queen Victoria street, London, England. *Improved method and means for securely binding and locking in proper position the ends of steel rails of the permanent-way of railways and tramways.* (Specification filed 16 December 1907.)

No. 256 of 1907.—Charles Walker, Inspector of Steam Boiler, The Town Customs House, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in the feed water softeners of steam boilers.* (Specification filed 2 January 1908.)

No. 508 of 1907.—Mahomad Hyat and Brothers, cultivators, of Gujranwala, Punjab, India. *Ball bearings for persian wheels and the like.* (Specification filed 4 January 1908.)

No. 535 of 1907.—Frederick John Cox, engineer, of 43 and 45 Fortess road, Kentish Town, London, N. W., England. *Improvements in and relating to carburetting apparatus.* (Specification filed 9 January 1908.)

No. 564 of 1907.—Frank Percy Rudder, engineer, of 10 Madeley street, Derby, in the county of Derby, England. *Improvements in furnaces for refuse destructors and the like.* (Specification filed 9 January 1908.)

No. 441 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 56 of 1898.—John James Marsland. *An improved latrine seat for the use of natives of India, to be called "The Aryan Latrine seat."* (From 13 January 1908 to 13 January 1909.)

No. 387 of 1899.—Fatehmahomed Imamsaheb. *Improvements in fibre extracting machines.* (From 26 February 1908 to 26 February 1909.)

No. 95 of 1900.—Gavin Sibbald Jones. *A urinal adapted for the use of natives of both sexes.* (From 30 January 1909 to 30 January 1910.)

No. 224 of 1900.—N. Futehally & Company. *A machine for a speedy decortication of aloe fibre and other fibrous plants.* (From 22 January 1908 to 22 January 1909.)

No. 93 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *An improved type justifying machine.* (From 15 January 1908 to 15 January 1909.)

No. 201 of 1901.—Louis Engelhorn. *Process and apparatus for manufacture of ice.* (From 16 December 1907 to 16 December 1908.)

No. 294 of 1901.—John Roger and Montague Kelway Bamber. *Improvements in producing a pure soluble extract of tea.* (From 15 February 1908 to 15 February 1909.)

No. 203 of 1903.—Thomas Mathieson Thom. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial marble, dolomite and other stones.* (From 22 December 1907 to 22 December 1908.)

No. 498 of 1903.—Friedrich Turck. *Stamped out oval, six or more sided choonam box with sides formed in one piece with a rim for holding the cover.* (From 12 February 1908 to 12 February 1909.)

No. 442 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 123 of 1903.—International Belanger Spinning Ring Company. *Improvements in ring spinning or twisting machines.* (Specification filed 12 October 1903.)

No. 158 of 1903.—Atmospheric Products Company. *Improvements in process and apparatus for subjecting gases to high tension electrical discharges.* (Specification filed 14 October 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 4 of 1901.—Carl Johan Kielberg. *An improved method of and apparatus for the manufacture of hollow bodies of cement or similar material.* (Specification filed 16 October 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 88 of 1898.—Emanuel Winter. *Improvements in slate pencils and in the manufacture thereof.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No. 93 of 1898.—James Wilson. *Improvements in filters.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No. 292 of 1898.—George Archibald Lowry. *Presses for cotton, wool, hair and the like.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for each of the above inventions.

No. 322 of 1897.—Stephen Pearce Quick. *Improvements in apparatus or machines for shaping or forging and sharpening rock drills and the like.* (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s.* 6*d.* To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen

papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1903).

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.
FOUND IN THE NÁSIK DISTRICT.			R a. p.
Coined about the year 120 A. D.			
B. Coins of Nahapan (In excellent preservation)	Silver	491	0 12 0
C. Do. do. (In fair preservation)	Do.	1,789	0 8 0
E. Do. drilled (In good preservation)	Do.	499	0 8 0
F. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Selected specimens)	Do.	130	1 0 0
G. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Ordinary specimens, in good preservation)	Do	7,319	0 8 0
H. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Ordinary specimens)	Do.	184	0 6 0
J. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Poor specimens)	Do.	939	0 4 0
FOUND IN THE RATNÁGIRI DISTRICT.			
L. Wire coins called "Larin"	Silver	20	0 12 0

N.B.—Applicants when writing for the above coins are requested to quote the letter showing the description of coin required, thus: 3 of F, 2 of H, etc. Only 2 of L will be available to each applicant.

W. G. R. CORDUE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 20th August 1907.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	7 8 0	8 0 0
8 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
4 " "	1 14 0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	9 0 0	9 8 0
8 " "	4 8 0	4 14 0
4 " "	2 4 0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows .—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R a. p.	Post free R a. p.
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 c
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE.

No. 63.—The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 3rd February 1908, at Quetta, for the supply of fresh meat, from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909 for the British Troops in the Quetta Division, *i e.* :—

	Quetta. lbs.	Karachi lbs.	Hyderabad. lbs
Beef	1,000,000	480,000	235,000
Mutton	300,000	162,000	80,c00

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedule of conditions on payment of Rupee one per set can be obtained, on application, from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta, or the Station Supply Officer, Karachi.

W. B DUNLOP, Captain,
for Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

DIVISIONAL CONTRACT OFFICE,
Quetta, 14th December 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 64.

Sealed tenders for Contract will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon, on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of tenders and schedule and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the—

(1) Divisional Contract Officer . . . Quetta,
(2) Station Supply Officer . . . . Karachi,
(3) Warrant Officer . . . . . Supply Depôt, Hyderabad,

up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders, Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officers. A fee of rupee one will be charged for each set of tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Maximum requirements.	Where required.	Period. From	Period. To	Earnest money.	Date of opening tenders.
					R	
Beef . . . . . lbs.	12,00,000	Quetta.	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	2,900	6th February 1908.
Mutton . . . . . „	4,00,000					
Beef . . . . . „	4,80,000	Karachi.			1,300	
Mutton . . . . . „	1,62,000					
Beef . . . . . „	2,35,000	Hyderabad, Sind.			600	
Mutton . . . . . „	80,000					
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter	As provided for in the Schedules.	Quetta.			25	
		Karachi.			25	
		Hyderabad.			25	
Oil of sorts		Quetta.			40	
Miscellaneous articles for repairs, etc., of equipment of different arms of service.		Quetta.			30	
Shoes and nails for mules, bullocks and ponies.		Quetta.			30	
		Karachi.			25	
Cooking utensils . . .		Quetta.			25	
		Karachi.			25	
Fowls . . . Scores	200	Quetta.			200	
Chickens . . . . „	500					
Eggs . . . . . „	3,800					
Materials for repair of gear of carts, etc.	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta.			300	
Charcoal . . . lbs.	50,000	Quetta.			25	
Bullock and mule gear . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta.			150	
		Karachi.			180	
Salt for men and animals .	„	Quetta.			160	

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 65.

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the—

(1) Divisional Contract Officer . . . . . Quetta,
(2) Station Supply Officer . . . . . Karachi,
(3) Warrant Officer . . . . . . Supply Depôt, Hyderabad,

up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders, Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officers. A fee of rupee one will be charged for each set of tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Stations where required.	Maximum requirements.	Earnest money.	Period.		Date of opening tenders.
				From	To	
		lbs.	R			
Potatoes	Karachi . .	4,88,000	500	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	18th February 1908.
	Hyderabad .	3,00,000	300			
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	500			
		lbs.				
Linseed	Karachi . .	9,000	25			
	Hyderabad .	15,000	40			
Provisions for Native Troops .	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	300			
Oil of sorts	Karachi . .		35			
	Hyderabad .		25			
Materials for repairs of gear of carts, etc.	Karachi . .		170			
Charcoal	Karachi . .	23,500	25			
	Hyderabad .	9,500	25			
Miscellaneous articles for repairs, etc., of equipment of different arms of service.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	30			
	Hyderabad .		25			

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

NOTICE.

The services of a temporary Persian servant for learning colloquial may often be obtained, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Officers, both Civil and Military, taking leave and working in Calcutta for Examinations in Persian, can be made members of the Persian Club, at No. 4, Medical College Street.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CALCUTTA;
31st December 1907.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1908.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 31st December 1907.	80,76 500	1,50,89,800	9,24 68 700	2,15 73 500	1,10,19,503	43,87,900	4,51 39 400	6,933	3,000		3,500	40,800	2,50	58 733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,33,09,133
Add—																		
Amount of Transferred to in London . . .																		..
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 6th January 1908 .		7,000	0 000	10,000	..		2,000											23,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 11th January 1908 .	..	.		100	..	..	3,100								..			5,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1908 . . .		900	30 400	1 000		3,000	35 300										..	35,300
	80,76,500	1,50 97,700	9,25 5 100	2 15 7 003	1,16 15 500	43 90 90	4,52 00 830	6,9 3	3,00		3,500	4 ,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,50	15,33,70,533
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	.	8,200	3 45 000	08 000	29,000		4 30 20.			..	..			.				4,50,200
Balance on 15th January 1908 .	80,76,500	1,50,89,500	9 21 60 100	2 15 19,000	1 15,90 500	43,90,900	14,47 20, 00	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,29,20,333

NOTE.—From 9th June 1907 to 13th Nov 1907 enfaced from India 11 603 lakhs, re transferred from London 11,480 lakhs.
" 16th Nov. 1907 " 30th " " ditto 16 " ditto 5 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " ditto ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ditto 9 "
" 1st Jan. 1908 " 15th Jan. 1908 ditto 1 lakh ditto 5 "

11 620 lakhs. 11,504 lakhs.
11 504 "

Balance against India . 1 6 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th January 1908.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st January 1908.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	2,05,55,789	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	36,95,058	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,89,10,733	2	9
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 78,17,463 a. 6 p. 6; Public Deposits at Branches 77,60,470 10 9	1,55,77,934	1	3	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,69,95,331	14	3
				Bills discounted and purchased	4,53,54,898	10	3
				Balances with other Banks	9,98,066	0	5
				Bullion	......		
				Dead Stock	16,05,408	13	4
				Stamps	18,459	9	0
				Sundries	5,38,880	5	4
					16,86,72,625	8	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	15,33,01,643	12	4	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * R 1,75,89,302 a. 6 p. 4; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches † 2,07,34,415 12 2	3,83,23,718	2	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,45,778	1	9				
Sundries	12,20,987	11	4				
RUPEES	20,69,96,343	10	8	RUPEES	20,69,96,343	10	8

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R2,58,885 0 0
† Do. do. do. R4,31,685 0 0

R6,90,570 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 23rd January 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 22·37.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1908.

No. 2.—Mr. W. F. Harnett, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 5 months and 27 days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 29th January 1908 or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 18th January 1908.

No. 3.—Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed on the 6th January 1908 the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani prescribed in paragraph 176, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code.

E. A. S. BELL,
Offg. Manager.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of Death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Huddeston Howill, late a Tea planter in the district of Sibsagar.	Behubor Tea Estate .	5th November 1907 .	Judge of Assam Valley Districts, on 23rd December 1907.	The deceased appears to have left no Will.
Mr. James Patrick Dune.	Shaila Villa, Darjeeling.	5th October 1907 .	District Judge, Purnea, on 16th December 1907.	The deceased has left a Will.
Mr. John F. L. Stevenson.	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	4th November 1907 .	District Judge, Purnea, on 18th December 1907.	Not known whether the deceased has left a Will.
Mr. G. R. Muirhead, late an employee in the Assam-Bengal Railway.	......	6th April 1907 . .	District Judge, Chittagong, on 20th December 1907.	No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. May V. Marphy .	Indore . . .	11th October 1907 .	District Judge, Agra, on 20th December 1907.	The husband of the deceased has applied for Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mr. Richard John Ferdinand Mendieta.	Raindhara House, Almora.	31st October 1907 .	Commissioner and District Judge, on 17th December 1907.	No Will left and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mr. Williams James Mitchell.	Vicotoria School, Kurseong.	17th November 1907 .	District Judge, Purnea, on 13th December 1907.	No information whether the deceased has left a Will.
Major W. B. Turnbull, I.M.S. (Civil Surgeon in the district of Mainpuri, U. P.).	......	15th November 1907 .	District Judge, Mainpuri, on 12/13th December 1907.	The deceased has left a Will.
Mr. Charles Gilbert Bishop, late a Tea planter.	Borhola Tea Estate in the subdivision of Jorhat, district Sibsagar.	23rd October 1907 .	Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 29th November 1907.	The deceased does not appear to have left any Will.
Mr. John Farquharson, late a Tea planter.	Lung Sung, Nowgong	30th October 1907 .	Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 29th November 1907.	The deceased does not appear to have left any Will.
Mr. Thomas Mortimer, Shop Assistant Carriage Examiner, North-Western Railway.	Military Plague Hospital, Rawalpindi.	7th December 1907 .	District Judge, Rawalpindi, on 24th December 1907.	Not known whether the deceased has left a Will.
(1) Mr. J. H. Bernard, Officiating Commissioner of the Division. (2) Mrs. J. H. Bernard, wife of the above. (3) Miss Alice White, sister of Mrs. J. H. Bernard.	Died in the jurisdiction of Hooghly District Judge.		District Judge, Hooghly, on 5th December 1907.	Deceased persons No. 1 and 2 appear to have left Wills in England. No. 3 does not appear to have left any Will.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 3rd January 1908.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP PUBLICATION OFFICE.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF MAPS.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 12, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, S.E.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the office, 13, Wood Street.
ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
ASSAM.—Baboo J. N. Barua, for maps of Assam only.
BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld.
LAHORE.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing and Sons, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zinco-graphic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton & Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas 6 per copy :—

1. Assam (1889).
2. Atlas of India (1904).
3. Bengal (1904).
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and the Nizam's Dominions (1889).
5. Bombay Presidency (1889).
6. Burma (1893).
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies (1889).
8. Central Provinces (1889).
9. India and Adjacent Countries (1904).
10. Madras Presidency (1901).
11. Punjab (1885).
12. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1907).

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid*. Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service except on cash payment*.

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other maps which are available.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	PRICE. Un-coloured.	PRICE. Coloured.	REMARKS.
					R a.	R a.	
GENERAL MAPS.							
India (without hills) showing Railways with Stations.	1904	1"=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	
India, Telegraph map of — .	1905	1"=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	
India, District map of — .	1905	1"=64 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	
India, Railway system of — .	1907	1"=80 M.	1	40×27	1 8	2 0	Corrected up to 31st March 1907.
India (without hills) . .	1903	1"=128 M.	1	32×27	1 12	2 0	Engraved.
India (without hills) . .	1906	1"=192 M.	1	18×14	0 8	0 12	Engraved.
India (without hills) . .	1904	1"=256 M.	1	18×13	0 6	0 8	Engraved.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam (without hills).	1906	1"=32 M.	1	40×27	1 8	1 12	
Bengal (with hills) . .	1891-1903	1"= 8 M.	16	30×22	16 0	20 0	
Bengal (without hills) . .	1907	1"=16 M.	2	44×30	4 0	5 0	
Bengal (without hills) . .	1906	1"=32 M.	1	26×34	1 8	2 0	
Berar (with hills) . . .	1906	1"= 8 M.	1	40×27	2 0	2 8	Engraved.
Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind).	1904	1"=32 M.	1	27×40	1 8	1 12	
Burma, Upper (skeleton) .	1903	1"=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	4th edition.
Cutch	1906	1"= 8 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 4	
Central Provinces . . .	1907	1"=32 M.	1	26×22	1 8	2 0	
Central Provinces and Berar .	1906	1"=80 M.	1	15×10	0 6	0 8	
Tenasserim (with hills) . .	1868	1"= 8 M.	4	34×27	4 0	5 0	
Jammoo Territory (with hills) .	1870	1"= 2 M.	6	40×27	6 0	8 0	
Madras Presidency . .	1905	1"=32 M.	1	33×43	1 8	2 0	
North-West Frontier Province .	1903	1"=16 M.	1	24×32	1 8	2 0	
Punjab (with hills) . .	1905	1"=80 M.	1	11×11	0 8	0 10	
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.	1905	1"=16 M.	4	40×27	4 0	5 0	
Sind (without hills) . .	1900	1"=16 M.	1	40×27	1 8	1 12	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1905	1"=16 M.	2	25×40	2 0	2 8	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
Kangra	1903	1"= 2 M.	4	36×34	4 8	5 4	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Afghanistan	1901	1"=16 M.	4	38×28	4 0	5 0	
Baluchistan	1894	1"=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Bhutan	1907	1"= 8 M.	1	28×21	1 0	1 4	
Chih-li Province, China . .	1903	1"= 8 M.	1	44×31	1 8	1 12	
Kashmir	1857	1"= 2 M.	4	40×27	2 0	2 8	
Persia	1898	1"=16 M.	6	40×27	6 0	7 8	
Sikkim	1900	1"= 4 M.	1	28×21	1 0	1 4	
Western Tibet; portion of — .	1904	1"=12 M.	1	38×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-Nan	1905	1,000,000	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.		Remarks.
			Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.			R a.	R a.	
Scale 1/1,000,000.					
Sheet No. 70 (Provisional Issue)	1906	20" x 22"	0 12	0 14	Tibet and Eastern Turkestan.
" " 71 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
" " 78 (Provisional Issue)	1903	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
" " 79 (Provisional Issue)	1907	ditto	0 12	0 14	Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam
" " 83 (Provisional Issue)	1903	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma.
" " 84 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	
" " 85 (Provisional Issue)	1906	ditto	1 0	1 4	Part of Burma.
" " 86 (Engraved) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Part of Burma and the Andaman Islands.
" " 87 (Engraved) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
" " 91 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Tibet and China.
" " 92 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Burma and China.
" " 93 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma, China and Siam.
" " 94 (Provisional Issue)	1907	ditto	1 0	1 4	Burma and Siam.
" " 95 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma and Siam.
" " 96 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Parts of Burma and Siam.
" " 100 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Tibet and China.
" " 101 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of China.
" " 102 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma, Siam, Tongking and China.

J. M. BURN, MAJOR, R.E.,
for Superintendent, Map Publication Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 2nd January 1908.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 16th January 1908.

No. 2.—Major W. J. McElhinny, R.E., Deputy Manager, Class 1, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted combined leave for two years, *viz.*, privilege leave for 1 month and nineteen days and furlough for the remaining period under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 1st April 1908 (afternoon).

W. A. JOHNS,
Offg. Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th January 1908.

No. 2.—The special leave portion of the combined leave granted to Lieutenant R. N. Burn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, in Manager's Notification No. 31, dated 16th August 1907, has been commuted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India into furlough on Medical Certificate and extended by six months.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1907, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1907-08.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1907-08.			Receipts in November 1907.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th November 1907.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	20,41,000	42,000	20,83,000	13,300	11,47,691	48,463	11,96,154
II.—Opium	11,000	...	11,000	2,057	11,178	...	11,178
IV.—Stamps	4,30,000	...	4,30,000	29,821	2,92,885	...	2,92,885
V.—Excise	2,25,000	...	2,25,000	26,475	1,76,505	...	1,76,505
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,97,000	2,00,000	718	2,229	1,13,337	1,15,566
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,35,000	...	1,35,000	14,581	94,412	...	94,412
IX.—Forest	1,87,000	...	1,87,000	3,917	90,881	...	90,881
X.—Registration	28,000	...	28,000	1,946	20,411	...	20,441
XI.—Tributes from Native States	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
XII.—Interest	11,000	...	11,000	16	5,913	...	5,913
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	95,000	...	95,000	5,619	59,095	...	59,095
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	19,000	...	19,000	1,075	12,300	...	12,306
XVII.—Police	72,000	1,000	73,000	7,395	49,348	671	50,019
XIX.—Education	1,000	7,000	8,000	220	344	3,567	3,911
XX.—Medical	3,000	3,000	6,000	148	1,028	66	1,094
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	5,000	5,000	294	206	2,973	3,179
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	13,000	...	13,000	940	14,835	...	14,835
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	12,000	..	12,000	127	4,897	...	4,897
XXV.—Miscellaneous	96,000	26,000	1,22,000	10,563	47,743	12,277	60,020
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	50,000	..	50,000	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	14,000	14,000	5	...	4,685	4,685
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,22,000	10,000	1,32,000	13,338	80,374	10,235	90,609
Total Revenue and Receipts	35,54,000	3,05,000	38,59,000	1,32,555	21,12,311	1,90,274	23,08,585
Add—Debt Accounts	.	...	..	43,41,252	...	...	3,16,38,754
Total	...	...	...	44,73,807	...	...	3,39,47,339
Opening Cash Balance	...	..	...	(a) 11,38,458	.	...	(b) 10,83,942
GRAND TOTAL	..	...	...	56,12,265	...	...	3,50,31,281

(a) On 1st November 1907 (b) From 1st April 1907.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 20th January 1908.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1907, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1907-08.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1907-08.			Disbursements in November 1907.	Disbursements from 1st April to 30th November 1907.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	16,000	...	16,000	1,644	13,592	82	13,674
2.—Assignments and Compensations	21,000	...	21,000	239	10,316	...	10,316
3.—Land Revenue	6,20,000	...	6,20,000	36,796	4,04,115	...	4,04,115
6.—Stamps	22,000	...	22,000	636	7,970	...	7,970
7.—Excise	8,000	...	8,000	515	5,028	...	5,028
8.—Provincial Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	60	558	...	558
11.—Forest	1,12,000	...	1,12,000	7,466	43,689	...	43,689
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	729	6,001	...	6,001
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,68,000	20,000	2,88,000	23,237	1,69,612	12,510	1,82,122
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,20,000	...	5,20,000	42,514	3,32,543	...	3,32,543
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,18,000	...	1,18,000	9,150	80,129	...	80,129
20.—Police	14,28,000	1,000	14,29,000	1,03,644	8,71,148	457	8,71,605
22.—Education	72,000	84,000	1,56,000	7,892	36,079	46,539	82,618
23.—Ecclesiastical	37,000	...	37,000	2,157	24,633	...	24,633
24.—Medical	97,000	47,000	1,44,000	13,824	82,101	24,589	1,06,690
25.—Political	27,09,000	...	27,09,000	2,53,984	17,16,340	...	17,16,340
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	74,000	26,000	1,00,000	3,580	15,712	14,202	29,914
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	2,089	33,137	...	33,137
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,22,000	4,000	1,26,000	8,299	82,318	3,706	86,024
30.—Stationery and Printing	75,000	2,000	77,000	3,573	31,009	1,309	32,318
32.—Miscellaneous	15,000	18,000	33,000	2,656	14,999	8,940	23,939
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	29,000	6,000	35,000	1,443	6,542	3,392	9,934
45.—Civil Works	44,000	86,000	1,30,000	5,550	81,804	49,664	1,31,468
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	64,76,000	2,94,000	67,70,000	5,31,677	40,69,375	1,65,390	42,34,765
Add—Debt Accounts	..	...	...	38,90,325	...	...	2,96,06,253
TOTAL	...	...	...	44,22,002	...	...	3,38,41,018
Balance on 30th November 1907	...	...	...	11,90,263	...	...	11,90,263
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	56,12,265	...	...	3,50,31,281

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 20th January 1908.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December 1907, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, under Articles 164 to 167, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1900-01.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	TOTAL.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1	Gopal Chander Mukerji, Cashier, Presidency District, M. W. S.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
2	Abhoy Churn Ghose, Cashier, Presidency District, M. W. S.	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
3	Endowment of Monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery, M. W. S.	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	
4	Endowment of Monuments in Calcutta Cemetery, M. W. S.	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	2,800	
5	Endowment of Monuments in Dum Dum Cemetery, M. W. S.	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	
6	Endowment of Monuments in Dinapore Cemetery, M. W. S.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
7	Nogendro Nath Bose, Cashier, Ishapore Factory District	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
8	Naresh Chander Sarkar, Store-keeper, Ishapore Factory District	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	
9	Jhandoo Mall, Cashier, Sirhind District, M. W.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
10	Din Dyal, Cashier, Rawalpindi District, M. W.	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	
11	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Lucknow District, M. W.	...	100	...	...	...	...	100	
12	Chedi Lall, Cashier, Lucknow District, M. W.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
13	Messrs. Tahel Mal & Co., Contractors, Garhwal District, M. W.	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
14	Beni Pershad, Cashier, Jubbulpore District, M. W.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
15	Endowment on Monuments in Saugor Cemetery, Jubbulpore District, M. W.	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	
16	Kedar Nath, Cashier, Allahabad District, M. W.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
17	Hurjevun Lall, Cashier, Meerut District, M. W.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
18	Haroon Brothers, Contractors, Jubbulpore Reorganization District, M. W.	4,000	...	...	6,000	...	...	10,000	
19	Mr. Nusserwamji Rustamji, Contractor, Mhow District, M. W.	1,000	600	500	...	...	...	2,100	Notes being returned.
20	Bijramji Jamsetji Tagus, Cashier, Mhow District, M. W.	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services
21	Krishna Rao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier, Bombay District, M. W.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
22	Mr. Isaac Joseph Isaac, Store-keeper, Bombay District, M. W.	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	
23	Messrs. Lowther & Co., Contractors, Bombay District, M. W.	...	29,000	54,800	6,100	...	...	89,900	
24	Bahadur Singh, Cashier, Bareilly District, M. W.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
25	Chote Lall, Cashier, Bareilly District, M. W.	...	900	...	...	...	...	900	
26	Endowments on Monuments in Rosa Cemetery, Bareilly District, M. W.	...	...	200	...	...	...	200	
27	T. Vankannah, Store-keeper, Secunderabad District, M. W.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
28	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District, M. W.	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
29	Mr. Balkrishna Shenkar, Ahmednagar District, M. W.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
30	Mr. Gangaram Vethola Hendre, Store-keeper, Poona District, M. W.	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	
31	Bhagirath Sankar, Cashier, Poona District, M. W.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
	TOTAL	9,000	47,400	56,000	14,100	...	2,500	1,29,000	

Security deposited under Civil Account Code, Volume I, Article 167, for safe custody.

1	Mr. Anand Jetha, Contractor, Bombay District, M. W. S.	500	...	...	...	100	...	600
2	Mr. Jivaji Sorabji & Co., Contractors, Bombay District, M. W. S.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
3	Rocha Ram & Sons, Contractors, Abbottabad District, M. W. S.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
4	Mr. Cowasji Dunjeeshaw, Contractor, Poona District, M. W. S.	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
5	Mhoppa Sawlaram, Parashram Khoopchand, Contractors, Kirkee Arsenal	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,500	2,500
6	G. D. Khisti, Contractors, Ahmednagar District, M. W. S.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
7	Messrs. D. D. Padamji, Contractor, Ahmednagar District, M. W. S.	2,000	...	...	13,000	25,000	...	40,000
	TOTAL	6,000	...	...	15,000	25,100	2,500	48,600

W. F. BARROW,
Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3546, dated 21st November 1903).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS.
			R. a. p.		
	FOUND IN SAUGOR DISTRICT.				
404	Coins of Aurangzeb . .	Silver	1 4 0	15	
	FOUND IN CHHINDWARA DISTRICT.				
419	Silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Katak Mint.	Do.	1 0 0	40	
420	Silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Surat Mint.	Do.	1 0 0	4	
421	Silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, name of mint not clear.	Do.	1 0 0	115	
	FOUND IN BALAGHAT DISTRICT.				
422	Copper coins of uncertain types struck by the Kings of Malwa, names and dates uncertain.	Copper	0 1 0	274	
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.				
435	Silver coins of Muhammed Shah—Imperfect in mint or date.	Silver	1 0 0	25	
436	Silver coins of Aurangzeb —Imperfect in mint or date.	Do.	1 0 0	1	
441	Silver coins of uncertain Kings.	Do.	1 0 0	8	
	FOUND IN WUN DISTRICT.				
445	Coins struck at Hyderabad in A. H. 1068 by local ruler, name of King uncertain.	Copper	0 2 0	204	
	FOUND IN SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.				
448-4	Aurangzeb (doubtful mints and dates).	Silver	1 0 0	4	
448-13	Muhammad Shah (mint and dates doubtful).	Do.	1 0 0	3	
448-14	Ahmad Shah Bahadur (doubtful dates and mints).	Do.	1 0 0	14	
	FOUND IN HOWRAH DISTRICT.				
449-2	Shah Alam II, Murshidabad, Regnal year 12.	Do.	1 0 0	5	
449-3	Shah Alam II, Murshidabad, Regnal year 19.	Do.	1 0 0	4	

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN SARUN DISTRICT.				
450-9	Muhammad Shah, Azimabad Mint, Regnal year 30.	Silver	1 0 0	1	
450-12	Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Azimabad Mint, Regnal year 2 (Hijra year 1162).	Do.	1 4 0	15	
450-13	Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Azimabad Mint, Regnal year 2 (no Hijra year).	Do.	1 0 0	13	
	FOUND IN GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.				
452-1	Saifuddin Husan Qarlugh .	Copper	0 1 6	8	
452-2	Ditto ditto .	Do.	0 1 0	257	
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.				
453	Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Kotah Mint (dates uncertain).	Silver	1 0 0	44	
	FOUND IN GUJRANWALLA DISTRICT.				
457	Coins of Sammunta Deva of Kabul.	Do.	0 6 0	22	
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.				
458-2	Muhammad Shah (no dates) .	Copper	0 1 0	113	
458-3	Ditto (2nd size) .	Do.	0 1 0	42	
458-4	Ditto (3rd size) .	Do.	0 1 0	9	
458-7	Ahmed Shah (no dates) .	Do.	0 1 0	159	
458-8	Ditto II . . .	Do.	0 1 0	10	
	FOUND IN JUBBULPUR DISTRICT.				
460	Shah Jehan, Aurangzeb, Shah Alam I and Ahmad.	Silver	0 12 0	1	

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 23rd January 1908.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1908.

No. 110.—Mr. C. O. Jolly, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of Extraordinary leave for 14 days under Article 332 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th of December 1907 in continuation of the leave notified in this Department's Notification No. 99, dated the 14th of December 1907.

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

The 21st January 1908.

No. 111.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 18th January 1908:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.	1908.	
Pilot-vessel Sandheads (Wireless Telegraph office).	Bengal	13th January . .	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.	1907.	
Annadanagar . . .	Eastern Bengal State Railway . .	1st October . .	Opened.
Bodiakhali . . .	Ditto	1st " . .	"
		1902.	
Jhikargacha Ghat . .	Ditto	7th May . .	"

The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph offices are notified:—

On the North Western Railway.

"Lahore Cantonment East" instead of "Meean Meer East."

"Lahore Cantonment West" instead of "Meean Meer West."

R. O. LEES,

for Director, Traffic Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA—BURMA SURVEYS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 17th January 1908.

No. 1.—Babu Jagadamba Prasad, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, Survey of India, is allowed privilege leave for 41 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 10th February 1908 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

THOMAS SHAW,

for Superintendent in charge, Burma Surveys.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 18th January 1908.

No. 143-C.—Munshi Phul Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 16th December 1907.

During Munshi Phul Chand's absence on leave, the following officiating appointments are made with effect from the date of assuming charge:—

(*a*) Mir Saiyid Hussain, Deputy Magistrate of Beawar, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer.

(*b*) Munshi Har Bilas Sarda, Clerk of the Court of the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, to officiate as Deputy Magistrate of Beawar.

No. 144-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Mir Saiyid Hussain, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised within the Revenue District of Ajmer, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is further pleased to invest Mir Saiyid Hussain, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 145-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 185-A (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) and under the authority vested in him by section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all civil cases in which an appeal is allowed and in all criminal cases of the class referred to in section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure tried by Mir Saiyid Hussain, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only.

No. 146-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 185-A (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all civil cases in which an appeal is allowed and which are tried by Munshi Har Bilas Sarda, Magistrate in charge of the Beawar Sub-division, and Subordinate Judge, 1st class, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer with his own hand in the English language only.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th January 1908.

No. 2.—Under section 13 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased, in supersession of Notification No. 3710, dated the 28th July 1898, *to impose a duty of R5 per seer on ganja or any preparation or admixture thereof, imported into the said station on or after the 1st April 1908.*

No. 3.—With reference to his Notification No. 2, dated the 7th January 1908, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that the following condition be substituted for condition 2 in the ganja shop license (Form No. 5) prescribed by this office Notification No. 526, dated the 5th February 1903:—

"2. The licensee should purchase ganja or any preparation or admixture thereof only from the Government Warehouse within the Civil and Military Station at such rates as may be fixed from time to time, exclusive of the Government duty of R5 per seer of 80 tolas, unless specially permitted or directed to take over the stock of a retail vendor whose license has expired."

The 16th January 1908.

No. 5.—The licenses granted under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to the Revd. Adolf Jacgar of the Leipzig Evangelical Luthern Mission within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under the Notifications Nos. 1096 and 1097, dated the 4th March 1904 are hereby cancelled.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,

First Assistant Resident.

The 20th January 1908.

No. 6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891) and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747 I.B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(a) to grant a license to the Revd. Johannes Rudolf August Ferdinand Kabis of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheron Mission, to solemnise marriages within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Revd. Johannes Rudolf August Ferdinand Kabis authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 7.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252 I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Revd. Johannes Rudolf August Ferdinand Kabis of the Leipzig Evangelical Luthern Mission, to solemnise marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Revd. Johannes Rudolf August Ferdinand Kabis to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

No. 8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747 I.B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Revd. Wylam H. King, a Missionary of the Plymouth Brethren, Gunjur, Bangalore District, to solemnise marriages within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Revd. Wylam H. King authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 9.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252 I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Revd. Wylam H. King, a Missionary of the Plymouth Brethren, Gunjur, Bangalore District, to solemnise marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Revd. Wylam H. King to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

for First Assistant Resident.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on or about the 22nd August 1907 the treasure mentioned below was found by Nutangi Tatigadu, farm servant of Kavala Jaggayya, while digging his master's field in Chikkala village, Yernagudem Taluk, Kistna District. All persons claiming

the treasure or any part thereof' are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Kistna, on 17th July at 3 P.M., at Masulipatam and establish their claims:—

Description of the property.	Estimated value. R	a.	p.
8 gold beads	1	0	0
8 coral beads	0	2	0
Gold earring with nine ornamental gold wire knots	12	0	0
One gold earring shaped like a cobra	4	0	0
Two gold rings	1	0	0
Gold bead with ornamental work	0	2	0
One brass case	0	4	0
TOTAL	18	8	0

B. ANANTARAM AIYAR,
for Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE;
Masulipatam, the 11th January 1908.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1908.

No. 156-*Ap.*—Babu Kshetra Pada Banerji, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days combined with furlough for foue months and twenty-seven days with effect from the 19th January 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on combined leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. E. A. Faithful, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. P. D. Earle, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

No. 160-*Ap.*—Mr. V. St. J. Cabral, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 5th November 1907.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. F. W. Aikin, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay R300—400, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, on his own pay;

Mr. C. M. Pereira, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay R200—300, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, pay R300—400;

Mr. J. D. Pereira, Manager, Money Order and Savings Bank Departments, Bombay General Post Office, pay R200—300, to act as 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, on his own pay.

The 17th January 1908.

No. 174-*Ap.*—Mr. R. R. Ricketts, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 22 days with effect from the 20th December 1907.

Mr. V. Desikachari, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. R. Ricketts, or until further orders.

The 21st January 1908.

No. 230-*Ap.*—Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted a further extension of leave on medical certificate for one year with effect from the 1st July 1907.

Babu Surendra Benod Sinha, M.A., Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to continue to act in the 4th grade during the absence on leave of Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, or until further orders.

No. 233-*Ap.*—Mr. C. E. White, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 14 days with effect from the 10th January 1908.

Mr. C. Probyn Smith, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to continue to act in the 4th grade during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. White.

No. 237.—Mr. J. E. Thomas, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for 6 months with effect from the 8th October 1907.

The furlough for one year already granted to Mr. J. E. Thomas is hereby commuted to leave on medical certificate for one year.

Babu Apurba Krishna Mukerji, M.A., is appointed to act as 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay R200—300 from the 18th December 1907 and until further orders.

No. 243-*Ap*.—Mr. F. W. McCrea, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 20th December 1907, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. C. G. Tims, Inspector of post offices, Pyinmana Sub-Division, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

From the 20th to the 26th December 1907.

Mr. T. N. Murugiah Chetty, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. E. O'Nash, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade;

Mr. R. F. Kalberer, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. O'Nash.

From the 27th December 1907 to the 19th January 1908.

Mr. F. A. V. Sausman, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. W. Walsh, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

The 23rd January 1908.

No. 271-*Ap*.—The following officiating appointments are made during the absence on combined leave of Mr. G. Manook, post-master, Mandalay, pay R200—300 from the 26th November 1907:—

Mr. C. T. F. Lane, 1st assistant postmaster, Rangoon, pay R200-300, to act as postmaster, Mandalay, on his pay from the 26th November 1907 to the 16th December 1907;

Mr. S. M. Ali Haider, superintendent, office of the Postmaster General, Burma, pay R250—300, to act as postmaster, Mandalay, from the 17th December 1907 and until further orders.

The 24th January 1908.

No. 278-*Ap*.—Mr. R. D. Nash, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, and officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 7th January 1908.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. W. A. Smith, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade;

Mr. J. D. Doran, sub-postmaster, Coonoor, to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 20th January 1908.

No. 14.—Will any person undertake to restore either of the following monuments in the Cemetery at Abbottabad:—

1. James Robert Douglas, Infant son of Lieutenant J. P. W. Campbell, 47th Regiment, Bengal, N.I., who departed this life on the 23rd July 1856.
2. To the memory of Captain W. W. Repton, 56th Regiment, N.I., who departed this life on the 5th September 1883, aged 31.

Communications to be addressed to the Chaplain, Abbottabad.

By order, etc.,

W. C. NEALE,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 16th January 1908.

No. 226.—Whereas the District Board of Kohat has applied to the Chief Commissioner, under the provisions of Section 61 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Board Act) and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province that land is required by the said District Board for a public purpose, namely, the construction of a Dispensary at Shakardarra, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of land specified below :—

Specification of land.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area.	Direction.	Boundaries.
Kohat . .	Kohat . .	Shakardarra .	2·83 Acres .	South-West of Shakardarra.	North.—Thana Khasra No. 1635-1174 and 1634-1174 of Sher Mohammed Khan of Makhad. East.—Khasra No. 1177 "Banjar Kadim" and 1300 "Ghair mumkin" of Dost Mohammad Khan. South.—Khasra No. 1301 of Must Shah Begam and Fatteh Khan. West.—Khasra No. 1301-1303 of Must Shah Begam and 1173 of Dost Mohammad Khan.

No. 234.—The following bye-law, for regulation of the transit refund system as regards the sheep and goats brought into Bannu for sale at the weekly Friday fair made under rule 99 of the Municipal Account Code, having been adapted by the Municipal Committee of Edwardesabad and approved by the Local Government it is hereby published for general information. The bye-law will come into force six weeks from the date of publication of this Notification.

Bye-law.

1. To meet the case of sheep and goats brought in for sale in the weekly Friday fair, some of which are sold and some not, the transit refund system shall be introduced into the Edwardesabad's Municipality as provided in Rules 101 to 108 of the Municipal Account Code.

2. Refunds on sheep and goats re-exported will be given under this system up to sunset of the day on which the animals were brought within octroi limits and in no case shall a refund be given under this system if the sheep and goats are detained within Municipal limits for more than sixteen hours.

3. Refunds shall be for any amount, the ordinary 8 annas rule (see rule 73 (*b*) of Municipal Account Code) not applying to refunds under this system. Refunds up to R5 may be paid by the Moharrirs at the barriers, and if the amount claimed exceeds R5 the applicant must go to the central octroi office.

The 20th January 1908.

No. 276.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 155 (3) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887 (as extended to North-West Frontier Province by Regulation VII of 1901), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the following rule made by the Revenue Commissioner under section 155 (1) (*c*) of the said Act. This rule has been confirmed by the Governor-General in Council, and will supersede the present rule 240 published under Punjab Government Notification No. 16, dated the 18th January 1890:—

"240. Writs, warrants and other processes for the collection of revenue under Chapters VI and VII of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, shall ordinarily be served through the agency of the tahsil chaprasis, and the fees recovered will be credited to Government, but the Collector may, if necessary, employ additional chaprasis either on service of processes or on ordinary district work."

C. RAWLINSON, Major,
Additional Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Lahore, the 20th January 1908.

No. 305-*E.I.F.*—Mr. F. V. Elsden, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, from the 2nd Division, Upper Bari Doab Canal, which he left on the forenoon of the 23rd December 1907, to the Mardan Division, Upper Swat River Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1908.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 28th December 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Cause of death. Small-pox.	Cause of death. Plague.	Cause of death. Fever.	Cause of death. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cause of death. Respiratory disease.	Cause of death. Injuries.	Cause of death. All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants under one year of age. Females.	Infants under one year of age. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	2	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	46	31	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	3	2	5	2	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	63	25	2
3		Buffa	7,029	3	3	6	4	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	45	30	3
4		Haripur	5,578	8	2	10	5	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	93	47	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73 343	12	23	35	63	42	21	...	1	...	51	...	5	...	6	3	3	6	25	45	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	5	4	9	10	5	5	...	..	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	26	29	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	8	4	12	9	1	8	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	62	47	7
8		Lakki	5,218	7	...	7	2	1	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	70	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	14	7	21	23	10	13	...	...	...	14	1	4	...	4	4	3	7	39	42	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	10
11		Tank (notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
		TOTAL	168,653	65	49	114	121	69	52	...	3	...	88	1	11	...	18	12	8	20	35	37	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 28th December 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 114 births were registered (65 males and 49 females), giving a birth-rate of 35 *per mille* of population; 121 deaths were registered (69 males and 52 females), giving a death-rate of 37 *per mille* of population.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 13th January 1908.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 4th January 1908.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	2	4	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	76	25	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	4	3	7	10	4	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	52	74	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	3	5	11	6	5	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	1	1	47	103	4
5	Peshávar	Peshávar	73,343	41	21	62	71	42	29	...	...	...	33	3	16	...	20	4	3	7	44	51	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	6	9	15	13	8	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	5	3	1	4	43	37	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	9	15	7	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	78	36	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	1	2	6	3	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	20	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	14	11	25	20	11	9	...	...	...	14	...	3	...	3	1	1	2	46	37	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	...	4	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	23	34	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	76	65	141	147	80	67	...	1	...	77	4	25	...	40	12	10	22	44	45	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 4th January 1908.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 141 births were registered (76 males and 65 females), giving a birth-rate of 44 *per mille* of population; 147 deaths were registered (80 males and 67 females), giving a death-rate of 45 *per mille* of population.

Peshávar, the 20th January 1908.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE NO. 68.

The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 16th March 1908, for the supply of 230,000 maunds of firewood in billets or in logs at Quetta. The contract to extend from 1st May 1908 to 30th April 1909. Earnest money deposit R2,100.

2. Further particulars and Form of Tenders and Schedules on payment of Rupee one per set can be obtained on application from—

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer IV (Quetta) Division.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th January 1908.

No. 4.—No. 872, 1st class Hospital Assistant Abdulla, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been granted 8 months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the afternoon of 26th October 1907. The first sixty days are on full pay.

2. This office Notification No. 53, dated the 9th December 1907, is hereby cancelled.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Nilgiris hereby notifies that the under mentioned isolated tombs situated in the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiri district are in a ruinous condition. Friends or relatives of the deceased who are interested in maintaining them should communicate with the undersigned within three months from this date, failing which steps will be taken to level the tombs with the ground.

Year.	Month and date.	Name, Parentage, Age, etc.
1871	27th March	No. 15.—Tomb below Public Works Department Rest-house. Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Josiah and Mary Anne Marchant, born 15th December 1870, died 27th March 1871. Aged three months and 12 days.
1877	5th May	No. 16.—Tomb near Devala Post Office. Lydia, the beloved wife of Adolphus Wright, died 5th May 1877, aged 38 years 2 months.

C. REILLY,
for Collector.

THE NILGIRI COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Ootacamund, 13th January 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January 1908.

	TOTAL AMOUNT ON NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,72,61,500	15,93,02,060	17,65,63,560	7,85,56,672	*1,55,79,533	57,81,831	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	27,54,92,982	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012.
Allahabad	...	2,30,25,415	2,30,25,415	2,49,25,073	20,74,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,69,99,663	
Lahore	...	2,64,72,890	2,64,72,890	80,21,949	41,39,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,61,784	
Bombay	18,90,320	9,56,32,165	9,75,22,485	4,44,13,499	1,31,26,778	6,79,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,82,19,376	
Karachi	...	1,19,97,680	1,19,97,680	20,34,320	3,18,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,53,040	
Madras	14,13,285	4,73,39,350	4,87,52,635	1,05,54,750	10,19,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,74,285	
Calicut	...	21,27,510	21,27,510	17,50,995	1,32,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,83,790	
Rangoon	...	2,56,88,275	2,56,88,275	2,06,72,775	21,05,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,78,595	
	2,05,65,105	39,15,85,345	41,21,50,450	19,09,30,033	3,84,97,606	64,60,930	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	41,14,63,515	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,86,935	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									5,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			41,09,63,515	TOTAL RESERVE R									41,09,63,515	

*There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd January 1908.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 22nd January 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules published under Notification of the Honorable the Resident in Mysore, No. 6603, dated the 17th December 1900, notice is hereby given that the documents specified in the list given below will, unless claimed within two months from this date, be destroyed.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
1	S C. S. No. 49 of 1885.	Nanjammah	Moonivella	Exhibits I and II. Receipts	Defendant.
2	S. C. S. No. 100 of 1885.	Dr. J. Henderson	P. B. O. Hayes	1. Letter in closed cover addressed to defendant.	Plaintiff.
				2. Postal Acknowledgment	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit A.—Daily Post issue of 12th November 1884.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit B.—Letter, dated 21st November 1884, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				5. Copy of accounts	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit C.—Letter, dated 21st November 1884, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				7. Exhibit D.—Letter, dated 1st December 1884, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				8. Exhibit E.—Letter, dated 29th November 1884, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				9. Exhibit F.—Letter, dated 4th December 1884, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				10. Exhibit G.—Letter, dated 9th December 1884, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				11. Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 21st December 1884, from plaintiff to defendant.	Defendant.
3	S. C. S. No. 122 of 1885.	Ayub Sait	Mahomed Jaffer	1. Exhibit A.—Receipt	Plaintiff.
				2. Anchi Receipt	Ditto.
				3. Hindustani letter	Ditto.
4	S. C. S. No. 177 of 1885.	Napean Smith	1. Mr. Murrie. 2. Mrs. Murrie	Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 27th March 1884, written by H. R. Pike to M. H. Jones.	Defendant.
5	S. C. S. No. 237 of 1885.	D. Munivenkatappa.	Karuppanna Konar.	Exhibits A to M.—Bills	Plaintiff.
				Exhibit V.—Letter without date and address.	Defendant.
6	S. C. S. No. 251 of 1885.	J Hendricks & Co.	C. Asworth	Exhibit A.—Letter, dated 7th February 1885, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
7	S. C. S. No. 297 of 1885.	J. H. Marlam	Doddannah	Lease, dated 19th September 1883, executed by Venkatappa and Govindappa in favour of plaintiff marked Exhibit I.	Defendant.
8	S. C. S. No. 316 of 1885.	Mrs. H. Foster and another.	Mrs. Delasith	Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 23rd April 1885, from defendant to 1st plaintiff.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
9	S. C. S. No. 367 of 1885.	Rungasawmy .	Hafizee Bee .	Exhibits I to VI.—Letters filed by defendant.	Defendant.
10	S. C. S. No. 397 of 1885.	Mrs. H. Foster.	G. G. White .	Exhibits B and C.—Letters, dated 11th January 1885 and 18th February 1905, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
11	S. C. S. No. 484 of 1885.	Annamalai Pillay	Chandragason .	One small account book . .	Ditto.
12	S. C. S. No. 526 of 1885.	Krishniah Chetty	D. Hanoomappa	Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 20th January 1885, written by D. Subbiah to plaintiff.	Ditto.
13	S. C. S. No. 548 of 1885.	Booddannah .	Rungappa and another.	Exhibit I.—Instalment bond, dated 12th June 1883, executed by Rangappah in favour of plaintiff.	Defendant.
14	S. C. S. No. 597 of 1885.	V. Shunmuga Moodaliar.	Mrs. S. F. Chow	1. Exhibit A.—Letter, dated 2nd November 1884, from defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit B.—Letter, dated 24th March 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit I.—Receipt, dated 1st December 1884.	Defendant.
				4 Exhibit II.—Letter, dated 2nd November 1884, written by V. Rutna Moodaliar to defendant.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibits III to IX.—Bills .	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit X.—Letter, dated 23rd November 1884, from V. Rutna Moodaliar to defendant.	Ditto.
15	S. C. S. No. 599 of 1885.	Lukshmidoss .	Ruthna Moodaliar.	Exhibits I, II, II.—Municipal bills for assessment.	Ditto.
16	S. C. S. No. 632 of 1885.	D. Brown .	Mrs. Groom and another.	1. Exhibits A, B and C.—Letters from 1st defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				2. Two receipts and a bill .	Ditto.
17	S. C. S. No. 675 of 1885.	Ellen Simkins .	Moonyappah .	Exhibit A.—Agreement, dated 1st November 1883, executed between plaintiff and defendant.	Ditto.
				Exhibit I.—Certificate of character given to defendant by plaintiff.	Defendant.
18	S. C. S. No. 761 of 1885.	C. Sumpangy Chetty.	Col. B. Williams	Exhibit A.—Letter, dated 18th May 1882, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				Exhibit B.—Postal receipt .	Ditto.
				Exhibit C.—Letter, dated 22nd November 1882, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
19	S. C. S. No. 767 of 1885.	Mrs. E. Potgeitor	F. A. Hipwood	1. Exhibit A.—Letter, dated 10th February 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 4th February 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Defendant.
20	S. C. S. No. 802 of 1885.	Laulkhan .	Mahomed Hussain.	Exhibit B.—Hindustani Chit .	Plaintiff.

Serial Number	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
21	S. C. S. No. 811 of 1885.	Venkatasamy Naidu.	Mahomed Sherif and 3 others.	Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 19th May 1885, from plaintiff to 1st and 2nd defendants.	Defendants 1 and 2.
22	S. C. S. No. 835 of 1885.	Narrainsmy Pillay.	Maruga Pillay	Exhibits I to V.—Receipts, letters, etc., signed by defendant marked as exhibits for purposes of comparison of defendant's signature to suit doct.	Plaintiff.
23	S. C. S. No. 878 of 1885.	Moonyappa .	Venkataramanappa.	Exhibit C.—Letter, dated 22nd March 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				Exhibit II.—Notice, dated 19th March 1885, issued by plaintiff to defendant.	Defendant.
24	S. C. S. No. 1024 of 1885.	V. P. Narrainswamy Naidu.	1 Vydia Chetty 2 Ethirajooloo Chetty.	Four chits marked as Exhibits I to IV.	Ditto.
25	S. C. S. No. 1045 of 1885.	Jaganatha Moodaliar.	1. Narasamma 2. Nulliahachery	1. Exhibit I.—Auction notice, dated 29th April 1885.	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit II.—Objection notice dated 2nd May 1885.	Ditto.
26	S. C. S. No. 1071 of 1885.	Ramasawamy .	Sheik Sulemon	1. Anchi receipt, dated 28th March 1885.	Plaintiff.
				2. Anchi acknowledgment, dated 5th February 1885.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit I, II and III.—English and Hindustani letters and notices.	Defendant.
27	S. C. S. No. 1095 of 1885.	Narrainswamy Moodaliar & Co.	Nagalingum Moodaliar.	Exhibits I to V.—Kandayem receipts.	Ditto.
28	S. C. S. No. 1112 of 1885.	W. J. S. Hendrick.	M. A. D'Cuna .	1. Exhibit C.—Letter, dated 20th July 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 8th July 1885, from plaintiff to defendant.	Defendant.
				3. Exhibit II.—Copy of letter, dated 9th July 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit III.—Letter, dated 28th July 1885, from Cabral to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				5 Exhibit IV.—Letter, dated 21st July 1885, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit V.—Letter, dated 24th July 1885, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
29	S. C. S. No. 1129 of 1885.	Rungiah Naidu	Chinriah .	Exhibit B.—Letter, dated 23rd December 1884, from defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
30	S. C. S. No. 1163 of 1885.	Chaboo Meah .	Narain Chetty	Chit marked Exhibit B . .	Ditto.
31	S. C. S. No. 1191 of 1885.	Bache Gowda .	1. Sonniah . 2. Mooniappa.	Exhibit C.—Bond, dated 13th August 1872, executed by Sonnappa and Mooniappah in favour of plaintiff.	Ditto.
32	S. C. S. No. 1195 of 1885.	Sreenewasa Row	Budê Sab .	Anchi receipt, dated 17th July 1885, marked as Exhibit B.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of Document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
33	S. C. S. No. 1200 of 1885.	Aroomugachary	Nanjappa Moodaliar.	Exhibit I.—Agreement, dated 26th September 1884, executed by plaintiff and three others in favour of Annappa Pillay.	Produced by Annappa Pillay (witness).
34	S. C. S. No. 1244 of 1885.	N. Firumalachary	Colonel Auctinbek.	1. Receipt, dated 4th July 1885, executed by plaintiff in favor of defendant.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibits A, B, D, E and F.—Letters, dated 8th June 1885, 4th July 1885, 2nd September 1885 and 22nd June 1885, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit C.—Letter, dated 3rd July 1885, written by plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				4. Estimate of work to be done to plaintiff's bungalow marked Exhibit I.	Defendant.
				5. Exhibit II.—Letter, dated 8th June 1885, written by plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				6. Exhibits III and IV.—Letter, dated 27th June 1885 and 4th July 1885, written by plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
35	S. C. S. No. 1273 of 1885.	Michaelammah .	Savarappa .	1. Exhibit A.—Notice, dated 29th August 1885, issued by plaintiff to defendant.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit B.—Reply to Exhibit B.	Ditto.
36	S. C. S. No. 1312 of 1885.	Carpenter .	Mrs. L. Downing	1. Pronote, dated 27th February 1885, executed by defendant in favor of plaintiff.	Ditto.
				2. Bangalore Bank Receipts, dated 4th May 1885, 27th May 1885 and 6th June 1885. Three in number.	Ditto.
37	S. C. S. No. 1351 of 1885.	Raja Thippiah Chetty.	Mahomed Ghouse Khan.	Letter without date written by defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
38	S. C. S. No. 1353 of 1885.	Chowrimuthoo .	Murugiah .	Exhibit I.—Notice issued to defendant by Anuappa.	Defendant.
				Exhibit II.—Letter, dated 28th June 1885, written by Ayasawmy Pillay to defendant.	Ditto.
39	S. C. S. No. 1380 of 1885.	Raja Thippiah Chetty.	Nanjappah .	Exhibit D.—Letter, dated 23rd May 1885, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
40	S. C. S. No. 1395 of 1885.	Syed Modeen .	Sheik Buden .	Exhibit IV.—Memo., dated 12th July 1884.	Defendant.
41	S. C. S. No. 1404 of 1885	B. Narasimuriah	Mahomed Sheriff.	Exhibits A to D.—Receipts, dated respectively, 10th July 1885, 10th August 1885, 10th September 1885 and 2nd October 1885, granted by plaintiff to defendant.	Plaintiff.
				Exhibit E.—Memo. . .	Ditto.
				Exhibit F.—Memo., dated 23rd August 1885.	Ditto.
				Exhibit G.—Hindustani letter .	Ditto.
				Exhibit H.—Memo., dated 11th July 1885.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of Document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
42	S. C. S. No. 1414 of 1885.	Soobrayachary .	R. Longbey .	Exhibit I.—Agreement, dated 31st January 1885, executed by plaintiff in favour of defendant.	Defendant.
43	S. C. S. No 1425 of 1885.	V. Moonisamy Moodaliar.	V. Ratna Moodaliar.	Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 2nd June 1885, written by Coomarasawmy Moodaliar to defendant.	Ditto.
44	S. C. S. No. 1448 of 1885.	T. T. Leonard .	J. R. Anderson .	Exhibit A.—Statement of account.	Plaintiff.
				Exhibit C.—Paraphrase of the English Poetry selected for the Matriculation Examination of 1883 (Book).	Ditto.
				Exhibits D. E. and F.—Bills .	Ditto.
45	S. C. S. No. 1644 of 1885.	Janakiammall	Venkatachella Moodaliar.	Exhibit B.—Pronote, dated 10th August 1879, executed by defendant in favour of Seshachella Moodaliar.	Ditto.
				Exhibit C.—Notice, dated 27th February 1884, issued by plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				Exhibit D.—Letter, dated 23rd March 1884, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				Exhibit I.—Receipt, dated 4th July 1883, executed by Seshachella Moodaliar in favour of defendant.	Defendant.
				Exhibit II.—Pronote, dated 3rd February 1878, executed by Mannar Moodaliar in favour of Kothandram Moodaliar.	Ditto.
				Exhibit III.—Letter, dated 18th April 1884, written by plaintiff.	Ditto.
				Exhibit IV.—Pronote, dated 24th February 1880, executed by Mooroogesa Moodaliar in favour of Venkatasawmy Naiker.	Ditto.
				Exhibit V.—Pronote, dated 19th February 1880, executed by Doraisawmyachary in favour of Venkatsawmy Naiker.	Ditto.
46	S. C. S. No. 1681 of 1885.	Laul Khan .	Jeevanram Sait	Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 18th November 1885, written by plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				Exhibit II.—Copy of letter, dated 19th November 1885, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
47	O. S. No. 45 of 1885.	K. Hardinge .	Col. G. W. Cole	1. Letter, dated 4th August 1884, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				2. Letter, dated 20th September 1884, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
48	O. S. No. 51 of 1885.	Ahanude Bi	1. Mahomed Cassim. 2. Budden Khan.	1. Extract from the Register of Summary trials in Criminal Case No. $\frac{769}{547}$, on the file of the Court of 2nd Magistrate.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit A.—Certificate of purchase, dated 5th February 1859, issued by the Superintendent of Police to Syed Hussman Saib.	Ditto.
				Exhibit I.—Application, dated 21st March 1873, to the President, Municipal Commission, by Mahomed Cassim for permission to tile his house No. 3C., Police Lane.	Defendant.
49	O. S. No. 78 of 1885.	Moonisawmi Moodr.	1. Veerabadra Moodr. 2. Lakshmidevamma. 3. Tharyanunah. 4. Annapooranamma.	Exhibit B.—Letter, dated 13th January 1885, written by 4th defendant's pleader to plaintiff's Advocate.	Plaintiff (Sent by Municipality.)
				Exhibit C.—Letter, dated 13th January 1885, written by 1st defendant's pleader to plaintiff's Advocate.	Ditto (Sent by Municipality.)
				Exhibit E.—Petition, dated 16th December 1874, by Dharmalinga Moodr. to the President, Cantonment Municipal Board.	Ditto (Sent by Municipality.)
				Exhibit F.—Petition, dated 15th January 1875, by Woonnamalay Ammal to the President, Municipal Board.	Ditto (Sent by Municipality.)
				Copy of Exhibit G. . . .	Ditto.
				Petition, dated 12th December 1874, by Woonnamalay Ammal to the President, Municipal Board.	Ditto.
				One blank torn Stamp paper .	Ditto.
50	O. S. No. 101 of 1885.	Buddappa	Esoof Khan	1. Letter, dated 3rd October 1883, sent by defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				2. Sale deed, dated 3rd October 1880, executed by Honnappa in favour of defendant.	Ditto.
51	O. S. No. 102 of 1885.	Bukthawar Mull and another.	Rathanasamy and 2 others.	1. Exhibit I.—Receipt, dated 28th April 1885, executed by plaintiffs in favour of 1st defendant.	Defendant.
				2. Letter, dated 17th March 1885, written by 3rd defendant to 1st defendant.	Ditto.
52	O. S. No. 140 of 1885.	Safoora Bi	Fathma Bi and others.	1. Exhibit A.—Statement of accounts.	3rd defendant.
				2. Exhibit G.—Receipt, dated 16th August 1884, executed by P. Sheik Mahomed Saib and Meerudin Saib in favour of Fakeer Mahomed Saib.	Ditto.
				3. Copy of Exhibit E.—Statement of accounts.	...

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	NAMES OF PARTIES. Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
				4. Exhibit I.—Deposition of Puttani Sheik Ahamed in O. S. No. 1439 of 1883.	6th defendant.
				5. Exhibit V.—Copy of plaint in O. S. No. 492 of 1883 on the file of the District Moonsiff of Vellore.	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit VI.—Copy of Razinama filed by parties in O. S. No. 492 of 1883 on the file of the District Moonsiff of Vellore.	Ditto.
				7. Copy of Exhibit VIII.—Statement of accounts of Namasivaya Pillay.	Ditto.
				8. Copy of Exhibit IX.—Statement of accounts of Dassappa.	Ditto.
				9. Exhibit X.—Daub or account putti, dated 15th October 1884.	Ditto.
				10. Exhibit XI.—Daub . .	Ditto.
				11. Two Postal letters with covers.	Ditto.
53	O. S. No. 175 of 1885.	B. Kareem Batcha Saib.	O. Abdul Khader Saib and another.	1. Copy of petition in Execution 679 of 1884.	Plaintiff.
				2. Copy of order in Execution 679 of 1884	Ditto.
				3. Petition, dated 19th February 1883, by Mahomed Nizamuddin (2nd defendant) to the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	2nd defendant.
				4. Exhibit B.—Letter, dated 29th December 1882, from O. Abdool Khader Saib to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				5. Copy of Exhibit D . .	...
				6. Copy of Exhibit E . .	...
54	O. S. No. 201 of 1885.	1. R. Nimjoondiah Chetty. 2. Chennalinga Gowda. 3. Thimunarayappa. 4. Ganganna.	V. Aroonachella Meaodr.	1. Exhibit A.—Letter, dated 24th November 1882, from defendant's office to plaintiffs.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit B.—Letter, dated 21st December 1883, from Agent and Engineer, Tumkur Railway, to plaintiffs.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit C.—Docket, dated 26th March 1884, from Agent and Engineer, Tumkur Railway, to plaintiffs.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit III.—Letter, dated 3rd November 1884, from Agent and Engineer, Tumkur Railway, to plaintiffs.	Defendant.
				5. Exhibit IV.—Plaintiffs' reply to Chief Contractor, Tumkur Railway, dated 6th November 1884.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				6. Exhibit V.—Agreement, dated 4th October 1882, executed by Chennalingappa in favour of defendant and T. Papanna.	Defendannt.
				7. Exhibit VI —Darkasth executed by Chennalingappa and Thimunarayappa in favour of the defendant.	Ditto.
				8. Exhibit VII.—Promissory note, dated 4th October 1882, executed by plaintiffs in favour of defendant and T. Papanna.	Ditto.
				9. Exhibit XIII.—Receipt, dated 10th December 1883, executed by C. Rangachary in favour of Krishnasawmy Moodr.	Ditto.
				10. Exhibit XIV.—Measurements of stone ballast taken by the Contractor's Agent No. 2 District, Bangalore-Tumkur Railway.	Ditto.
				11. Exhibit XV.—Measurements of stone ballast collected for No. 2 District, Bangalore-Tumkur Railway.	Ditto.
				12. Exhibit XVI.—Docket No. 860, dated 21st July 1884, from the Engineer-in-Chief, Bangalore-Tumkur Railway, to the Agent to the Contractor's No. 2 District, Bangalore-Tumkur Railway with Enclosure.	Ditto.
				13. Exhibit XVII.—Docket No. 960, dated 21st August 1884, from Engineer-in-Chief, Bangalore-Tumkur Railway, to the Agent to Contractor's No. 2 District, Bangalore-Tumkur Railway.	Ditto.
				14. Docket No. 859, dated 21st July 1884, from the Engineer-in-Chief, Bangalore-Tumkur Railway, to the Agent to Contractor's No. 2 District, Bangalore-Tumkur Railway, with one enclosure.	Ditto.
				15. Copy of Exhibit XVIII—Statement of accounts.	Ditto.
				16. Exhibit XXI.—Cash book of Tumkur Railway Contractor's office from 29th March 1883 to 31st December 1883—Produced by defendant through Chief Court of Mysore.	Ditto (through Chief Court of Mysore.
				17. Exhibit XXII.—Statement of work done up to 20th May 1883 and money paid up to 8th June 1883.	Defendant.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				18. Exhibit XXIII.—Statement of work done up to 30th June 1883 and amount paid up to 31st July 1883.	Defendant.
				19. Memorandum book . .	Ditto.
55	O. S. No. 208 of 1885.	A. V. Payane Moodeliar.	1. Menatchiammal. 2. Subramanya Moodeliar.	1. Letter, dated 29th September 1880, from the 1st defendant to the Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society, Bangalore.	Plaintiff.
				2. Letter, dated 15th April 1880, from 1st defendant to the Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society, Bangalore.	Ditto.
				3. Letter, dated 31st May 1880, from 1st defendant to the Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society of Bangalore.	Ditto.
				4. Letter, dated 9th December 1881, from 1st defendant to the Ulsoor Bank, " Ld."	Ditto.
				5. Letter, dated 4th September 1881, from 1st defendant to the Ulsoor Bank, " Ld."	Ditto.
				6. Letter, dated 2nd June 1881, from the Ulsoor Bank to the 2nd defendant.	Ditto.
				7. An acknowledgment of receipt of the letter addressed to the Ulsoor Bank.	Ditto.
				8. Bank notice to 1st defendant.	1st Defendant.
				9. Anchi receipt.	Plaintiff.
56	O. S. No. 209 of 1885.	1. Baktharvall . 2. Roopraj.	1. Katheeja Bee 2. Hajee Sheik Madar.	1. Exhibit A.—Postal Acknowledgment.	Ditto.
				2. Copy of Exhibit II.—Extract from Marriage Register.	Defendants.
57	O. S. No. 226 of 1885.	Sheik Madar .	1. Ameen Bee 2. Abdool Khader.	1. Exhibit B.—Bond, dated 8th January 1880, executed by 2nd defendant in favour of Beer Shaib.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit C.—Promissory note, dated 20th June 1884, executed by Sheik Bapoo in favour of K. Papanuah.	Ditto.
58	O. S. No. 242 of 1885.	H. M. Ross .	V. Aroonachella Moodeliar and others.	1. Exhibit V.—Copy of letter, dated 11th March 1880, from Messrs. J. W. Hayes and George G. Brown.	6th defendant, Mr. Hayes.
				2. Exhibit IX.—Letter, dated 6th June 1884, from G. G. Brown to 1st defendant, Thiroovengada sawmy Moodeliar.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				3. Exhibit X.—Letter, dated 5th June 1884, from 1st defendant and Thirooven-gadasamy Moodeliar to G. G. Brown.	6th Defendant Mr. Hayes.
59	O. S. No. 246 of 1885.	W. H. Densem.	H. W. Olleff.	1. Exhibits A to K.—Letters written by the defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				2. Letter, dated 1st March 1884, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				3. Memo. of accounts . .	Ditto.
				4. Bill	Ditto.
60	O. S. No. 365 of 1885.	The Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society, "Ld."	1. Abdool Kareem.	1. Mortgage deed, dated 29th March 1879, executed by 1st defendant in favour of plaintiff's Society.	Ditto.
			2. Raja Mohomed Saib.	2. Extract of Municipal Order No. 334, dated 27th June 1878.	Ditto.
				3. Extract of Municipal Order No. 252, dated 10th June 1878.	Ditto.
				4. Court receipt . . .	Ditto.
61	O. S. No. 348 of 1885.	1. William Fitzgerald.	1. Veerasamy Chetty.	1. Exhibit B.—Grant of Land, dated 4th May 1878, issued by the President, Municipal Commission, to 1st defendant with one enclosure.	Ditto.
		2. Glengal Maden.	2. Abboy Chetty.		
			3. Sreeramoolu Chetty.	2. Sale deed, dated 4th May 1880, executed by Vasudeva Moodeliar in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
			4. Varadarajooloo Chetty.		
			5. Narrainsamy Chetty.	3. Sale deed, dated 20th February 1879, executed by A. Abboo Moodeliar in favour of Vasoodeva Moodeliar.	Ditto.
			6. Govindrajoo Chetty.		
				4. Sale deed, dated 12th June 1869, executed by A. Moonisamy Naiker and Krishnamma in favour of A. Ayasawmy Moodeliar.	Ditto.
				5. Municipal receipt for taxes paid.	Ditto.
				6. Memo.	Ditto.
				7. Extract of Municipal Order No. 1629, dated 17th January 1878.	Ditto.
				8. Municipal receipt. . .	Ditto.
				9. Deed of Partition, dated 22nd July 1873, executed between A. Subbaraya Chetty and Co. and V. Govinda Chetty.	Ditto.
				10. Grant of land registered as No. 237 in the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Board office on 31st January 1867.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
				11. Sale Deed, dated 11th March 1876, executed by Nanjoonda Pillay in favour of Soondra Moodliar.	Plaintiff.
				12. Sale Deed, dated 14th March 1862, executed by Vadamalai Pillay in favour of Andiappa Maistry.	Ditto.
				13. Sale Deed, dated 1st August 1865, executed by Andiappa in favour of Chinnappa and Nanjoonda Pillay.	Ditto.
				14. Sale Deed, dated 27th November 1878, executed by Nanjoonda Pillay in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				15. Sale Deed, dated 27th November 1878, executed by Nanjoonda Pillay in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				16. Sale Deed, dated 24th August 1873, executed by Payaneeandi Chettiar in favour of Ayalandammal' and Maduray Chetty.	Ditto.
				17. Sale Deed, dated 22nd August 1870, executed by Sondaram Chetty in favour of Pyneeandi Chetty.	Ditto.
				18. Sale Deed, dated 14th November 1876, executed by Doraisamy Chetty and Agilandammall in favour of Maduray Chetty.	Ditto.
				19. Sale Deed, dated 14th August 1877, executed by Maduray Chetty in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				20. Draft of a Sale Deed, dated 26th November 1878.	Ditto.
				21. Draft of a Sale Deed, dated 26th November 1878 (another draft).	Ditto.
				22. Draft of Sale Deed, dated 26th November 1878 (another draft).	Ditto.
				23. Draft of a Mortgage Deed, dated 17th January 1872.	Ditto.
				24. Receipt, dated 10th August 1878.	Ditto.
				25. Municipal Assessment Bill .	Ditto.
				26. Mortgage Deed, dated 17th January 1872, executed by Nanjoonda Pillay in favour of Soondra Moodliar.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or appplicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				27. Grant of Land, dated 4th May 1878, issued by the President, Municipal Commission, to Veerasawmy Moodliar and registered as No. 105, dated 3rd June 1878.	Plaintiff.
				28. Sale Deed, dated 8th April 1878, executed by Jothiva Row and Gangajee Row in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				29. Sale Deed, dated 16th March 1878, executed by Jothiva Row and Gangajee Row in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				30. Agreement, dated 8th April 1878, executed by Munakojee, Nanjoonda Row and Govinda Row in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				31. Municipal receipt . .	Ditto.
				32. Grant of Land, dated 3rd November 1868, granted to Govinda Row and registered as No. 440, dated 31st October 1868.	Ditto.
				33. Sale Deed, dated 16th June 1873, executed by Govinda Row in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				34. Grant of Land issued to 1st defendant by the President, Municipal Commission, on 28th April 1879, registered as No. 139, dated 14th May 1879.	Ditto.
				35. Sale Deed, dated 8th April 1878, executed by G. Venkataraj in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				36. Sale Deed, dated 8th April 1878, executed by G. Venkataraj in favour of 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				37. Sale Deed, dated 26th May 1863, executed by Ramanuja Iyengar and Seshadri Iyengar in favour of J. Venkatraj.	Ditto
				38. Sale Deed, dated 22nd December 1858, executed by Menatchiammall and Varadappa in favour of Venkatraj.	Ditto.
				39. Court Sale Certificate, dated 7th May 1850, issued by Cantonment Police Kotwal.	Ditto.
				40. Exhibit I.—Mortgage Deed, dated 12th December 1881, issued by 2nd defendant in favour of 1st defendant and one Sabapathy Chetty.	Defendant.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
				41. Exhibit C., dated 10th December 1881, from 1st defendant to 2nd defendant.	2nd defendant.
				42. Exhibit VIII.—Bills of Exchange—25.	Defendants.
				43. Exhibit X.—Letter dated 17th January 1883 addressed to 2nd defendant.	2nd defendant.
				44. Exhibit II.—Statement of account, dated 3rd February 1882, furnished by Mr. Walker.	1st defendant.
				45. Exhibit III.—Letter without date from Mr. Walker to Messrs. M. Sabapathy Chetty and Co. and Messrs. V. Veerasawmy Chetty and Co.	Ditto.
				46. Exhibit IV.—Letter, dated 3rd February 1882, from Mr. Walker to Messrs. V. Veeraswamy Chetty and Co.	Ditto.
				47. Exhibit V.—Memorandum of account furnished by Mr. M. W. Walker.	Ditto.
				48. Exhibit VI.—Cheque, dated 14th February 1881, issued by Venkatachellam Chetty and Subraya Moodr. in favour of Messrs. Sabapathy Chetty and Co. for R3,861-12-2.	M. W. Walker.
				49. Copy of Exhibit VII.—Statement of accounts.	
62	O. S. No. 364 of 1885.	Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Bank (Ld.)	1. Laul Khan 2. Marian Bee	1. Deed of Sale, dated 14th March 1874, executed by P. Ally Khan in favour of his wife Marian Bee.	
				2. Hypothecation Deed, dated 26th April 1874, executed by the defendants in favour of one Thippiah Chetty.	Defendants.
63	O. S. No. 406 of 1885.	Andiammal	Thiroovengadaswamy Moodr	1. Closed cover addressed to defendant.	Plaintiff.
				2. Anchi receipt	Ditto.
				3. Copies of letters issued by plaintiff's Advocate to defendant.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit C.—Promissory note, dated 29th January 1879, for R52-4-0 executed by Karpooravêl in favour of defendant.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit D.—Bond, dated 11th February 1879, executed by V. Ponnoosawmy in favour of defendant.	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit E.—Bond, dated 11th February 1879, executed by Joseph Parl in favour of defendant.	Ditto.

Serial number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				7. Exhibit G.—Notice, dated 16th January 1884, issued by plaintiff's Advocate to defendant.	Defendant.
				8. Exhibit I.—Sale certificate issued to defendant by Bangalore Hindu Dravia Sekaro Nidhi Limited.	Ditto.
64	O S. No. 437 of 1885.	Usman Khan	1. Oosman Bee 2. Syed Fareed	1. Exhibit E.—Letter, dated 16th August 1884, from 2nd defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 9th August 1884, from 1st defendant to 2nd defendant.	2nd defendant.
				3. Exhibit II.—Letter, dated 9th August 1884, issued by plaintiff to 2nd defendant.	Ditto.
				4. Will, dated 24th August 1883, executed by Syed Hyder and registered as No. 6 of Book III Vol. 2.	Defendants.
				5. Exhibit IV.—Notice, dated 24th August 1883, issued by Syed Hyder regarding 1st defendant.	Ditto.
65	O. S. No. 459 of 1885.	Abboy Chetty	1. Annayappa Chetty. 2. Moonisawmy Chetty.	1. Notice, dated 23rd January 1885, issued by 2nd defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				2. Notice, dated 27th January 1885, issued by 1st defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
66	O. S. No. 468 of 1885.	Ditto	Hunter	Chits and letters written by defendant to plaintiff—7.	
67	O. S. No. 475 of 1885.	The Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society "Ld."	Shaik Biram Saib.	1. Sale Deed, dated 4th March 1878, executed by Kareem Khan in favour of defendant.	Ditto.
				2. Sale Deed, dated 4th March 1878, executed by Omer Saib in favour of defendant.	Ditto.
68	O. S. No. 489 of 1885.	V. Aroonachella Moodr.	K. Narrainsamy Moodr.	1. Copy of Exhibit II.—Receipt, dated 17th July 1883, executed by the defendant in favour of plaintiff.	Ditto
				2. Exhibit III.—Wedding invitation notice.	Defendant.
				3. Copy of Exhibits IV, IV*a* and IV*c*.—Accounts.	Ditto.
				4. Copy of Exhibit V.—Receipt, dated 14th April 1884, executed by defendant in favour of plaintiff.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit VI.—Copy of Deposition of Seshachella Moodr. in O. S. 86 of 1884, on the file of the Sub-Judge, Bangalore.	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit I.—Copy of Deposition of Aroonachella Moodr. in O. S. 86 of 1884, on the file of the Sub-Judge, Bangalore.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				7. Exhibit VII.—Copy of a letter dated 17th July 1883, written by Seshachella Moodr. to the defendant.	Defendant.
69	O. S. No. 511 of 1885.	Shanbogue Krishnappa.	Moonisawmy	1. Notice, dated 5th August 1884 issued by plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				2. Notice, dated 4th June 1884, issued by Kadirveloo Moodr. to defendant.	Ditto.
				3. Notice issued by Kadirveloo Moodr. to defendant.	Ditto.
				4. Patta of land bearing Survey No. 21.	Ditto.
70	O. S. No. 514 of 1885.	Ramachandra	1. Krishnappa 2. Ponnusawmy. 3. Syed Hussain.	1. Exhibit A.—Deed of Mortgage, dated 3rd August 1876, executed by Bikojee and the 2nd defendant in favour of 1st defendant.	3rd Defendant.
			4. Padavatta	2. Exhibit B.—Deed of Transfer, dated 13th September 1882, executed by 1st defendant in favour of 3rd defendant.	Ditto.
				3. Sale-deed dated 5th June 1870, executed by Hossain Bee in favour of Bikojee.	Ditto.
				4. Deed of Mortgage, dated 9th August 1876, executed by Bikojee in favour of 2nd defendant.	Ditto.
71	O. S. No. 583 of 1885.	J. Annappa Pillay.	W. South	1. Letter, dated 6th May 1885, written by defendant to W. Walker.	Plaintiff.
				2. Copy of Power of Attorney, dated 21st March 1884, executed by W. South in favour of plaintiff.	Ditto.
				3. Agreement, dated 21st March 1884, executed between plantiff and defendant.	Ditto.
				4. Letter, No. 5440, dated 17th January 1885, from Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				5. Letter, dated 15th February 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				6. Letter, dated 24th December 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				7. Receipt, dated 13th June 1884, executed by defendant in favour of plaintiff for Rs. 1,000.	Ditto.
				8. Letter, dated 29th November 1884, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				9. Receipt, dated 26th February 1885, executed by defendant in favour of plaintiff for Rs. 600.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
				10. Receipt, dated 26th February 1885, executed by defendant in favour of plaintiff for Rs. 305.	Plaintiff.
				11. Letter No. 4817, dated 4th December 1884, from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				12. Two Memoranda, dated 11th February 1885, and 24th February 1885, issued from the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division to the plaintiff.	Ditto.
				13. Endorsement No. 5016, dated 11th December 1884, from the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				14. Memorandum, dated 31st May 1884, issued by Supervisor, Presidency Division, to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				15. Supervisor's note, dated 17th September 1884, regarding the removal of stones.	Defendant.
				16. Plaintiff's letter to defendant without date.	Ditto.
				17. Dockets, Nos. 52, 84, 57 and 61, dated 31st December 1884, and 4th February 1885, respectively, from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, to defendant.	Ditto.
				18. Receipt, dated 26th February 1885, executed by plaintiff in favour of defendant for R3,333-15-0.	Ditto.
				19. Docket No. 176, dated 4th April 1886, from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, to defendant.	Ditto.
72	O. S. No. 585 of 1885.	Commajee Abbajee.	Abdool Kareem Saib.	1. Copy of Exhibit I.—Pronote, dated 16th December 1884, executed in favour of Bunslal Ramratan by defendant and 2 others for R1,200.	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit G.—Agreement, dated 7th February 1883, executed by Syed Cassim in favour of Abdool Khader.	Plaintiff.
				3. Exhibit D.—Certificate of registration of birth No. 380.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibits E. and F.—Hindustani Hundies.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				5. Bond, dated 15th April 1885, executed by Madar Saib in favour of defendant.	Defendant.
73	O. S. No. 594 of 1885.	Hajee Sheik Madar.	Karmani Konar *alias* Muthusamy Konar. 2. Malavalappa.	1. Exhibit I.—Sale deed, dated 6th August 1870, executed by Menatchiammal in favour of Chinnapillamma.	2nd Defendant.
				2. Exhibit II.—Sale deed, dated 25th February 1885, executed by Chinnapillamma in favour of Mulubajalappa.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit III.— Will, dated 15th September 1860, executed by Subbanna.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit IV.—Mortgage deed, dated 29th January 1870, executed by Menatchiammall, Kesava Konar and Karawel Alagiri in favour of Marisamy Tyah.	Ditto.
				5 Notice, dated 14th March 1885, issued by 1st defendant's Advocate to 2nd defendant.	Ditto.
				6. Notice, dated 8th May 1885, issued by plantiff's Advocate to 2nd defendant.	Ditto.
74	O. S. No. 605 of 1885.	Pillammah .	Vadder Kencha *alias* Venkata.	Municipal bills . . . 3 Patta 1	Plaintiff.
75	O. S. No. 621 of 1885.	The Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society, "Limited."	1. Hyder Saib 2. Abdool Rohimon Saib. 3. Hamed Saib.	1. Letter, dated 2nd April 1882, written by 1st and 2nd defendants to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				2. Letter, dated 28th September 1882, written by 2nd defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				3. Letter, dated 15th November 1883, written by 1st defendant to plaintiff.	Defendant.
				4. Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 17th November 1883, written by plaintiff to 3rd defendant.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibits II and III.—Receipts, dated 10th January 1884, and 29th March 1884, executed by the plaintiff in favour of 3rd defendant.	Ditto
76	O. S. No. 622 of 1885.	The Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society, "Limited."	Hamed Saib .	1. Receipts granted by plaintiff to defendant for payments made from 9th September 1878 to 1st December 1882.	Ditto.
				2. Plaintiff's letter to defendant, dated 19th February 1883.	Ditto.
				3. Two receipts granted by plaintiff, dated 1st November 1883, and 22nd November 1883.	Ditto.
				4. Plaintiff's notice to defendant dated 18th February 1885.	Ditto.
				5. Copy of defendant's reply, dated 24th April 1885.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				4. Plaintiff's notice to defendant, dated 18th February 1885.	Defendant.
				5. Copy of defendant's reply, dated 24th April 1885.	Ditto.
				6. One Anchi receipt, dated 24th April 1885.	Ditto.
77	O. S. No. 718 of 1885.	Venkatappa	Annappa Row.	1. Razinama, dated 6th July 1867, addressed to the Bangalore Taluk Cutcherry.	Plaintiff.
				2. Blank stamp paper of the value of R2.	Defendant.
78	O. S. No. 733 of 1885.	1. Chicka Seshappa 2. Subbaraya	Ganiga Kullappa.	1. Agreement, dated 13th April 1852, executed by Katchala Moodaliar in favour of Nanjoondappa.	Plaintiff.
				2. Notice, dated 27th February 1885, issued by Kullappa Chetty to Seshappa with a cover.	Ditto.
				3. Copies of sale deed, dated 12th May 1874, 4th August 1870, 28th August 1870, and copy of a mortgage deed dated 24th April 1879.	Ditto.
79	O. S. No. 787 of 1885.	Zainub Bi	1. Nabi Saib	1. Blank Postal cover addressed to P. Mear Kiam.	Ditto.
			2. Subadar Rungasawmy.	2. Tamil letters (2)	Ditto.
				3. Bond, dated 4th November 1882, executed by Thilammall and Chithambaram in favour of Bakthawer Mull Roopraj.	2nd defendant.
				4. Promissory note, dated 1st November 1884, executed by 2nd defendant in favour of Bakthawer Mull.	Ditto.
				5. Copy of Judgment in S. C. 307 of 1885.	Ditto.
80	O. S. No. 845 of 1885.	M. Annanthappa Venkatacharlu.	1. Annanthappa Ramanuja Iyengar. 2. Rungasawmy Iyengar. 3. Narayana Iyengar. 4. Narasimhachar. 5. Srinivasachar. 6. Ramanuja Iyengar. 7. Narasimhachar. 8. Krishnamachar.	1. Copy of Will of Narayana Iyengar, dated 15th March 1856.	Plaintiff.
				2. Copy of Agreement, dated 20th January 1864, executed between Srineevasa Row and Ramasawmy Iyengar, Krishnamachari and Sitamma.	Ditto.
				3. Agreement, dated 20th January 1864, executed between Srineevasa Row, Ramasawmy Iyengar, Krishnamachar and Sitamma.	Ditto.
				4. Account furnished by 8th defendant.	8th defendant.
				5. Sealed cover—1 (Description of contents not given).	
81	O. S. No. 862 of 1885.	C. B. Seshgiri Row, Receiver to the estate of K. Krishniah Chetty.	Syed Hussain	1. Court receipts 3, granted to defendant.	Defendant.
				2. Municipal receipts—2	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				3. Exhibit I.—Plaintiff's notice to defendant, dated 1st February 1883.	Defendant.
				4. Exhibit II.—Reply notice to defendant, dated 9th February 1883.	Ditto.
				5. Anchi receipt for reply notice to defendant, dated 9th February 1883.	Ditto.
				6. Letter from plaintiff to T. Rungasawmy Chetty.	Ditto.
82	O. S. No. 867 of 1885.	Malle Gowda .	Aroonachella Moodeliar.	1. Chit, dated 15th June 1885, addressed to defendant.	Plaintiff.
				2. Copy of certificate to collect debts, in Mis. No. 82 of 1881.	Defendant.
83	O. S. No. 888 of 1885.	Rungasawmy Moodeliar.	1. Abdool Khader and another.	1. Agreement of service, dated January 1881, executed by plaintiff in favour of defendant.	Ditto.
				2. Copies of Exhibits I, II and III.—Accounts.	Ditto.
84	O. S. No. 944 of 1885.	1. Daivasegomoney Moodeliar. 2. Nadamani Moodeliar.	1. Hanumanthappa. 2. Sivagangamma. 3. Sonnappa.	1. Exhibit A.—Post Card, dated 14th February 1883, from 2nd defendant to 2nd plaintiff's mother.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit B.—Copy of Judgment in O. S. No. 15 of 68 on the file of the 3rd class Assistant Superintendent.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit C.—Letter, dated 15th July 1874, written by Vyapuri Moodeliar to 1st plaintiff.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit D.—Letter, dated 3rd August 1874, written by Mooroogesa Moodeliar to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit E.—Bond, dated 9th November 1869, executed by Thandava Moorti and Marasaiah in favour of Vyapuri Moodeliar and others.	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit I.—Putta of land situated in Ulsoor in the name of 2nd defendant for the year 1884-85.	1st and 2nd defendants.
				7. Exhibit III.—Putta of land situated in Domlur in the name of 2nd defendant for the year 1881-82.	Ditto.
				8. Exhibit IV.—A portion of letter, dated 8th March 1875, from Vyapuri Moodeliar.	Ditto.
				9. Exhibit V.—Mortgage deed, dated 3rd June 1865, executed by Vyapoori Moodeliar in favour of Sabarpathy Moodeliar.	Witness (A. R. Sabapathy Mudeliar).

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
85	O. S. No. 955 of 1885.	A. Gopalsamy Moodaliar.	1. M. Govinda Chetty. 2. Maduranayagam Pillay. 3. Lokasundram Chetty.	1. Letter, dated 23rd February 1885, written by 1st defendant to plaintiff's Advocate.	Plaintiff.
86	O. S. No. 975 of 1885	Peddannahary .	1. Subbamma 2. Bassappachary	1. Exhibit B.—Auction notice issued by Rathna Chetty and Co.	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit C.—Objection notice issued by 2nd defendant, dated 2nd July 1885.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit D.—Police Superintendent's decree, dated 17th January 1855 (No. 29) in respect of the dispute between plaintiff and 2nd defendant.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit F.—Copy of decree in O. S. 154-74 on the file of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Ditto.
87	O. S. No. 988 of 1885.	Shaik Comer .	1. Ally Saib 2. Mahomed Khan	1. Sale deed, dated 1st May 1885, executed by 1st defendant in favour of 2nd defendant.	2nd Defendant.
				2. Copy of decree in Suit No. 1187 of 1883.	Ditto.
				3. Copy of order in Mis. No. 140 of 1882.	Ditto.
88	O. S. No. 993 of 1885.	Mohadeen Bee .	1. Kandari Alit Khan. 2. Kassim Bee . 3. Jathnig . 4. Hyath Khan . 5. The Municipal Commission C. and M. Station 6. Rudrappa .	1. Exhibit D.—1st and 2nd defendant's reply to plaintiff's notice, dated 24th May 1885, with cover.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit E.—4th defendant's reply to plaintiff's notice, dated 30th May 1885.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit F.—5th defendant's reply to plaintiff's notice, dated 5th July 1885.	Ditto.
				4. Copy of Exhibit G. Entry in marriage register, dated 30th July 1860.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit I.—Plaintiff's notice to defendants 1 and 2, dated 24th May 1885, with cover.	Defendant.
				6. Exhibit H.—Court Sale certificate, dated 20th November 1873, issued in favour of 6th defendant by Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.	6th Defendant.
				7. Copies of notices, dated 23rd May 1885, 24th May 1885, and 22nd May 1885, issued by plaintiff's advocate to defendants.	Plaintiff.
				8. Affidavit filed by Bunfee Khan.	Bunfee Khan.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
89	O. S. No. 1010 of 1885.	Kenchappa	Nagammah	1. Exhibit A.—Copy of Judgment in Mis. Appeal No. 48 of 68 on the file of the Superintendent's Revenue Court, Nandidroog Division.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit B.—Extract of Municipal order, dated 9th January 1871, No. 1039.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit C.—Copy of order in Mis. Petition No. 375-69 on the file of the Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit D.—Deed of Submission, dated 4th April 1875, executed by plaintiff and his brother.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit I.—Agreement dated 1854, executed by plaintiff and his brothers in favour of their father.	Defendant.
				6. Exhibit II.—Hypothecation deed, dated 14th November 1874, executed by defendant's late husband Chicka Ranganna.	Ditto.
90	O. S. No. 1028 of 1885.	Standish Lee	Municipal Commission C. and M. Station Bangalore.	1. Exhibit I.—Letter dated 7th April 1885, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit K.—Extract from the defendant's Proceedings dated 25th April 1885.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit K.—Docket No. 171, dated 27th April 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
91	O. S. No. 1011 of 1885.	1. Megaraj Sait 2. Khildoss Sait 3. Paramanand Sait.	1. Appavoo Pillay Ameendeen Saib 2. Khader Patcha 3. Abdool Razack 4. Abdool Khader 5. Minni Abbeebulla Saib. 6. Fakeer Saib. 7. Abdool Rahimon Saib. 8. Minni Ebraim Saib. 9. Minni Hossain Patcha. 10. Abdool Khader Saib. 11. Rahimon Saib.	1. Copy of a Deed of Composition, dated 25th December 1883, executed by defendants in favour of plaintiffs and other creditors.	Ditto.
				2. Notice dated 30th June 1885 issued by 1st defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				3. Copy of notice issued by 9th defendant to other defendants.	9th defendant.
				4. Notice, dated 4th July 1885, issued by plaintiff to 1st defendant's Advocate.	1st defendant.
				5. Notice, 11th December 1884, issued by 1st defendant to plaintiffs.	Plaintiffs.
				6. One unopened registered cover addressed to 9th defendant.	Ditto.
				7. Summons in Suit No. 613 of 1869 addressed to Arcot Moonisawmy Moodaliar.	
92	O. S. No. 1027 of 1885.	Chowriappa	Lieutenant Keenan.	1. Letter, dated 1st April 1885, from defendant to plaintiff	Plaintiff.
				2. Abstract of estimate	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				3. Letter, dated 26th May 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				4. Letter, dated 4th March 1885, from defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit B.—Report of Commissioner with abstracts, statements, estimates, etc.	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit I.—Receipt, dated 30th April 1885, executed by plaintiff in favour of defendant.	Defendant.
93	O. S. No. 1056 of 1885.	Anuappa .	Eera Bhai .	1. Exhibit C.—Rental Agreement, dated 25th November 1854 executed by Balamram in favour of Seetharamappa.	Plaintiff,
				2. Exhibit D.—24 Municipal bills from 1870 to Septembet 1885.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit E.—Anchi receipt, dated 16th April 1882, for a letter addressed to defendant.	Ditto.
				4. Defendant's reply to plaintiff's notice, Exhihit F.	Ditto.
				5. Copy of Exhibit G.—Entry in house register No. 4, General Bazaar Division.	Ditto.
				6. Copy of Exhibit H.—Sale deed, dated 27th October 1879, executed by Vekataramana Naidu in favour of Devidoss.	Ditto.
94	O. S. No. 1107 of 1885.	Ally Saib .	Selvam .	Exhibit I.—20 Municipal bills from 1875 to 1886.	Defendant.
95	O. S. No. 1141 of 1885.	Sultan Bee .	Fathana Bee .	1. Hindustani Letter . .	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit II.—Extract of Municipal Order No. [illegible], dated 25th May 1880.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit III.—Extract of Municipal Order No. [illegible], dated 16th February 1881.	Ditto.
				4. One Hindustani Letter .	Ditto.
				5. Deed of Mortgage, dated 18th February 1878, executed by Hussain Bee in favour of Syed Ahamed.	Ditto.
96	O. S. No. 1163 of 1885.	Chouk mull Sait	Miah Khan Saib	Exhibit I.—Rental Agreement executed by plaintiff in favour of defendant.	Ditto.
97	O. S. No. 1374 of 1885.	Audinarayana Swamy Naidu.	1 Sheik Dawood Saib. 2. Kuppusawamy Naidu.	1. Exhibit D.—2nd defendant's notice to 1st defendant, dated 28th July 1885.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit E.—Plaintiff's notice to 1st defendant, dated 28th July 1885.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit F.—Anchi receipt, dated 13th June 1885.	Ditto.
				4. Postal Acknowledgments and Receipts—4.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
98	O. S. No. 1384 of 1885.	Sivajee Row	E. C. Shemmuga Veloo Pillay.	1. 7 Blank covers addressed to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
				2. 7 Letters written by defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				3. Copy of plaintiff's notice to defendant, dated 26th September 1885.	Ditto.
				4. 1 Anchi receipt, dated 26th September 1885 for a letter addressed to defendant.	Ditto.
99	O. S. No. 1406 of 1885.	1. Raja Thippiah Chetty. 2. Batch Rungiah Chetty. 3. Malakala Pedda Surriah Chetty.	1. Venkatagiriah 2. Abdul Kareem. 3. Makomed Essoo. 4. Ismail Saib. 5. Asha Bee. 6. Silar Bee. 7. Lala Meah.	1. Exhibit I.—Sale deed, dated 30th November 1875, by Budden Bee in favour of 4th defendant's daughter Fathma Bee.	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit II.—Sale deed, dated 5th November 1877, by Fathma Bee in favour of 2nd defendant.	2nd defendant.
100	O. S. No. 1422 of 1885.	James Spicer & Sons, London.	J. W. Hayes	1. Copy of letter, dated 23rd July 1885, from Aroolanandams & Sons, to defendant.	Plaintiff.
				2. Defendant's letter to Aroolanandam and Sons, dated 2nd April 1885.	Ditto.
101	O. S. No. 1496 of 1885.	Bangalore Bank, Ld.	K. A. Bhima Chetty.	1. Receipts granted by plaintiffs to defendant.	Defendant.
102	O. S. No. 1504 of 1885.	Honnalli Gold Mining Co., Ld.	A. N. Smith	1. Memoranda, dated 10th August 1885, and 4th August 1885, by the Bank of Madras.	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit I.—Letter, dated 7th September 1885, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				3. Copy of letter, dated 4th September 1885, from plaintiff to defendant.	Plaintiff.
				4. Letter, dated 15th September 1885, from plaintiff to defendant.	Defendant.
				5. Letter, dated 27th October 1885, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				6. Letter, dated 29th October 1885, from plaintiff to defendant.	Ditto.
				7. Copy of letter, dated 29th October 1885, from plaintiff to Garret.	Garret.
				8. Exhibit B.—Copy of decree in Suit No. 23933 of 1884 on the file of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Plaintiff.
103	O. S. No. 1514 of 1885.	Hammanthoo	Chinnasawmy	1. Exhibit B.—Panchayatdars notice to defendant, dated 25th November 1884.	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit C.—Deed of submission executed by plaintiff, defendant and 3 others in favour of Panchayatdars.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of Document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				3. Exhibit I.—Notice issued by plaintiff to defendant, dated 14th October 1885.	Defendant.
104	O. S. No. 1592 of 1885.	Aroonachella Moodaliar.	J. W. Hayes	1. Exhibit B.—Defendant's letter to plaintiff, dated 10th August 1882.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit C.—Defendant's letter to plaintiff, dated 12th August 1882.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit D.—Promissory Note, dated 22nd December 1881, executed by defendant in favour of plaintiff's son Krishnasamy Moodaliar.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit E.—Cheque drawn by defendant on the Bank of Madras, Bangalore, dated 9th March 1882, payable to plaintiff or order.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit F.—Defendant's letter to plaintiff, dated 16th September 1880.	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit I.—Plaintiff's tender, dated 29th June 1882, for the Mysore Railway loan of 1882.	Defendant.
				7. Exhibit II.—Plaintiff's letter to the Comptroller, Mysore Government, dated 12th July 1882.	Ditto.
105	O. S. No. 1670 of 1885.	Nada Reddy	1. Gururayachary. 2. Rungachary. 3. Phayammah. 4. Subbammah.	1. Exhibit I.—Receipt granted by 2nd defendant to plaintiff for assessment paid for the year 1884—1885.	2nd defendant.
				2. Exhibit II.—Receipt granted by 2nd defendant, to Mooninenkatappa for assessment of 5 years ending April 1885.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit III.—Receipt granted by 2nd defendant, dated June 1875, for assessment of the year 1874-75.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit V.—Inam Certificate granted to 1st defendant and others, dated 1st June 1876.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit VI.—Statement of account showing payment of assessment by plaintiff's father to Srineevasachari for 20 years commencing from 1836-37.	Ditto.
106	O. S. No. 1678 of 1885.	K. Andiappa Chetty.	1. Emily Reddy 2. Ramasamy.	1. Exhibit B.—Copies of judgment and decree in Miscellaneous appeal No. 3 of 1884 on the file of the Court of the Resident in Mysore.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibit C.—Registered deed of sale, dated 1st December 1872, executed by 1st defendant and one Velankam in favour of K. Krishnaya Chetty.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
				3. Exhibit G.—Court sale certificate granted in Execution Application No. 102 of 1882.	Plaintiff.
				4. Exhibit H.—Rental agreement, dated 1st December 1872, executed by 1st defendant and Velangani in favour of Krishniah Chetty.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit J.—Deed of Sale, dated 11th September 1866, executed by Yellammal in favour of Velangani.	Ditto.
				6. Exhibit K.—Sale Deed, dated 2nd October 1870, executed by Mahomed Saib and Musthan Khan in favour of Valangani.	Ditto.
				7. Exhibit II (a).—Power of attorney, dated 7th August 1903, executed by 1st defendant in favour of Munisamy Moodliar.	Ditto.
107	O. S. No. 1687 of 1885.	Buden Saib	1. Chabuma 2. Mahomed Saib. 3. Usmonji	1. Exhibit A.—Petition, dated 20th October 1904, by the plaintiff to the Sub-Registrar for search.	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit B.—Power of attorney given by plaintiff to Advocate Sambasiva Iyer, dated 27th November 1885.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit C.—Special notice issued by President, Municipal Commission, to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibits II to V.—Municipal receipts for payment of assessment.	Defendant.
108	O. S. No. 1701 of 1885.	A. Coomarasamy Moodliar.	1. Jeevarathuammal. 2. Masilamoney Moodliar.	1. Affidavit, dated 26th June 1884, made by R. Aunappa, officiating Agent of the Bangalore Cantonment General Bank.	Plaintiff.
				2. Copies of Exhibits E. to H.—Entries in the ledger of the Cantonment General Bank.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibit I.—Draft Schedule of debts due by Shunmuga Moodliar.	Defendant.
				4. Exhibit I.—Notice of acceptance, dated 29th March 188[illegible], issued by the Agent of the Cantonment General Bank to Shunmuga Moodliar.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit II.—Receipt, dated 10th August 1885, for R500, granted by the Cantonment General Bank in favour of Shunmuga Moodliar.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Affidavit of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
				6. Exhibit III.—Draft of Shunmuga Moodliar's application for insolvency addressed to the Civil Judge's Court, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Defendant.
				7. Exhibit IV.—Draft of Schedule of Shunmuga Moodliar's insolvency application.	Ditto.
				8. Exhibit V.—Memorandum of Shunmuga Moodliar's liabilities.	Ditto.
				9. Exhibit VI.—Memorandu of the assets of Shunmuga Moodliar.	Ditto.
				10. Exhibit VII.—Receipt, dated 11th August 1885, by the Hindu Dravia Sekera Nidhi (I.d.), to Shunmuga Moodliar & Co.	Ditto.
				11. Exhibit VIII.—Receipt, dated 6th August 1885, granted by the Bangalore Bank (Ld), to Shunmuga Moodliar.	Ditto.
				12. Exhibit IX.—Letter, dated 28th April 1884, from the Cantonment General Bank to Shunmuga Moodliar.	Ditto.
				13. Exhibit XI.—Letter, dated 12th April 1884, from the Cantonment General Bank to Shunmuga Moodliar.	Ditto.
				14. Exhibit XII.—Copy of Exhibit XI.	Ditto.
				15. Two receipts, dated 26th April 1884 and 22nd April 1884, granted to Shunmuga Moodliar & Co. by the Cantonment General Bank (Ld.).	Ditto.
				16. Exhibit K.—Evidence of Sabapathy Chetty taken on commission.	Plaintiff.
				17. Exhibit B marked before the Commissioner.—Statement of Shunmuga Moodliar's account.	Received with commission.
				18. Exhibit XV.—Cheque for R2,557 issued by Pootoosamy in favour of Veerasamy Moodliar, dated 30th March 1884.	
				19. Exhibit XVI.—Notice of due date of a promissory note drawn by Shunmuga Moodliar issued to him by the Cantonment General Bank.	Defendant.
				20. Exhibit XVII.—Notice of intimation to Shunmuga Moodliar that interest will be charged after due date.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant or respondent.		
				CHARGED AFTER DUE DATE.	
109	O. S. No. 1739 of 1885.	1. Dada Saib 2. Fathulla Saib 3. Musthan Saib	1. Abdulla Saib 2. Tippu Saib 3. Ameemdeen Saib. 4. Madar Saib. 5. Mahomed Saliat. 6. Khader Pacha Saib.	1. Notice issued by Messrs. Haji Syed Hussen and Co. to C. Abdulla and Co., demanding dissolution of partnership marked as Exhibit A.	Defendants.
				2. Reply to ditto, marked as Exhibit B.	Plaintiff.
				3. Notice dated 16th September 1885, issued by plaintiffs to defendants' Advocate marked Exhibit C.	1st Defendant.
				4. Reply to ditto, marked Exhibit D.	Plaintiff.
				5. Plaintiff's letter to Nunniah Chetty at Madras intimating that credit may be given to 1st defendant to the extent of 4 or 5 hundred rupees marked Exhibit F.	Ditto.
				6. Evidence of Nunniah Chetty taken on Commission marked Exhibit H.	Ditto.
				7. Exhibit I.—Copy of judgment in O. C. No. 987 of 188 .	Defendant.
				8. Exhibit II.—Defendant's notice to plaintiff, dated 8th December 1885.	Plaintiff.
110	O. S. No. 1781 of 1885.	Adam Khan	1. Jorukhathumbi 2. Thowkal Khathumbi. 3. Cassim Khathumbi. 4. Kazi Abdul Koodoos Kadri.	1. Copy of a sale deed, dated 2nd August 1871, by Mirza Ahmed Beg in favour of Ibrahim Khan.	Ditto.
				2. Copies of depositions recorded in Miscellaneous Criminal Case No. 29 of 1884.	Ditto.
				3. Copy of complaint petition in Criminal, Case No. 77 of 1884.	Ditto.
111	O. S. No. 1817 of 1885.	Iyasamy Pillay.	Rungien .	1. Auchi receipt for a letter addressed to defendant.	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit B.—Plaintiff's notice to defendant, dated 21st July 1875.	Ditto.
				3. Exhibits C and D.—Municipal Assessment bills.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit E.—Draft of a deed of hypothecation, dated 26th September 1881.	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit I.—Notice, dated 16th July 1885, from plaintiff's brother to defendant.	Defendant.
				6. Exhibits II and III.—Municipal Assessment bills.	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Plaintiff or applicant.	Names of Parties. Defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
112	O. S. No. 1818 of 1885.	1. Gulam Hussein. 2. Mahomed Ismail. 3. Abdul Hassan. 4. Abdul Rashid.	Thiruvengada Sawmy Moodaliar.	1. Endorsement of the Sur Ameen, dated 25th August 1868, on the petition of 1st plaintiff and 6 others regarding water course.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibits C, D and E.—Extracts of Municipal orders, dated 2nd December 1880, 9th June 1881 and 10th January 1884.	Ditto.
113	Miscellaneous 35 of 1885.	Thirukappa Doddamullappa Chickkmullappa	Baralingappa and 42 others.	Exhibit I.—Bond, dated 29th March 1883, executed by 1st and 2nd petitioners in favour of Pavadappa.	Pavadappa.
114	Miscellaneous 54 of 1885.	1. William Fitzerald. 2. Glengal Madden.	V. Veerasamy Chetty and 5 others.	1. Exhibit I.—Agreement, dated 11th May 1885, executed by Bunsilal Ramratna Sait, Hajee Jaun Mohamed Abdulla Saib and Hajee Mohamed Issac Saib in favour of Veerasawmy Chetty and Co.	Veerasawmy Chetty.
				2. Copy of Exhibit III.—Account Puttee.	Ditto.
115	O. S. No. 1231 of 1900.	Abdul Azeem Saib.	1. Abdul Wahib Saib. 2. Abdul Hafeez Saib. 3. Bilkeer Bee. 4. Hyath Bee.	Nine Account books produced by parties before the arbitrators.	Parties.

HANUMAN PUNJA,
District Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

BANGALORE;
16th January 1908.

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Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a.* 6*p.* or 10½*d.* (1*a.*)

Climatological Atlas of India published by the authority of the Government of India under the direction of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S. Royal. Cloth. R27 or 36*s.* (R1 11*a.*) Published in November 1906.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 30th June 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (1*a.*)

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The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department, No. 4. Corrected up to the 1st July 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 8*a.* or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

History of Services of officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (4*a.*)

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List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th October 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover, 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1905-06. Foolscap, Board. As. 8 or 9*d*. (6*a*.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1907. In 2 parts. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Notification Geology and Minerals, Simla, the 19th September 1907, publishing certain Rules issued under the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), regarding the notices to be furnished to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Foolscap. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1906. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s* 6*d* (3*a*)

Notification No. 10014-100 Geology and Minerals, Calcutta, the 4th December 1907, publishing rules requiring the submission of notices of mining operations in the neighbourhood of railways. Foolscap. 1*a*. (1*a*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 13th issue, 1907. Super Royal 4to Board R4 or 6*s* (12*a*.)

Notes on Sugar in India by Frederick Noël-Paton, Esq Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. R1 8*a* or 2*s*. 3*d*. (2*a*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1906, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1904 and 1905. No. 3 of 1906 1907. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in May 1907, and in the two months April and May 1907, compared with the corresponding month of 1905 and 1906. No. 2 of 1907-08. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a* or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for April 1907. No. 1 of 1907 08. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1907 and in the three months, April to June 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1905 and 1906. No. 3 of 1907-08. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

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Annual statement of the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31st, 1907. Vol. I (Abstract and detailed surplus of Imports and Exports.) Forty-first issue Super Royal. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (R1).

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Papers and Maps set for the Examinations in Tactical Fitness for Command (Q. I). and in subjects (*d*) to (*i*) for promotion held in India in September and October 1906, with remarks by the Examiners Demy 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8*a* or 2*s*. 3*d*. (3*a*.)

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Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy, R3-12 including packing, postage, etc.

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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Aitareyā Lochana. By Āchārya Satyavrata Sāmaśrami. Price R2.

Advaitacintā Kaustubha, fasc. 3. By Gerindra Nāth Dutt. Price As. 10.

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Mahābhāsyapradīpodyota. Vol. 3. fasc. 5. Price As. 10. By Bahuballava Sāstri.

Nityācāra Pradīpah. fasc. 8. By Pandit Vinoda Vihāri Bhattāchārya. As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapanchā Kathā. fasc. 10, 11. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi. As. 10.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. II. Nos. 9, 10. Vol. III. Nos. 1-4. R2 each.

Memoirs. Vol. I. Supplement. Miscellanea Ethnographica, II. Some Malayan Weapons. Plans of a Persian Gentleman's House. By N. Annandale, D.Sc., and Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott. Price As. 8.

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Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1907.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII. Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Weather Review, September to December 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1905. (Illustrated by 5 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

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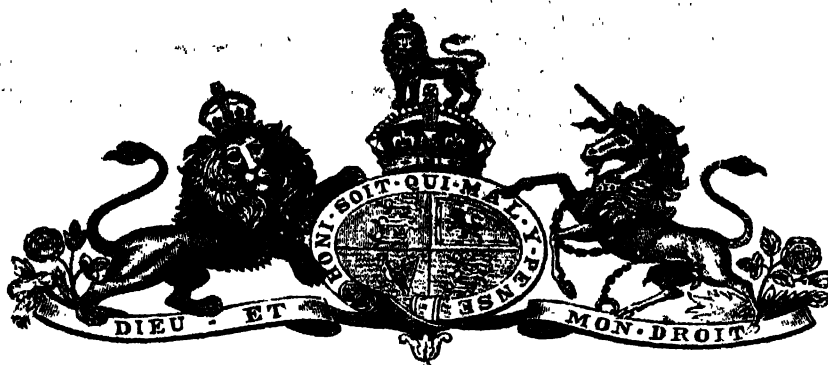
Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 5TH OCTOBER, 2ND NOVEMBER AND 14TH DECEMBER 1907.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name.

No. 83877, dated 31st December 1907, 3½% of 1854-55 for R102-4-3 favouring Pankojini Ghose.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

PANKOJINI GHOSE,
65/1, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1908

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 23rd January 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

A feeble depression entered Kashmir on the 18th from north Persia and gave light precipitation next day. It had disappeared by the morning of the 20th, but a fresh depression was affecting north Persia on the same date and moving eastward it caused precipitation varying from light to heavy in Kashmir on the 22nd and 23rd, and light rain occurred in the submontane districts from Sialkot to Peshawar. Simultaneous with the appearance of the latter depression in north Persia, a long shallow trough of low pressure extending from Sind to the entrance to the Persian Gulf began to form, and their combined action resulted in widespread precipitation in Baluchistan on the 22nd, and in north-east Baluchistan on the 23rd on which date both disturbances were disappearing. On the 17th rain fell locally in the interior of south India, but it diminished rapidly and only two light falls were reported on the following day.

Burma.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Skies were cloudy or foggy in the northern districts and generally clear in other parts of the division. Temperature was unusually low especially in Bihar and the adjacent districts to the east.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were clear except in the United Provinces from which area cloud and fog were reported from many stations; weather was colder than usual during the greater part of the week but a rise of temperature occurred on the 22nd, and by the 23rd temperature was normal except in the United Provinces where it continued in defect.

North-west India.—Light precipitation occurred in Kashmir on the 19th and 20th; owing to a disturbance from north Persia, a low pressure area appeared over the Mekran coast on the 21st, and in conjunction with a fresh disturbance from north Persia, caused precipitation in Baluchistan as well as Kashmir on the 21st, and in Baluchistan and the extreme north of India on the 22nd and 23rd. Skies were heavily overcast throughout the greater part of the week in the extreme north of India and in Baluchistan, and on the 22nd and 23rd they were moderately to thickly clouded over the whole division except in south Rajputana and Gujarat. Temperature was much higher than usual in Baluchistan and the hills of Upper India; it rose in the plains of north-west India on the 21st, and from that day to the end of the week was normal or in excess throughout the division.

The Peninsula.—Local rain was reported from the interior of south India on the 17th, and a few falls occurred in the same area on the following day. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded on the 17th, and were clear or only lightly clouded during the remainder of the week. Temperature was approximately normal except for an excess in the minimum on the 17th and 18th.

The only areas where rain fell during the past week are the extreme north of India, Baluchistan, Mysore and Madras. The rainfall for the whole period from 29th November to the 23rd January is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, the east of the Central Provinces, Berar, the South-west Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan and South-east Madras and is normal or in excess elsewhere.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week as given at 8 hrs. each day:—

January 17th. Bangalore 0·95″ and Mysore 0·83″.

" 22nd. Minimarg 1·00″ and Robat 1·82″.

" 23rd. Sonemarg 3·58″, Minimarg 1·30″ and Chaman 0·62″.

NOTE.—In the issue of the Gazette of the 18th instant in the Summary table on January 13th, against Dehra Dun read "0·02" for 0·86".

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 23RD JANUARY 1908.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1907 TO 23RD JANUARY 1908.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0·3	—0·3	14·5	8·4	+ 6·1	+ 73	+ 79
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	0·4	+ 1·8	+450	+633
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·5	0·4	+ 1·1	+275	+275
Assam	0	0·2	—0·2	0·8	1·0	— 0·2	— 20	0
Eastern Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	0·5	+ 0·2	+ 40	+ 75
Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	0·4	+ 1·1	+275	+400
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	2·6	0·5	+ 2·1	+420	+550
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	2·0	0·4	+ 1·6	+400	+567
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·0	0·4	+ 0·6	+150	+233
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·7	0·8	— 0·1	— 13	+ 17
United Provinces, West	0	0·3	—0·3	1·1	1·2	— 0·1	— 8	+ 22
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·4	—0·3	1·6	1·7	— 0·1	— 6	+ 15
Punjab, South-west	0	0·2	—0·2	0·6	0·9	— 0·3	— 33	— 14
Kashmir	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·3	1·5	— 1·2	— 80	— 85
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·2	0·3	—0·1	2·9	1·0	+ 1·9	+190	+286
Baluchistan	0·6	0·3	+0·3	1·9	2·0	— 0·1	— 5	— 24
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·2	+ 0·7	+350	+800
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·4	0	0	+ 33
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·6	0	0	+ 20
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0	+ 0·2	∞	∞
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·5	0·6	— 0·1	— 17	0
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	1·0	1·1	— 0·1	— 9	+ 11
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·0	— 0·4	— 40	— 33
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	0·8	0	0	+ 14
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·6	— 0·2	— 33	— 20
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	— 0·1	— 33	— 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·5	— 0·3	— 60	— 50
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0·3	0	+ 0·3	∞	∞
Mysore	0·6	0	+0·6	2·2	0·3	+ 1·9	+633	+433
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	2·3	— 0·1	— 4	0
Madras, South-east	0·1	0·1	0	3·6	7·4	— 3·8	— 51	— 52
Madras Deccan	0·2	0	+0·2	0·7	0·7	0	0	— 29
Madras Coast, North	0·2	0·1	+0·1	6·4	1·6	+ 4·8	+300	+313

In the weekly table ending 16th January last, against Assam "read 0·8 for 1·1, 0 for 0·3 and 0 for +38 in figure columns 4, 6 and 7 respectively;" against Mysore "read 1·6 for 0·8, +1·3 for +0·5 and +433 for +167 in the figure columns 4, 6 and 7 respectively;" and against United Provinces, West, "read 1·1 for 1·2, +0·9 for +1·0, 1·1 for 1·2, +0·2 for +0·3 and +22 for +33" in the figure columns 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 respectively.

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 23rd January 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th January 1908.

Burma.—Slight showers fell during the week in four of the northern districts and in the Chin Hills. In Lower Burma reaping of the winter rice crop is nearly completed and threshing and winnowing are progressing satisfactorily. In Upper Burma harvesting of the winter rice crop is going on and transplanting of spring rice is in progress. The winter rice crop of Lower Burma promises a good outturn. In Upper Burma the winter rice crop on irrigated lands and in the wet zone is fair, but on unirrigated lands of the dry zone rice has failed and dry crops are poor except groundnut and cotton. Spring crops promise fairly. The price of unhusked rice has fallen in five; and has risen in six districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight rain fell in all districts except the Lushai hills Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and the Garo hills. Standing crops have improved by the recent rains and prospects are now fair to good. Harvesting of winter rice is approaching completion. Pruning and hoeing of tea are in progress. Prices of common rice have fallen in five; and have risen in six districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—At the beginning of the week many districts received a little more rain and the weather has been cold and cloudy throughout the Province. The prospects of the spring crop have greatly improved, and in South Bihar, owing to the recent rain, it has been found possible to do some more sowings. Insects have caused considerable damage in the Barh subdivision of Patna. In South Bihar poppy is doing well. Sugarcane prospects are fair and the remainder of the winter rice crop has been harvested. Insufficient stocks of food-grains are reported in Bankura, Nadia, Murshidabad, Balasore, Palamau and the Deoghar subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas. Prices have ceased to rise, and in Bihar the fall is probably due to decreased export. In the north of Murshidabad there is still a scarcity of water. Scarcity is apprehended in Nadia, Murshidabad, the Bhabhua and Sasaram subdivisions of Shahabad, the Darauli and Manjhi thanas of Saran, Ranchi, Palamau, Birbhum and Jessore. One test-work was opened at Bankura. In Cuttack the test-work was attended by 299 men, 84 women and 16 children; total 399. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,394 men, 3,196 women and 3,324 children; total 7,914. In Balasore 224 men attended the test-work. In Puri 1,461 attended the test-work; and gratuitous relief was given to 104 men, 304 women and 185 children. The total number on test-works in Bengal is 2,084; and in receipt of gratuitous relief 8,507.

The report of the Feudatory States of Orissa for the week ending the 11th January shows that during that period no rain fell and the prospects of the spring crop were not very favourable.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in 41 districts in quantities varying from a few cents to more than an inch. A few districts report that more rain is required. The weather has been exceptionally cold with fog and heavy dews and it is believed that this has been very beneficial to wheat, barley and gram, though it is stated that it has affected *sarson* and *arhar* now in flower. The rain has enabled further spring sowings to be made, especially in the hill districts. General prospects of spring crops where sown are good and they are being weeded. Pressing of sugarcane continues and land is being prepared for sowing of sugarcane and extra crops. Prices have fallen slightly in eighteen districts, and elsewhere are stationary but are still considerably in excess of scarcity rates. Markets are generally sufficiently stocked and importation of grain continues. There has been a slight decrease in the demand for field labour owing to the rain. The condition of agricultural stock is fair but excessive cold is reported to have caused some mortality among cattle in Shahjahanpur and Hardoi; and probably this has happened elsewhere. The rain has not yet appreciably affected the fodder supply which is scarce.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Prospects have been improved by further rainfall during the week but prices remain very high and distress is steadily increasing. Famine has been declared in Muttra and gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in Bijnor. The numbers on relief continue to rise but the intense cold has caused some fluctuation in the numbers from day to day. The general condition of the people is good and of those on relief fair, but the cold has been severely felt. Blankets have been supplied by charitable subscription in several districts and Rs. 50,000, allotted from the Indian People's Famine Trust, is being utilized in providing blankets for the poor. There has been some increase in petty crime. A few immigrants from Native

[illegible] noticed in Agra and Hamirpur; and emigration on a larger scale than usual is reported from Jaunpur and Basti. Private charity is active. Five thousand and forty-four persons are on relief in the Balrampur estates. The numbers on Government relief are :—On works 151,742 ; dependants on works 29,216 ; on test-works 5,373 ; on gratuitous relief at homes 120,263 ; at poor houses 4,566 ; total 311,160. Prices are at 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Good rain has fallen in Ambala ; and light to moderate rain in parts of Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Mianwali. Prices of food grains are falling slightly in 6 and are rising in 7 districts, but are still above scarcity rates except in Multan. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue. Owing to the recent rainfall sowings of barley and tara mira (radish) are being made on unirrigated lands in northern, central and submontane districts. Wheat is also being sown in a few districts. The condition of irrigated crops is generally good to fair ; and of unirrigated average to poor, but the latter have greatly improved in consequence of the recent rainfall. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. The outturn of sugarcane is average to below average. Young spring crops have been slightly damaged by rats in parts of Lahore; and turnips by green-fly in Jhang. The potato crop has been injured by frost in Amritsar. Cattle are in poor condition in Gujranwala and are suffering from overwork and scarcity of fodder in Sialkot. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan and in parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is not procurable in Ferozepur, Amritsar and Sialkot. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in the last named district. In Rohtak fodder is sufficient but is getting dearer. The canal water supply is insufficient in Delhi and Lyallpur.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight showers fell during the week in Peshawar and Bannu. The weather is still cloudy. The condition of standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas has much improved by the recent rains. Considerable spring sowings are being made on unirrigated lands. Pressing of sugarcane continued in Peshawar and Bannu and the outturn was average. The water supply is ample and irrigation from the Paharpur canal continues. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle in Dera Ismail Knan is average ; elsewhere it is good. The health of the people is generally good. Prices except in Peshawar are falling slightly owing to the recent rains. Prices—wheat from 8 to 12 ; gram 10½ to 14 ; maize $12\frac{5}{16}$ to 18 ; and bajra 11¾ to 13 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices—wheat has fallen and is now 8 to 14 ; and maize 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is insufficient in Kathua, Samba, Udhampur, Basohli, Ranbirsinghpura, Akhnur, Jammu, Bhimber, Kotli and in the Kandi Circle of the Jasmirgarh tehsil. The recent rains have been most beneficial to standing crops.

Kashmir.—The weather is partially bright and cloudy. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents was as follows :—In Didwana in Marwar 36 ; Kishangarh 16 ; Alwar 16 and Ajmer 25. Useful showers are also reported in four districts. Standing crops are doing well though in many places sowings have been restricted. The fodder and water supply are sufficient. Food stocks are adequate or are being imported. Prices continue high and have risen by half a seer or more in Sirohi, Kishangarh, Alwar and Karauli ; and very slightly in Partabgarh and Dholpur ; they have fallen by one seer in Banswara and by half a seer or less in Shahpura, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. On the whole last week's anticipations as to effect of rain on prices have not been fulfilled ; nevertheless prospects of spring crops have generally improved and there is no distress at present.

Central India.—Rainfall from 40 cents to 100 cents in parts of Gwalior ; and from 21 cents to 65 cents in Bhopawar. Slight rain fell all over Baghelkhand. Spring sowings are completed in Gwalior. Harvesting of gram has commenced in parts of Bhopawar. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continued in Indore and Bhopawar. Prospects of spring crops are below average in Bhopal and Baghelkhand ; and fair to good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is fair to good except in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Bhopawar and Sailana. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal and Baghelkhand ; and sufficient elsewhere. The price of food grains continues high. Weeding and watering of poppy are in progress The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopawar. The numbers on test and relief works are :—In Rewa on works 61,351 ; on gratuitous relief 3,607 ; total 64,958 ; in Nagode on works 3,208 ; on gratuitous relief 526 ; total 3,734 ; in Jaso on works 627 ; on gratuitous relief 52 ; total 679 ; in Kothi on works 380 only. The recent rain has improved the prospects of the spring crop and the general position.

Central Provinces.—The weather was clear and cool. No rain fell during the week in any district except Bilaspur where a few scattered showers were received in the out-

lying tracts including 70 cents at Mungili. Threshing and winnowing continued; and picking of cotton was almost completed. Spring crops are generally in good condition and fair in Seoni, Betul, Bhandara, Akola and Yeotmal. Harvesting of spring pulses has begun in Betul, Nimar and Drug. Prospects of spring crops have materially improved since the recent rain in Narsinghpur. The estimated outturn of wheat ranges from 75 to 120 per cent of the normal; gram, *til*, *musur* and *tur* have been slightly damaged in places by frost in Saugor, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. Standing crops in three villages of Chhindwara have also suffered to some extent from hail which accompanied the previous week's rainfall. Field embankments are being raised in Jubbulpore and in the Chhattisgarh districts; and land is being ploughed for the ensuing season. No insufficiency of work for labourers is reported anywhere, except from Chhindwara. Fodder and water are adequate but fodder is getting scarce in Yeotmal. The prices of staple food-grains remained stationary in 9 districts. Wheat became cheaper in Seoni and Narsinghpur by ¾ and one seer, respectively; in Chanda the price of *juar* fell by 4¾ seers; *juar* also became cheaper in Nimar, Chhindwara, Yeotmal and the Vindhyan districts by 2 seers to ¼ seer, while in Akola it became dearer by ¼ seer. The price of rice fell in Damoh, Seoni and Chanda by 1¼ seers.

Feudatory States.—During the week light showers not exceeding 52 cents were received in Kawardha, Chhuikhadan, Kanker, Bastar, Raigarh and Sirguja. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane continued. The condition of spring crops is generally good. Preparation of land for next sowings of autumn crops has been started in Bastar and Raigarh. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food-grains rose slightly in Kawardha; elsewhere prices were steady.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Owing to the contraction of ordinary employment, distress is slightly increasing and village relief is being extended to particular *autumn* tracts of Jubbulpore and Saugor. The recent rain has greatly improved prospects of spring crops. Prices are slightly easier but retail prices show no perceptible fall. The condition of the people is good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The public health is normal. The numbers on relief works *nil*; weavers in receipt of relief 1,327; on gratuitous relief 841; total 2,168.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, the Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda; elsewhere crops are in good condition except for slight damage by the recent rain in parts of Kathiawar, Baroda and Palanpur. Threshing of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Sind, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient, except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 30 to 52 per cent; in Gujarat 25 to 67 per cent; in the Konkan 21 to 33 per cent; in the Deccan 36 to 48 per cent; and in the Karnatak 25 to 46 per cent less than the normal. Prices are rising. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Ahmednagar and Sholapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in the Panch Mahals with 1,788 persons on relief on the last day of the week ending the 18th January.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 17 cents. The fall is considered to be injurious in parts to standing spring crops which are generally in fair condition. At Kosgi taluka 60 cents fell on the 11th January and the fall is also considered to be injurious to the *juar* and wheat crops. Prices:—Wheat 5¼; coarse rice 6¼; and *juar* 11¾ seers per rupee. *Juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 12½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in three talukas.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was good in Bangalore and Kolar; and slight in Tumkur and Mysore. Prices of food-grains are generally steady. Standing crops are in good condition. Paddy and other crops are being harvested. Prospects of the season are good, but rain is needed in parts of Chitaldrug. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall two cents. Picking of coffee continues. Reaping of rice is completed and threshing has commenced. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Agricultural prospects are good.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was good in the Circars, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Madura; *nil* in Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore and South

Canara; fair in the Deccan, the Nilgiris, North Arcot and Salem; up to the average in Malabar and below the average in Chingleput and Trichinopoly. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts except Guntur, Cuddalore, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Madura are withering, and some in parts of Coimbatore require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is generally sufficient except in parts of the Circars, Kurnool and Bellary. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Nellore and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts; has fallen in nine; and has risen in two. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in fifteen districts; has fallen in two; and has risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in nine; and has risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in three; and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are fair generally but rain is required in some districts. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief:—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	446	6,747	7,193	2,084	8,507	10,591	+3,398
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	165,531	86,083	251,614	186,331	124,829	311,160	+59,546
Central Provinces	...	1,517	1,517	...	2,168	2,168	+651
Bombay	843	...	843	1,788	...	1,788	+945
Total British Provinces.	166,820	94,347	261,167	190,203	135,504	325,707	+64,540
Native States.							
Central India States	58,102	4,446	62,548	65,566	4,185	69,751	+7,203
Total Native States	58,102	4,446	62,548	65,566	4,185	69,751	+7,203
GRAND TOTAL	224,922	98,793	323,715	255,769	137,689	395,458	+71,743

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of Indi

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1908.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 18th January 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	16	18
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	5	2
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	23	20
		Panch Mahals Districts	" "	4	8
		Rewakantha Agency	" "	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	33	21
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	...	...
		Mahikantha Agency	" "	24	12
		Palanpur "	" "	2	3
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	14	17
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	"	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawai "	. . . .	...	...
		Dhanu "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	4	1
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	. . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	4	2
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	. . . .	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	3	2
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	33	34
		Poona District	" "	28	27
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	128	93
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	67	44
		West Khandesh "	"	6	4
		Nasik District	"	4	8
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	13	16

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal "		...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "		...	...
		Nagothna Port		...	...
		Eshoi "		..	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	7	3
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	..	...
		Visedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	2	1
		Malwan "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		...	..
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deoagad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	9	[illegible]
		Belgaum "	"	54	46
		Hubli Town	"		..
		Dharwar "	"	21	8
		Karwar Port	"	...	[illegible]
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Bijapur District	"	38	29
		Kanara "	"	3	4
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	32	32
		Karachi District	"		2
		Hyderabad Town	"		...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	..	..
		Larkhana "		2	1
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	1
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	..	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	...
		Sholapur Agency		...	...
		Phaltan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Tuna "	Tuna-Anjar	...	...

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Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	" "	14	9
		Jukan Port	. . . .	...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Cambay State	"	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	..	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar "	"	3	2
		Mahuwa "	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	7	7
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	27	18
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	203	146
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	"	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P.& S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "	. . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	..	...
		Janjira "	G. I. P.	...	.
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Volan Port	. . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port	. . . .	1	2
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Billimora Port	. . . .	...	...
		Positra Port	. . . .	..	...
		Kodinar "	B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Arambdha "	. . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	96	61
		Satara Agency	S. M.	11	6
		Jath State	"	...	..
		Poona Agency	. . . .	29	17
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	970	719

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" S. M.	11 (a)	6(a)
		Salem District	"	14(a	23
		Bellary Town	S. M.	..	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	132 (b)	100(a)
		Kurnool "	" "	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	5 (c)	6 (c)
		Cuddalore Port	Madras		...
		Mangalore "	"	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura "	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Coimbatore	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	.
		Tellicherry Port	"	..	1
		Ganjam District	B. N.		..
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	.	...
		Nilgiris District	Madras	2	1
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras	.	...
		Godavari "	Madra	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		South Arcot District	"	...	...
		Nellore District	"	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
		Calicut "	Madras	...	.
		Saundur State		...	1
			TOTAL	175	139
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	13	13
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Jessore District	B. C.	.	
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	.
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	.

(a) One imported.
(b) Three imported.
(c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	70	52
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	4	4
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	57	51
		Darbhanga Town	"	9	5
		Darbhanga District	"	58	43
		Shahabad "	E. I.	25	28
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	55	39
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	4	4
		Monghyr District	"	53	46
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	14	11
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	1	2
		Purnea "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	363	298

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	O. & R.	...	...
		Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	24	7
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Koil "		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	8	7
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	1	1
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	8	7
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	16	12
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	31	21
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	18	12
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	42	4
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	1	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I	3	2
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	...	...
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	..	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	..	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Allahabad District	" "	8(a)	8(a)
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	2	2
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	10	8
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	12	12
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	...	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	" " "	...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	1	...
		Ballia "	"	69	67
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	6	2
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	40	44
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	E. I.	...	...
		Azamgarh District	"	43	46
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	"	20	23
		Basti District	"	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal "	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	62	60
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	"	...	...
		Hardoi "	"	9	9
		Rae Bareli "	"	23	21
		Sitapur "	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri "	"	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 18th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	3	3
		Gonda "	"	17	14
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur "	"	15	7
		Ajodhya	" & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	10	11
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	1	1
			TOTAL	503	449
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	35	36
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	35	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	6	6
		Simla "	K. S.	..	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	1	1
		Ludhiana "	"	3	3
		Rohtak "	"	41	49
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	"	6	6
		Ferozepur "	"	1	1
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	4	4
		Gurdaspur "	"	...	...
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	1	1
		Gujranwala District	"	...	...
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	6	4
		Sialkot "	"	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	16	16
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	2	2
		Jhelum "	"	11	11
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	47	27
		Jhang "	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N.W., E. I., B., B. & C. I.&J. B.	48	35
		Maler Kotla State	"	5	3
		Jind "	"	11	12
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
		Bahawalpur "	"	...	2(a)
			TOTAL	280	220
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	10	9
		Hanthawaddy District	"	...	...
		Pegu "	"	4	4
		Tharrawaddy "	"	15	15
		Prome "	"	85	85
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	3	3
		Bassein "	"	13(b)	10(b)
		Henzada "	"	10	10
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya "	"	1	1

(a) Figure for the week ending the 11th January 1908.
(b) Including 7 seizures and 5 deaths of the week ending 11th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	24	24
		Thaton "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	9	8
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Thayetmyo District	Burma	...	...
		Pakokku "		..	...
		Minbu "		...	...
		Magwe "		...	..
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	Burma	44	43
		Mandalay District	"	...	...
		Myitkyina "	"	..	...
		Bhamo "		..	..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	Burma	2	2
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"	...	...
		Sagaing District	"	2	2
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	Burma	.	...
		Yamethin "	"	13	11
		Kyaukse "	"		...
		Meiktila "	"	..	...
		Northern Shan States	"	...	...
			TOTAL	235	227
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	..
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	"	.	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	..
		Dacca District	"	.	..
		Faridpur District	"	...	..
		Manipur State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	15	15
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	8	6
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	3	3
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	3	3
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	4	3
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"	...	...
		Mandla "	"	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	3	1
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	11	10
		Raipur District	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Akola District	"	17	8
		Buldana Town	"	..	...
		Buldana District	"	75	51
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Ellichpur City	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	94	78
			TOTAL	233	178
COORG	...	Coorg		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	93 (a)	82 (a)
		Bangalore City	" "	79 (a)	62 (a)
		Bangalore District	"	208 (a)	183 (a)
		Mysore City	"	82 (a)	63 (a)
		Mysore District	"	244 (a)	169 (a)
		Kadur "	"	36 (a)	29 (a)
		Hassan "	"	13 (a)	15 (a)
		Kolar "	Madras	67 (a)	49 (a)
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	48 (a)	38 (a)
		Tumkur District	S. M.	30 (a)	20 (a)
		Shimoga "	"	8 (b)	8 (b)
		Chitaldrug "	"	24 (a)	16 (a)
			TOTAL	932	736
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	48 (c)	41 (c)
		Bidar "	N. G. S. R.	...	...
		Parbhani "	"	...	..
		Atrafi Balda	"	...	...
		Raichur District	"	23 (c)	16(c)
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	..	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	...	...
			TOTAL	71	57

(a) Figures for the 2 weeks ending 4th and 18th January 1908.
(b) Figures for the week ending 4th January 1908.
(c) Figures for the period from 7th to 13th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	„ & G. I. P.	...	...
		Indore Residency	„	...	...
		Ujjain City	„ & G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari „	„ („)	...	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...
		Sunderai Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	„	17(a)	14(a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)		...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Maksudargarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach „	„	...	...
		Rutlam City	„	...	...
		Rutlam State	„	15(b)	16(b)
		Dewas Town	„	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	„	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	G. I. P.	...	...
		Sehore State	„	...	...
		Rugoo State		...	...
		Datia City	„	...	...
		Datia State	„	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	„	...	...
		Sitamau „	„	...	...
		Piploda „	„	...	...
		Bagli „	„	...	...
		Jhabua „	„	...	...
		Jaora Town	„	...	...
		Jaora State	„	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai	„	...	...
		Barwan	„ & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Laskar City	„	...	...
			TOTAL	32	30

(a) Figures for the week ending 11th January, 1908.
(b) Figures for the two weeks ending the 28th December 1907 and 11th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.		Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	31(a)	20()
		Ajmer City	"	...	..
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Deoli	"	...	..
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	.	...
		Abu Road	"		...
		Mewar State	"	.	
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.		
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	43(a)	43(a)
		Jaipur State	"	24(a)	24(a)
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Sirohi "	"	.	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	
		Dholpur	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Alwar State	"	13(a)	10(a)
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	..
			TOTAL	111	97
				...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	...	...
		Mirpur "	"	...	...
		Kathua "	"		
			TOTAL	...	.
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	..	...
		Bannu "	.	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	"	.	...
		Kohat District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	.	...
		Peshawar Cantonment	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	..	...
		Khyber Agency	.	...	...
			TOTAL	.	..

(a) Figures for the week ending 10th January 1908

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Fort Sandewan		...	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	3,905	3,150

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1907, and from 1st January to 30th November, 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	...	89	389	.	.	...	...	.	...	...	89	389
Bengal	858	695	461	...	...	...	...	.	...	858	695	461
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	87,990	82,309	27,338	210,348	181,077	185,681	1,762	1,322	717	300,100	264,708	213,736
Panjab	7,988	3,975	...	44,180	60,671	55,022	19,979	18,070	42,823	72,153	82,716	97,845
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,090	28,223	11,788	13,090	28,223	11,788
Raj. & C. India	680	277	...	7,994	14,075	2,167	...	...	...	8,674	14,352	2,167
Bombay	...	...	...	83,903	104,572	77,332	...	...	..	83,903	104,572	77,332
Cent. Provs. and Berar	15,479	7,292	4,777	133,588	112,720	185,974	.	..	.	149,057	120,012	190,251
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	11,957	13,381	6,432	.			11,957	13,381	6,432
Madras	4	...	...	...	5,695	30	.	.		4	5,695	30
Mysore	...	..	...	...	...	432	.	..		...	...	432
TOTAL	112,999	94,637	32,465	491,976	492,191	513,070	34,831	47,615	55,328	6[illegible],806	634,443	600,863
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	808	1,047	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	808	1,047
Bengal	1,012	...	..	...	...	224	...	...	...	1,012	.	224
Bombay	1,178	8,916	5,112	...	144	1,601	...	908	279	1,178	9,968	6,992
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	3,492	1,191	4,689	...	...	...	3,492	1,191	4,689
Madras	364	...	75	317	538	398	.	.	...	681	538	473
Burma	606	669	1,826	...	...	...		..		606	669	1,826
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	10,258	24,416	31,419	...	...	...	10,258	24,416	31,419
Foreign countries	..	4	464	7,582	7,562	6,712	12	...	...	7,594	7,566	7,176
TOTAL	3,160	10,397	8,524	21,649	33,851	45,043	12	908	279	24,821	45,156	53,846
TOTAL IMPORTS	116,159	105,034	40,989	513,625	526,042	558,113	34,843	48,523	55,607	654,627	679,599	654,709
Imports to end of November												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	13,758	61,972	76,067	...	...	..	..	...	.	13,758	61,972	76,067
Bengal	48,046	46,077	23,860	4	...	...	...	...		48,050	46,077	23,860
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	391,222	301,174	322,096	646,553	463,149	855,363	1,928	1,322	5,505	1,039,703	765,645	1,182,964
Panjab	97,075	79,218	44,060	337,528	200,574	329,804	582,850	195,966	534,327	1,017,459	481,758	908,191
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	...	...	...	296,124	338,606	454,232	296,124	338,606	454,232
Raj. & C. India	23,433	4,695	13,800	619,665	350,419	762,332	13,089	1,566	762	656,187	356,680	776,894
Bombay	262	4	239	2,483,032	2,529,729	3,327,156	1	.		2,483,295	2,529,733	3,327,395
Cent. Provs. and Berar	219,004	183,110	143,197	3,007,079	2,413,868	2,411,637	...	.	.	3,226,083	2,596,978	2,554,834
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	336,304	331,278	475,481	..	.	.	336,304	331,278	475,481
Madras	4	...	..	12,333	60,711	19,711	..	..	.	12,337	60,711	[illegible]
Mysore	..	...	...	620	...	3,882	.	.	.	620	...	3,882
TOTAL	792,804	676,250	[illegible]23,919	7,443,118	6,355,728	8,185,366	893,998	537,460	994,826	9,129,920	7,569,438	9,804,111
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	30,314	43,668	—	...	..	—	...	...	—	30,314	43,668
Bengal	38,159	42,970	39	1	484	664	...	...	.	38,160	43,454	703
Bombay	12,558	36,328	119,061	15,343	11, 58	19,055	1,905	4,393	2,093	29,806	52,179	140,209
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	242,674	85,013	46,450	..	.	9	242,674	85,013	46,459
Madras	19,402	7,712	2,763	7,681	20,824	1,822	...	..		27,083	28,536	4,585
Burma	22,560	18,950	11,523	7,393	2,615	2,090	...	..	..	29,953	21,565	13,613
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	..	549,990	749,624	1,373,505	...	6	.	549,990	749,630	1,373,505
Foreign countries	1,996	2,416	2,105	239,715	89,194	75,754	65	40	38	241,776	91,650	77,897
TOTAL	94,675	138,690	179,159	1,062,797	959,212	1,519,340	1,970	4,439	2,140	1,159,442	1,102,341	1,700,639
TOTAL IMPORTS	887,479	814,940	803,078	8,505,915	7,314,940	9,704,706	895,968	541,899	996,966	10,289,362	8,671,779	11,504,750

N.B.—Figures previous to 1st April 1906 against Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal in this statement relate to Assam and Bengal respectively as they were before the formation of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Figures previous to 1st April 1906 against Sind and British Baluchistan relate to Sind only.

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in November 1907, and from 1st January to 30th November 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Bengal	186,397	2,230	8,231	...	...	...	..		..	186,397	2,230	8,231
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	139,535	128,125	44,275	1,085	45	29	3,304	...	...	143,924	128,170	44,304
Panjab	8,289	164,825	105,446	106,061	90,336	37,218	835,520	930,724	506,234	939,870	1,185,885	648,898
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	..	...	..		120,497	99,187	206,821	120,497	99,187	206,821
Raj. & C. India	7,291	...	714	2,580	5,683	11,188	...	1,050	...	9,871	6,733	11,902
Bombay	...	...	...	32,223	8,247	4,718	..	..	...	32,223	8,247	4,718
Cent. Provs. and Berar	41,880	37,990	109,478	254,901	37,003	4,414	...	...	..	296,781	75,053	113,892
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	16,648	1	14	.	.	.	16,648	1	14
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		..	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...
TOTAL	383,392	333,170	268,507	413,498	141,375	57,581	949,321	1,030,961	713,055	1,746,211	1,505,506	1,039,143
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	-	...	.	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	468	...	4	2	...	...	97	...	4	567
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	106,359	110,193	143,606	...	..	...	106,359	110,193	143,606
Madras	337	...	...	...	...	...	...			337	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	1,288	...	...	...	.	.	1,288	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	..	...	976	655	1,053	...	...	...	976	655	1,053
Foreign countries	...	..	...	1	6,131	8,555	...	13	456	1	6,144	9,011
TOTAL	337	...	468	108,624	116,983	153,216	...	13	553	108,961	116,996	154,237
TOTAL IMPORTS	383,729	333,170	268,975	522,122	258,358	210,797	949,321	1,030,974	713,608	1,855,172	1,622,502	1,193,380
	Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	219	2,366	401		.	.	.	.	.	219	2,366	401
Bengal	1,470,994	163,933	45,010	11	7	4		...		1,471,005	163,940	45,014
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	2,023,959	1,699,806	820,449	579,033	74,325	35,155	779,836	14,050	53,292	3,982,828	1,788,241	914,896
Panjab	280,212	617,765	1,310,304	1,081,916	647,122	1,132,828	14,924,967	12,287,352	18,975,357	16,293,095	13,552,239	21,418,489
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,162	12	...	...	1,563,189	1,589,996	1,988,003	1,563,201	1,589,996	1,989,165
Raj. & C. India	24,820	8,931	24,093	95,874	34,932	172,895	230	5,103	10,622	120,922	48,966	207,610
Bombay	...	...	293	1,250,533	108,543	63,992	..	...	...	1,250,533	108,543	64,283
Cent. Provs. and Berar	904,259	283,926	1,216,177	2,338,927	471,332	621,292	.	..	.	3,243,186	755,258	1,837,469
Nizam's Territory		...	...	252,274	3,914	642	...	..	..	252,274	3,914	642
Madras	...	...	3	22	5	...	.	..	.	22	5	3
Mysore	.	..	...	...	...	33	.	-		...	...	33
TOTAL	5,310,463	2,776,787	3,423,892	5,598,600	1,340,180	2,026,841	17,268,222	13,896,501	21,027,274	28,177,285	18,013,468	26,478,007
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	89	...	97	..	...	...	89		97
Bombay	8	...	468	87	2,675	1,190	4	2	263	99	2,677	1,921
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		..	2,933	673,281	1,038,210	719,906	...		40	673,281	1,038,210	722,879
Madras	706	...	...	236	186	154	..	...	...	942	186	154
Burma	...	530	...	5,058	22,647	...	.		...	5,058	23,177	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	.	...	21,018	3,859	7,013	393	...	...	21,411	3,859	7,013
Foreign countries	31	213,069	...	28,210	373,677	121,556	86	1,733	1,144	28,327	588,479	122,700
TOTAL	745	213,599	3,401	727,979	1,441,254	849,916	483	1,735	1,447	729,207	1,656,588	854,764
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,311,208	2,990,386	3,427,293	6,326,579	2,781,434	2,876,757	17,268,705	13,898,236	21,028,721	28,906,491	19,670,056	27,332,771

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1907, and from 1st January to 30th November 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
						Imports in November						
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	...	154	5,222	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	154	5,223
Bengal	97,573	142,181	144,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,573	142,181	144,019
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	29,176	46,384	41,056	4,342	968	5,613	...	...	...	33,518	47,352	46,669
Panjab	473	...	586	3	...	...	14	10	572	490	10	1,158
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	591	1,042	4,159	4,186	9,819	4,572	...	...		4,777	10,861	8,731
Bombay	...	...	...	24,111	41,132	15,194	...	...	...	24,111	41,132	15,194
Cent. Provs. and Berar	2,604	11,962	2,762	37,655	18,481	4,191	...	...	...	40,259	30,443	6,953
Nizam's Territory	...	..	.	8,520	41,916	9,930	...	...	...	8,520	41,916	9,930
Madras	...	...	...	606	3,095	...	...	...	...	606	3,095	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	130,417	201,723	197,804	79,423	115,411	39,500	14	10	572	209,854	317,144	237,876
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	48	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	48	...	...
Bombay	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	1,451	100	...	..	...	...	1,451	100	...
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	...	...	480	4,830	963	...	...	.	480	4,830	963
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1,041	536	754	...	...	...	1,041	536	754
TOTAL	48	...	...	2,972	5,466	1,717	...	...	...	3,020	5,466	1,717
TOTAL IMPORTS	130,465	201,723	197,804	82,395	120,877	41,217	14	10	572	212,874	322,610	239,593
						Imports to end of November						
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	31,051	40,040	85,288	...		...	...	...	...	31,051	40,040	85,288
Bengal	1,656,306	1,684,273	2,503,921	...	3,235	670	...	...	...	1,656,306	1,687,508	2,504,591
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	398,454	618,590	1,113,827	60,625	37,044	167,609	1,035	...	...	460,114	656,234	1,281,436
Panjab	473	494	586	1,344	4,135	653	11,466	1,831	1,516	13,283	6,460	2,755
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26
Raj. & C. India	82,338	21,801	108,202	218,443	134,395	313,692	...	...	...	300,781	156,197	421,894
Bombay	284	...	...	898,815	303,348	406,102	...	...	...	899,099	303,348	406,102
Cent. Provs. and Berar	243,434	91,766	129,148	661,179	503,508	495,653	...	...	...	904,613	595,274	624,801
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,122,230	755,382	745,279	...	...	...	1,122,230	755,382	745,279
Madras	459	...	...	17,107	31,304	28,503	...	...	...	17,566	31,304	28,503
Mysore	...	...	...	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	1,106	...	...
TOTAL	2,412,799	2,456,964	3,940,972	2,980,849	1,832,952	2,158,161	12,501	1,831	1,542	5,406,149	4,291,747	6,100,675
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	3,805	304	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,805	304	99
Bombay	14,510	...	...	113	...	143	...	...	...	14,623	...	143
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	13,994	1,701	60	...	...	...	13,994	1,701	60
Madras	5,126	70	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5,126	70	...
Burma	44	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	21,421	42,715	96,267	...	...	...	21,421	42,715	96,267
Foreign countries	...	500	26	4,907	5,437	3,400	13	...	...	4,920	5,937	3,426
TOTAL	23,485	874	125	40,435	49,853	99,870	13	...	...	63,933	50,727	99,995
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,436,284	2,457,838	3,941,097	3,021,284	1,882,805	2,258,031	12,514	1,831	1,542	5,470,082	4,342,474	6,200,670

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1907, and from 1st January to 30th November 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	648	756	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	756	331
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	42	32	198	3	...	...	...	...	...	45	32	198
Panjab	...	...	...	3	7	...	591	462	279	594	469	279
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	86	30	68	86	30
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bombay	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	22	1	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	145	138	115	...	...	...	145	138	115
Madras	...	...	...	27	381	149	...	...	...	27	381	149
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	690	788	529	200	527	286	659	548	309	1,549	1,863	1,124
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	418	923	...	...	...	...	418	923	...
Madras	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	72	126	52	20	...	20	92	126	72
TOTAL	...	...	32	490	1,050	52	20	...	20	510	1,050	104
TOTAL IMPORTS	690	788	561	690	1,577	338	679	548	329	2,059	2,913	1,228
	Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	8,161	7,162	3,273	40	...	18	...	...	...	8,201	7,162	3,291
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,818	1,523	693	14	6	1	...	...	...	1,832	1,528	694
Panjab	47	...	3	12	14	25	3,811	3,260	2,458	3,870	3,274	2,486
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,052	1,543	868	1,052	1,543	868
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	19	...	108	...	...	...	19	...	108
Bombay	...	...	...	97	54	40	...	...	...	97	54	40
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	521	650	716	...	...	...	521	650	716
Madras	...	...	...	1,023	678	1,954	...	...	...	1,023	678	1,954
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,026	8,694	3,969	1,727	1,403	2,863	4,863	4,803	3,326	16,616	14,830	10,158
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	76	...	...	571	66	216	...	...	...	647	66	216
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	56	18	1	56
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	2,511	3,480	1,687	...	...	1	2,511	3,480	1,688
Madras	...	...	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Foreign countries	655	...	...	664	895	890	176	20	87	1,495	915	977
TOTAL	731	...	457	3,746	4,442	2,793	194	21	144	4,671	4,463	3,394
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,757	8,684	4,426	5,473	5,845	5,656	5,057	4,824	3,470	21,287	19,353	13,352

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in November 1907, and from 1st January to 30th November 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	Imports in November								
By Rail and River—									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	38,560	1,596,739	1,564,492	146,745	167,127	171,668	2	43	7,426
Bengal	2,788,895	1,255,730	819,177	61,274	22,401	12,307	722,869	301,153	190,795
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,592	4,939	2,843	149	9	71	2,195	6,305	1
Panjab	...	...	...	...	1	191	34	951	107
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	24	21	..	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	37	...	...	...	1	59	224	7,602
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	1	...	...	...	1	.	7	1	3,414
TOTAL	2,829,048	2,857,445	2,386,512	208,168	189,563	184,259	725,166	308,679	209,345
By Sea—									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	—	26,769	...	—	2,495	1,230	—	...	664
Bengal	73,025	10,002	4,905	1,315	..	...	29,296	2,510	237
Bombay	...	...	...	19	11	...	...	12	23
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,666	1,467
Madras	...	...	...	298	37	...	...	735	426
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,852	42,782	183,314
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	.	321	82	105	458	2,015	119
TOTAL	73,025	36,771	4,905	1,953	2,626	1,335	31,696	51,720	186,250
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,902,073	2,894,216	2,391,417	210,121	192,189	185,594	757,772	360,399	395 595
	Imports to end of November								
By Rail and River—									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	168,115	6,986,435	12,087,912	860,514	1,121,979	1,282,212	57,028	89,819	926,667
Bengal	13,227,577	8,409,360	5,103,482	397,733	167,643	98,005	9,422,365	7,739,388	4,615,018
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	26,918	32,634	15,941	1,301	391	2,516	4,847	34,904	7,237
Panjab	...	...	...	65	3	337	446	32,959	6,842
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	2	4
Rajputana and Central India	...	..	...	5	1	138	9	3,440	69
Bombay	...	...	...	...	47	73	...	...	21
Central Provinces and Berar	11,165	1,251	347	...	5	1	38,970	147,111	122,291
Nizam's Territory	...	...	40	...	..	...	...	...	4
Madras	1	30	159	3	2	...	4,196	21,301	36,748
TOTAL	13,443,776	15,429,710	17,207,881	1,259,621	1,290,071	1,383,346	9,527,861	8,069 014	5,717,501
By Sea—									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	—	69,509	12,729	—	7,690	9,073	—	117	689
Bengal	159,683	153,666	97,527	6,390	1,867	...	291,912	131,307	[illegible]
Bombay	...	...	...	195	11	94	52	12	[illegible]
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,570	102,691
Madras	1,606	81	...	1,183	406	463	...	32,288	65,302
Burma	...	...	...	2	29	4	41,482	2,464,251	3,333,965
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	17	...	...	64	...	..	...
Foreign countries	87	29	816	2,240	1,258	782	947	87,302	6,393
TOTAL	161,376	228,285	111,089	10,010	11,261	10,480	334,393	2,864 506	3,623,365
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,595,152	15,657,995	17,318,970	1,269,631	1,301,332	1,393,826	9,862,254	10,933,580	9,340,867

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 24, 1908

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

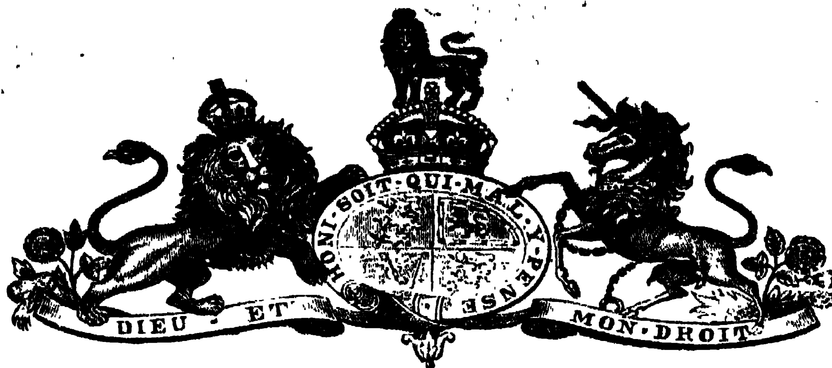
Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 1st-half of 1907.	During official year 1906-07.	Results of working during 2nd-half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1907.	1908.	Total earnings for the first 12 days of January 1907.	11 days of January 1908.	Earnings per mile open for 12 days of January 1907.	11 days of January 1908.	Total earnings from 1st January to 12th January 1907.	11th January 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 12th January 1907.	11th January 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R.-D. 2' 6")	301	266	2,026	2,117	10,50,306	8,50,000	518	402	10,50,306	8,50,000	...	2,00,306	2,05,48,310	2,15,17,000	9,68,690	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	310	312	21	21	6,787	10,800	323	514	6,787	10,800	4,013	...	2,61,493	2,38,000	...	23,493
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	912	777	504	504	6,81,220	5,97,000	1,350	1,185	6,81,220	5,97,000	...	84,220	1,53,65,998	1,57,14,000	3,48,002	...
" Nagda-Muttra (a)	...	...	...	101	...	4,700	...	47	...	4,700	4,700	...	...	71,200	71,200	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	362	386	1,281	1,274	9,36,630	7,79,000	731	611	9,36,630	7,79,000	...	1,57,630	2,00,20,366	2,11,73,000	11,52,634	...
East Indian	700	725	2,280	2,323	30,62,686	26,35,000	1,343	1,134	30,62,686	26,35,000	...	4,27,686	6,19,24,607	6,21,14,000	1,89,393	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	786	630	1,569	1,569	22,57,757	18,19,000	1,439	1,159	22,57,757	18,19,000	...	4,38,757	3,70,35,239	3,79,18,000	8,79,761	...
" Agra-Delhi Chord	263	275	126	126	60,737	43,500	482	345	60,737	43,500	...	17,237	13,77,296	11,38,000	...	2,39,296
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	307	245	914	914	5,81,430	3,78,000	636	414	5,81,430	3,78,000	...	2,03,430	85,40,426	92,67,000	7,26,574	...
Madras—Southern Mahratta (east of Jalarpet)	336	339	845	534	4,63,383	2,71,000	548	507	4,63,383	2,71,000	...	1,92,383	1,16,39,821	1,19,02,000	2,62,179	...
" South Indian (west ")	...	...	...	312	...	1,28,000	...	410	...	1,28,000	1,28,000	...	...	1,28,000	1,28,000	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore	35	24	56	77	3,294	9,200	59	119	3,294	9,200	5,906	...	(b) 33,604	1,52,000	1,18,396	...
" North-East line	246	232	494	496	1,11,766	1,56,000	226	315	1,11,766	1,56,000	44,234	...	45,33,197	45,44,000	10,803	...
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	114	103	60	60	10,709	11,100	178	185	10,709	11,100	391	...	2,42,940	2,71,000	28,060	...
North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N.-D. 2' 6")	366	357	3,499	3,555	20,73,624	18,37,000	593	516	20,73,624	18,37,000	...	2,36,624	4,98,65,351	5,60,61,000	61,95,649	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	279	247	1,298	1,298	7,21,530	5,05,000	556	389	7,21,530	5,05,000	...	2,16,530	1,25,38,945	1,40,94,000	15,55,055	...
" Hardwar-Dehra	235	207	32	32	9,358	8,600	292	269	9,358	8,600	...	758	2,66,217	2,93,000	26,783	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	112	113	771	771	1,73,071	1,23,000	224	160	1,73,071	1,23,000	...	50,071	34,74,270	37,56,000	2,81,730	...
Burma	267	230	1,340	1,474	5,98,872	6,62,000	447	449	5,98,872	6,62,000	63,128	...	1,15,74,796	1,23,88,000	8,13,204	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	128	131	124	124	24,172	25,300	195	204	24,172	25,300	1,128	...	6,53,886	6,17,000	...	36,886
Lucknow-Bareilly	158	149	231	237	64,889	50,200	281	212	64,889	50,200	...	14,689	12,23,424	12,34,000	10,576	...
Nilgiri	428	267	17	17	9,301	7,600	547	447	9,301	7,600	...	1,701	2,50,025	2,60,000	9,975	...
Palanpur-Deesa	50	44	17	17	1,113	1,200	65	71	1,113	1,200	87	...	29,952	33,500	3,548	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	312	285	1,909	1,909	9,63,158	7,81,000	505	409	9,63,158	7,81,000	...	1,82,158	2,15,67,791	2,14,66,000	...	1,01,791
South Indian	242	230	1,131	867	4,65,946	3,88,000	412	448	4,65,946	3,88,000	...	77,946	1,06,06,328	1,10,92,000	4,85,672	...
" Tanjore District Board	124	118	103	103	19,252	15,000	187	146	19,252	15,000	...	4,252	4,78,750	4,93,000	14,250	...
" Travancore Branch	97	89	108	108	15,479	15,800	143	146	15,479	15,800	321	...	3,98,614	4,86,000	87,386	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. Sec.)	177	150	1,165	1,166	2,81,028	3,06,000	241	262	2,81,028	3,06,000	24,972	...	70,03,273	77,09,000	7,05,727	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	24	23	33	33	1,011	1,200	31	36	1,011	1,200	189	...	32,009	34,900	2,891	...
" Dharmavaram-Pakala and Kátpadi-Gudur	...	...	...	264	...	16,600	...	63	...	16,600	16,600	...	...	16,600	16,600	...
" Hospet-Kottur	17	20	48	48	1,261	1,500	26	31	1,261	1,500	239	...	38,955	35,400	...	3,555
" Mysore Section	138	121	296	296	61,856	77,500	209	202	61,856	77,500	15,644	...	14,28,085	17,47,000	3,18,915	...
Tirhoot State	225	213	614	763	2,37,934	2,40,000	388	315	2,37,934	2,40,000	2,066	...	51,75,008	56,54,000	4,78,992	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	287	258	59	59	15,964	14,600	271	247	15,964	14,600	...	1,364	6,57,423	7,92,000	1,34,577	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri	37	37	19	19	1,019	900	54	47	1,019	900	...	119	27,953	31,200	3,247	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	42	36	26	26	1,496	1,400	58	54	1,496	1,400	...	96	37,662	44,700	7,038	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Total	372	343	23,048	23,646	1,49,69,667	1,27,73,700	649	540	1,49,69,667	1,27,73,700	...	21,95,967	30,89,22,623	32,4[illegible],58,200	1,56,35,577	...
All other Railways.																
Amritsar-Patti	93	55	28	28	4,100	4,500	146	161	4,100	4,500	400	...	(c) 19,468	1,40,000	1,20,532	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	151	116	114	114	17,004	22,800	149	200	17,004	22,800	5,796	...	5,03,166	5,97,000	93,834	...
Bina-Goona-Baran	82	65	148	148	20,278	21,900	137	148	20,278	21,900	1,622	...	3,70,947	4,48,000	77,053	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	286	259	162	162	1,26,660	57,300	782	354	1,26,660	57,300	...	69,360	16,67,096	17,01,000	33,904	...
[illegible]	96	98	16	16	3,000	2,700	188	169	3,000	2,700	...	300	63,887	60,800	...	3,087
[illegible] Gold-fields	407	399	10	10	7,459	5,300	746	530	7,459	5,300	...	2,159	1,60,359	1,61,000	641	...
[illegible]-Jakhal	158	116	79	79	20,800	20,500	263	259	20,800	20,500	...	300	5,16,924	5,27,000	10,076	...
[illegible]-Ujjain	135	102	34	34	5,739	2,800	169	82	5,739	2,800	...	2,939	1,31,498	1,43,000	11,502	...
[illegible] Guaranteed State	297	260	334	334	1,61,412	1,37,000	483	410	1,61,412	1,37,000	...	24,412	34,02,116	38,24,000	4,21,884	...
[illegible]-Cambay	132	108	34	34	4,287	6,800	126	200	4,287	6,800	2,513	...	1,36,167	1,67,000	30,833	...
[illegible]	234	201	107	107	32,900	35,400	299	331	32,900	35,400	2,500	...	8,69,084	10,80,000	2,10,916	...
[illegible] Punjab	199	182	425	425	1,23,000	1,10,000	280	259	1,23,000	1,10,000	...	13,000	31,12,156	36,05,000	4,93,844	...
[illegible] extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	100	83	155	155	15,800	20,100	102	130	15,800	20,100	4,300	...	5,23,120	7,10,000	1,86,880	...
[illegible]	165	127	155	155	35,497	32,300	229	208	35,497	32,300	...	3,197	7,21,681	7,23,000	1,319	...
[illegible]	362	316	22	22	10,260	10,300	466	468	10,260	10,300	40	...	2,70,422	2,66,000	...	4,422
[illegible]	70	60	34	34	3,409	3,600	101	106	3,409	3,600	191	...	81,736	89,800	8,064	...
[illegible]	102	81	55	55	7,227	6,500	131	118	7,227	6,500	...	727	1,70,322	1,93,000	22,678	...
[illegible]-Western	208	169	932	1,015	4,12,028	2,52,000	442	248	4,12,028	2,52,000	...	1,60,028	61,92,896	68,18,000	6,25,104	...
[illegible]	193	222	36	36	15,835	12,300	440	342	15,835	12,300	...	3,535	3,43,712	3,53,000	9,288	...
[illegible]	95	107	117	117	21,602	20,200	185	173	21,602	20,200	...	1,402	4,64,551	4,86,000	21,449	...
[illegible]-Junagad-Porbandar	133	117	455	455	79,571	78,500	175	173	79,571	78,500	...	1,071	18,16,223	20,77,000	2,60,777	...
[illegible]	75	61	38	38	4,723	4,300	124	113	4,723	4,300	...	423	91,205	1,11,000	19,795	...
[illegible]	253	254	78	78	33,622	28,500	431	365	33,622	28,500	...	5,122	7,97,601	7,98,000	399	...
[illegible]ways	88	73	134	134	13,920	13,400	104	100	13,920	13,400	...	520	3,85,601	4,21,000	35,399	...
[illegible]davari Valley	202	157	392	392	1,25,547	1,23,000	320	314	1,25,547	1,23,000	...	2,547	22,93,305	23,23,000	29,695	...
[illegible]	43	40	32	73	2,524	3,900	79	53	2,524	3,900	1,376	...	49,718	73,900	24,182	...
[illegible]	92	87	709	709	1,03,814	79,000	146	111	1,03,814	79,000	...	24,814	24,92,674	22,18,000	...	2,74,674
[illegible]	142	118	29	29	6,039	4,200	208	145	6,039	4,200	...	1,839	1,34,317	1,31,000	...	3,317
[illegible] (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	80	67	95	95	8,624	11,300	91	119	8,624	11,300	2,676	...	2,41,159	3,34,000	92,841	...
[illegible]-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	53	54	11,672	11,000	220	204	11,672	11,000	...	672	2,17,121	2,57,000	39,879	...
[illegible] and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	171	168	66	66	14,853	9,700	225	147	14,853	9,700	...	5,153	5,31,157	5,33,000	1,843	...
[illegible] Bareilly-Soron extension	174	114	64	127	22,371	19,700	350	155	22,371	19,700	...	2,671	3,10,492	4,01,000	90,508	...
[illegible] (d)	176	...	...	5	...	700	...	140	...	700	700	...	...	19,200	19,200	...
[illegible]-Cochin	129	117	65	65	12,181	11,800	187	182	12,181	11,800	...	381	3,07,145	3,26,000	18,855	...
[illegible]-Chitor	83	72	67	67	7,584	6,300	113	94	7,584	6,300	...	1,284	1,90,179	1,85,000	...	5,179
[illegible]pur-Mysore Fron. Sec. (including M. [illegible]njangud)	124	129	67	67	14,708	11,400	220	170	14,708	11,700	...	3,308	3,60,276	3,01,000	...	59,276
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	152	113	78	78	20,341	13,900	201	178	20,341	13,900	...	6,441	1,98,819	3,86,000	1,87,181	...
Cooch-Behar	98	99	34	34	7,360	6,000	216	170	7,360	6,000	...	1,360	1,35,779	1,35,000	...	779
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	119	80	94	94	14,192	12,700	151	135	14,192	12,700	...	1,492	3,02,014	3,48,000	45,986	...
Rajpipla	51	36	37	37	1,431	1,800	39	49	1,431	1,800	369	...	48,890	58,500	9,610	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	360	367	51	51	17,128	17,000	[illegible]6	333	17,128	17,000	...	128	7,82,137	7,64,000	...	18,137
Total	166	143	5,635	5,828	15,70,502	12,52,400	279	215	15,70,502	12,52,400	...	3,18,102	3,14,07,120	3,42,94,200	28,87,080	...
Grand Total	331	304	28,683	29,474	1,65,40,169	1,40,26,100	577	476	1,65,40,169	1,40,26,100	...	25,14,069	34,03,29,743	35,88,52,400	1,85,22,657	...

(a) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(b) From 21st August 1906.
(c) From 21st September 1906.
(d) Opened from 1st April 1907.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1908.

B. STANLEY,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1908.

No. 121.—With reference to the Home Department Notification no. 80, dated the 21st January 1908, the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, and with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 128.—Mr. A. S. Womack has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th December 1907.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 7.—With reference to proviso (*b*) to section 5, sub-section (2), of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in the said proviso, the number of appointed members who are salaried officers of the Government, may, in the case of the Committee of the Simla Municipality, as reconstituted by the Punjab Government notification no. 9 B and C, dated the 4th January 1908, amount to four.

The notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 167, dated the 6th December 1905, is hereby cancelled.

MEDICAL.

The 28th January 1908.

No. 150.—The services of Captain H. H. Kiddle, I.M.S., are, on his transfer to the Royal Army Medical Corps, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 159.—The services of Captain D. S. A. O'Keeffe, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 270.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Rallabudugur in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Kodandaramaswami and Cattle Fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Bowringpet, Kámasamudram, Bisánattam, Gudupulli, Kuppam, Múlánúr and Patchur, on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 6th to the 19th March 1908 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State, to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Kodandaramaswami and Cattle Fair at Rallabudugur.

No. 280.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram dated Pera, the 28th January 1908.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sanitary precautions against Alexandria and Damietta suppressed. Sanitary precautions against Batum reduced to medical inspection.

SANITARY.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 275.—The services of Captain D. Harvey, M.B., R.A.M.C., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 278.—Major J. Chaytor-White, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Chief Plague Officer, United Provinces, is appointed to be Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, sub. *pro tempore*, with effect from the 20th January 1908.

2. The Home Department notification no. 147 (Sanitary), dated the 16th January 1908, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 146.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Geidt, who was placed on deputation by the Home Department Notification No. 1739, dated the 2nd December 1907, to inspect and report to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on such of the Civil Courts subordinate to its appellate jurisdiction as it might direct, resumed his seat in the High Court on the 16th January 1908.

No. 147.—Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 16th January 1908.

No. 150.—Mr. Lal Mohan Das took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 23rd January 1908.

No. 152.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lala Sri Krishen Das and Lala Sham Lal to be Notaries Public and to exercise their functions as such within the district of Delhi.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th January 1908.

No. 33.—The Reverend W. L. Clarke, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, obtained privilege leave for the period from the 4th December 1907 to the 4th January 1908, both days inclusive.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 35.—The Reverend Stanley Punshon Marris has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 37.—The services of the Reverend J. Johnstone Wright, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 1st November 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1908.

No. 180—181-6.—Mr. R. J. D. Graham, M.A., B.Sc., Supernumerary Economic Botanist, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Imperial Economic Botanist, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Howard, the Imperial Economic Botanist.

The 30th January 1908.

No. 191—35-2.—The following letter and Proclamation received from the Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, are published for general information :

No. 12195—12718, dated Jamaica, 12th December 1907.

From—H. CLARENCE BOURNE, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Jamaica,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

With reference to the letter from this office, No. 9272—10475 of the 24th December 1887, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that under the power given by "The Seeds and Plants Importation Law, 1884," he as by Proclamation revoked the Proclamation of the 2nd December 1887 prohibiting the importation into this Island of seeds or

plants or any description of earth or soil or any article packed therewith that may have come either directly or indirectly from Natal, South India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Java and Fiji, and has in the same Proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed for your information, prescribed the conditions under which alone the importation of any of the articles specified shall be permitted that may have come from any of the countries mentioned.

Proclamation by His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, Bachelor of Arts, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies.

Whereas it is enacted by the First Section of Law 4 of 1884, "The Seeds and Plants Importation Law, 1884," that it shall be lawful for the Governor to revoke or vary any Proclamation made by him under that section;

And whereas General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, by Proclamation made on the 2nd day of December 1887, prohibited until further Proclamation the importation into this Island of seeds or plants or any description of earth or soil or any article packed therewith that may have come either directly or indirectly from any of the following countries, *viz.*, Natal, South India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Java and Fiji.

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, do hereby revoke the aforementioned Proclamation bearing date the 2nd day of December 1887, and I hereby proclaim that I prescribe the following conditions as conditions under which alone the importation of any of the articles aforesaid shall be permitted that may have come either directly or indirectly from any of the countries aforesaid, *viz.*: That all such articles (including seeds) imported from the aforementioned countries shall be fumigated in accordance with the Instructions published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 9th January 1902.

Given under my hand and the Broad Seal of this Island at Head Quarters House, Kingston, on the 11th day of December in the 7th year of His Majesty's Reign Annoque Domini 1907.

No. 196—14-75.—The services of Mr. R. J. Douglas Graham, M.A., B.Sc., Supernumerary Economic Botanist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment in the Local Department of Agriculture.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1908.

No. 17.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 16, dated the 22nd January 1908, Mr. R. E. Carter, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 25th January 1908.

The 30th January 1908.

No. 18.—The services of Major W. R. Morton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th September 1907.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 19—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 (*1*) and 40 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following license under the aforesaid Act being granted to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, a Company incorporated under the English Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, and having their registered office at Salisbury House, London Wall, in the city of London, and a local office and accredited agents at No. 4, Fairlie Place, in the town of Calcutta, for the supply of energy for electric traction, and for the general supply of energy within the Dakhineswar Magazine, the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore and other places in Calcutta and its environs that are subject to section 40 of the Indian Electricity Act (III of 1903).

S. W. A. INGLIS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta (Cantonment, etc.) Electric License, 1908.

License for the supply of energy for electric traction and for the purpose of general supply, and to particular consumers under special agreement, and also to convey and transmit energy from generating stations situated outside the area of supply to the boundary of the area of supply granted by the Governor General in Council to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, a Company incorporated under the English Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, and having their registered office at Salisbury House, London Wall, in the city of London, and a local office and accredited agents at No. 4, Fairlie Place, in the town of Calcutta.

Preliminary.

1. This license may be cited as "The Calcutta (Cantonment, etc.) Electric License, 1908."

2. This license is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, and the Rules thereunder, and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by that Act or by the said Rules meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings, provided that in this license —

The expression "the Act" shall mean the said Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

The expression "the Licensees" shall mean and include the said Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, and their permitted assigns.

The expression "first annexure," "second annexure," and "third annexure" shall mean the first, second and third annexures to this license, respectively.

The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply deposited with the Government of India in pursuance of the terms of the Act and the rules thereunder and which plan is signed by the licensees and by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Commencement of License.

3. This license shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the notification of its having been granted is published in the *Gazette of India* which date shall be deemed to be the date of the commencement of this license.

Area of Supply.

4. The area of supply shall be the whole of the area described in the first annexure, which said area is more particularly delineated upon the deposited map and thereon coloured red.

Statement of the purposes for which supply is to be given.

5. Subject to the provisions of this license and the Act the licensees shall, during the continuance of this license, be entitled to supply energy within the area of supply for electric traction and for the purpose of general supply and to particular consumers under special agreement and also to convey and transmit energy from generating stations situated outside the area of supply to the boundaries of the area of supply.

General description of works and system of supply.

6. (*1*) A. For electric traction—

(*a*) The supply shall be on the continuous current system.

(*b*) The system of distribution shall be the two-wire system, with feeders and trolley wires.

(*c*) The rails shall be earthed and form the return circuit with such track feeders as are necessary.

(*d*) The pressure of generation and distribution shall not exceed 600 volts.

B. For the purpose of general supply and to particular consumers under special agreement—

(*a*) The supply shall be on the continuous current system.

(*b*) The system of distribution shall be the two-wire and multiwire system.

(*c*) The neutral conductor of the multiwire system shall be connected to earth at one point only, namely, at the generating station.

(*d*) The pressure of generation shall not exceed 600 volts; and the pressure of supply to consumers shall not exceed 250 volts as laid down in rule 14 (Gazette of India Notification No. 481, dated 23rd December 1903).

(2) The generating station (or stations) shall be situated outside the area of supply authorised by this license.—

(3) And it is hereby declared in pursuance of section 4 (1) (f) of the Act that clause IV of the schedule to the Act shall, for the purpose of incorporation in this license, be varied and added to so as to read as follows :—

Energy shall be supplied by the licensees only by means of some system for the time being approved in writing by the Governor-General in Council and so that any such approval may be given from time to time and at any time to any modification of the system above described or to the adoption of any other system in substitution therefor and the licensees shall not permit any part of any circuit to be connected with earth unless such connection is for the time being approved by the Governor-General in Council with the concurrence of the Telegraph authority.

Breaking up of Streets, Railways, etc., and crossing of Canals and Rivers.

7. The lists of streets not repairable by the Local Government or by a local authority and of railways, tramways, canals, navigable rivers required by rules 6 (e) and (f) (Gazette of India Notification No. 481, dated 23rd December 1903) of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council by virtue of section 33 of the Act are given in the second annexure to this license.

Maximum Charges.

8. The prices charged by the licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the third annexure, or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Governor-General in Council such maximum as the Governor-General in Council shall fix on approving the method.

Purchase of Undertaking.

9. The option of purchase accorded by section 7 (1) of the Act shall first be exercisable on the 20th day of October 1918 and on the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years during the subsistence of this license.

Terms of Purchase.

10. It is hereby declared by virtue of section 10 of the Act, that the terms of such purchase shall be such as are contained in section 7 (1) of the Act with the substitution for the words " upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in section 5, clauses (b) and (d)" contained in that section of the words " upon terms of paying the then value of lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensees suitable to and used by them for the purposes of the undertaking within such area, or part thereof; such value being agreed or estimated by arbitration, on the basis of the value of the undertaking as a going concern."

Saving Clause as to River Hooghly.

11. Nothing in this license shall authorise the licensees to lay or place any electric line or works in the river Hooghly, or affect in any manner the powers or privileges of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The First Annexure.

The area of supply comprises and consists of the following portions of the town of Calcutta and its environs, namely, the Dakhineswar Magazine, the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, the Station Hospital, and the Military Burial Ground, Bhowanipore, the Ballygunge Body Guard Lines, the Native Infantry Hospital, Alipore, the Native Infantry Lines, Alipore, the Army Clothing Agency, Alipore, and the Government Remount Depot, Garden Reach, all of which said places are delineated and coloured red on the deposited map, and also those portions of that part of Hastings lying south of the southern edge of Clyde Row and the new road leading to the river at Tukta Ghat, which are more particularly delineated and coloured red on the large scale inset on the deposited map and known respectively as—

The Marine Officers' Quarters,

The New Medical Stores,

The Commissariat Stores,

The Marine Dockyard Quarters,

The Commissariat Barracks,

The Commissariat Lines,
The Commissariat Gowkhana,
The Commissariat Slaughter House,

together with the following portions of the Calcutta Maidan (including all such portion of Hastings as may be within the boundaries hereinafter stated), namely :—

(1) The whole of that portion of the said Maidan which is bounded by a line running northward from Tukta Ghat along the high water mark of the left bank of the river Hooghly to Prinsep's Ghat; thence by the southern edge of the road bounding Old Prinsep's Ghat on the north to the Magdala Statue; thence southward along the eastern edge of St. George's Gate Road to Clyde Row; thence westward along the southern edge of Clyde Row to the point where it meets Napier Road; thence northward by the western edge of Napier Road to its junction with the new road to the river; thence westward by the south edge of the new road to the river at Tukta Ghat.

(2) The whole of St. George's Gate Road from the points where it meets Kidderpore Road to its junction with Clyde Row.

(3) The whole of that portion of the said Maidan which is bounded by a line drawn from the western edge of the northern end of Kidderpore Bridge northward along the western edge of the Kidderpore Road to the Dufferin Statue; thence by the western edge of the Red Road to the Lawrence Road; thence by the southern edge of the Lawrence Road to the Lawrence Statue; thence eastward by a line drawn from the Lawrence Statue past the northern edge of the Hardinge Statue to the junction of the Ochterlony Road with Government Place East; thence northward along the eastern edge of Government Place East to the point where it meets Esplanade Row; thence eastward along the northern boundary of the Maidan between Government Place East and Chowringhee Road to Chowringhee Road; thence southward along the western edge of Chowringhee Road to the junction with Lower Circular Road; thence westward along the southern edge of Lower Circular Road to its junction with Zeerut Bridge Road; thence southward along the eastern edge of Zeerut Bridge Approach Road, to the Zeerut Bridge; thence westward from the eastern edge of the northern end of the Zeerut Bridge along the low water mark of the northern bank of Tolly's Nullah to the western edge of the northern end of the Kidderpore Bridge.

(4) The whole of that portion of the said Maidan which is bounded by a line running eastward from Chandpal Ghat along the southern edge of Esplanade Row East to its junction with Government Place West; thence southward along the western edge of Government Place West to its junction with Auckland Road; thence by a line running eastward north of the Canning Statue to the Lawrence Statue; thence westward along the southern edge of Lawrence Road to its junction with Eden Gardens Road or Outram Road; thence along the southern edge of Eden Gardens Road or Outram Road to Kadumtolla Ghat; thence northward along the high water mark of the river Hooghly to Chandpal Ghat.

The Second Annexure.

List of streets not repairable by the Local Government or by a local authority and of railways, tramways, canals, and navigable rivers referred to in clause 7 of this license.

(*a*) Streets :—(None).

(*b*) Railways :—Port Commissioners' Railway.

(*c*) Tramways :—Calcutta Tramway Co., Ld.; Commissariat Tramway, Hastings.

(*d*) Canals :—(None).

(*e*) Navigable rivers :—(None).

The Third Annexure.

(Maximum Charges).

Where the licensees charge any consumer by the actual quantity of energy supplied to him, they shall be entitled to charge him at the following rates :—

For lighting purposes.—For any quantity up to 20 kilowatt hours per quarter Rs. 20 only, and for each kilowatt hour over 20, annas eight only per kilowatt hour.

For purposes other than lighting.—Annas four only per kilowatt hour.

Where the licensees charge any consumer by the electrical quantity contained in the supply given to him, they shall be entitled to charge according to the rates set forth in this annexure, the quantity of energy supplied being taken to be the product of such electrical quantity and the declared pressure (see Rule 72) at the consumer's terminals.

STAR OF INDIA AND INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 31st January 1908.

No. 15-S.I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, held an Investiture of both Orders at Government House, Calcutta, at 9-30 P.M. on Tuesday, the 28th January 1908.

At this ceremony, His Excellency the Grand Master, in accordance with His Majesty's Commands, first invested the Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, with the Insignia of the Second Class; and decorated Oscar Theodore Barrow, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Colonel Howard Goad, Indian Army, the Hon'ble Mr. Francis Alexander Slacke, Indian Civil Service, the Hon'ble Mr. John Nathaniel Atkinson, Indian Civil Service, and the Hon'ble Mr. Percy Comyn Lyon, Indian Civil Service, with the Badge of the Third Class, of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Excellency then invested Major His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Kota; His Excellency General the Right Honourable Horatio Herbert Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., R.E.; and Major His Highness Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Nawab Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, of Rampur, with the Insignia of the First Class; and Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, C.S.I., of Pahasu; and His Highness Raja Bane Singh, of Rajgarh, with the Insignia of the Second Class of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and decorated Frederick Palmer, Esquire, Nawab Bahram Khan, Shrimant Anand Rao, Gaekwar, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Maunsel MacLaughlin, V.D, the Hon'ble Palamaneri Sundaram Sivaswami Aiyar, Colonel William Riddell Birdwood, A.-D.-C., Indian Army, Saint-Hill Eardley-Wilmot, Esquire, Alfred Hamilton Grant, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Sao Mawng, K.S.M., Sawbwa of Yawng Hwe, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan, Major John Norman Macleod, M.B., Indian Medical Service, and Henry Elworthy, Esquire, with the Badge of the Third Class of the same Order.

After the Investitures of the Orders were concluded Kaisar-i-Hind Medals of the first class for Public Service in India were presented by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to the Reverend E. Guilford, Church Missionary Society, and Honorary Captain James Morrison, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

The following Members of the two Indian Orders attended:—

Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, of Kuch Behar, G.C.I.E., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.

Maharaja Sir Ravaneswar Prasad Singh Bahadur, of Gidhaur, K.C.I.E.

Colonel Sir William Sinclair Smith Bisset, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., K.C.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E.

Major Sir Francis Edward Younghusband, K.C.I.E.

Sir Frederic Styles Philpin Lely, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Secretary of the two Orders.)

Sir Herbert Hope Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Raja Pyari Mohan Mukharji, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. William Rudolph Henry Merk, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. James Fairbairn Finlay, C.S.I.

John Molesworth Macpherson, Esqr., C.S.I.

Sir Frederick Robert Upcott, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Edward Norman Baker, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. John Ontario Miller, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stanley Ismay, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. William Charles Macpherson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Savage, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar Alexander Apcar, C.S.I.

Percy Seymour Vessey Fitzgerald, Esqr., C.S.I.

The Reverend Father Eugene Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.

Romesh Chunder Dutt, Esqr., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Steyning William Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Maulvi Abdul Jabbar Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ras Bihari Ghosh, C.I.E.
Commander Eaton Wallace Petley, C.I.E., R.N.
Dr. Waldemar Mordecai Haffkine, C.I.E.
Rustamji Dhanjibhai Mehta, Esqr., C.I.E.
Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah, C.I.E.
Robert Warrand Carlyle, Esqr., C.I.E.
Rai Kailash Chandra Basu Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Alexander Sim, C.I.E.
Lt.-Colonel James Robert Dunlop Smith, C.I.E.
Major Thomas Edwin Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O.
William Stevenson Meyer, Esqr., C.I.E.
William Leathem Harvey, Esqr., C.I.E.
Spencer Harcourt Butler, Esqr., C.I.E.
Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, Esqr., C.I.E.
Surgeon-General Gerald Bomford, C.I.E., M.D.
Sir William Dickson Cruickshank, Kt., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
Edward Henry Scamander Clarke, Esqr., C.I.E.
Madhu Sudan Das, Esqr., C.I.E.
Alexander Vansittart Knyvett, Esqr., C.I.E.
Captain William Frederick Travers O'Connor, C.I.E.
Major Robert Bird, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Dr. George Frederick William Thibaut, C.I.E., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Mr. Edward Albert Gait, C.I.E.
Edward Anthony Doran, Esqr., C.I.E.
Surgeon Lt.-Colonel Warren Roland Crooke Lawless, C.I.E., M.D.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William ; the 29th January 1908.

No. 258-*G. B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Gino Macchioro as Consul-General for Italy at Aden.

No. 261-*G. B.*—With reference to Notification No. 509-G.B., dated the 22nd February 1907, Mr. J. G. Bendien, Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 22nd December 1907.

The 30th January 1908.

No. 280-*G.*—Captain C. M. Goodbody, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is, with effect from the 29th November 1907, granted privilege leave for two months and seven days, combined with leave out of India for one year two months and twenty-three days, and study leave for seven months in continuation, under the provisions of Article 606 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Regulations prescribed under Notification by the Government of India in the Department of Military Supply, No. 16-Medical Department, dated the 15th March 1907.

Pension service—9th year commenced on the 27th January 1908.

(Notification No. 19-G., dated the 3rd January 1908, is hereby cancelled.)

The 31st January 1908.

No. 288-*G*.—Mr. D. de S. Bray, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough for 1 year, 7 months and 7 days, with effect from the 16th January 1908, under Articles 233 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

S. H. BUTLER,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1908

No. 606-*E.O.*—Mr. M. K. Ghatak is posted as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 19th of January 1908.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1908.

No. 266-*Accts.*—Major G S. Sheppard, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p. a.) for 8 months, from the 3rd January 1908, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 20th year, commenced 29th December 1907.

No. 267-*Accts.*—Captain H. F. Shairp, Indian Army, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p. a) for 8 months, from or after the 2nd April 1908, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 12th year, commenced 5th August 1907.

No. 268-*Accts.*—Major C. N. Baker, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p. a) for 8 months, from or after the 11th April 1908, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 20th year, commenced 19th September 1907.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1908.

No. 976-1.—Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I C.S., is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector, class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 13th January 1908; and is posted to Bengal.

CORRIGENDUM.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 30th January 1908.

No. 1087—3.—In the Notifications in this Department, Nos. 9667-1 and 9668-1, dated the 19th November 1907, *for* "26th October 1907" *read* "28th October 1907."

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 30th January 1908.

No. 1102—11.—Mr. F. Noël-Paton, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months, with effect from the 7th March 1908.

No. 1105—11.—Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., Assistant Director of Statistics, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Commercial Intelligence during the absence on leave of Mr. F. Noël-Paton.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st January 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 70.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant T. H. Harker, 2nd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Dated 10th January 1908.

COMMANDS.

No. 71.—Major-General E. A. H. Alderson, C.B., British Service, to be a Divisional Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-General G. L. R. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., vacated Dated 22nd January 1908.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 72.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette" dated 7th January, 1908, pages 142, 143 and 144.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
7th January 1908.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Officers, Indian Army, to be Major-Generals:—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Laurence J. E. Bradshaw, C.B., a Brigade Commander. Dated 7th October 1907.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Charles G. M. Fasken, C.B., a Brigade Commander. Dated 14th November 1907.

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Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel David D. Cunningham, C.I.E., M.B., retired pay Indian Medical Service, Honorary Physician to the King, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 4th December 1907.

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The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Colonels:—

Dated 1st June, 1907.

St. George L. Steele, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
Ralph C. Broome, Army Remount Department.
Charles P. W. Pirie, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.
Alexander C. O'Donnell, an Assistant Adjutant-General.
James G. Turner, 4th Cavalry.
Frederick H. Yate, 20th Deccan Horse.

Dated 2nd June, 1907.

Leonard W. C. Kerrich, 28th Light Cavalry.

Dated 3rd June, 1907.

William A. Thompson, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Dated 4th June, 1907.

Frederick C. W. Rideout, Supply and Transport Corps.

Dated 6th June, 1907.

George H. Weller, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Raleigh G. Egerton, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
Roland F. H. Anderson, a Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Edmund B. Burton, 17th Cavalry.

Dated 8th June, 1907.

Arthur V. Hatch, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Dated 9th June, 1907.

Thomas H. Smith, 12th Cavalry.

Dated 10th June, 1907.

Richard Wapshare, an Assistant Adjutant-General.
Arnold H. G. Kemball, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Harry F. Loch, 1st Brahmans.
Maitland Cowper, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
William A. Watson, C.I.E., 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.
Frederick W. G. Wadeson, 35th Scinde Horse.

Dated 11th June, 1907.

Ernest W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S.O., Secretary, Department of Military Supply, Government of India.

Dated 1st August, 1907.

Brevet-Colonel George J. Shaw, an Assistant-Adjutant General.

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PROMOTIONS.

No. 73.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, G. G. O. No. 45 of 1905, requiring an officer to serve 3 years in the rank of Lieutenant-General before being eligible for promotion to the rank of General, is hereby cancelled.

No. 74.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

28th January 1908,

Sydney Woodward Lincoln, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

25th January 1908.

Horace James Willis, 29th Lancers. (Deccan Horse).
Patrick Sinclair Stoney, 26th Punjabis.
Ernest Robert Caldwell Wyatt, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
Henry Richard Augustus Hunt, 25th Punjabis.
John Yule Tancred, 19th Punjabis.
John Patrick Villiers-Stuart, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
William Edmund Hume Spry, 18th Infantry.
Charles Eric Mosley Mayne, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.
Bertie Cyril Penton, 25th Punjabis.
Gerard Maxwell Glynton, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Huntly Fleetwood Gordon, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.
Alexander Baird Skinner, 5th Cavalry.
George Harley Newcombe, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Thomas George Jameson Torrie, 27th Light Cavalry.
Mark Eliot, 41st Dogras.
Charles Alfred Gordon Pierrepont Meadows, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Harry Kendal Walpole Bruce, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles.)
Lytton Cecil Lambert Bayley, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
Norman Macleod, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
William Bradley Roberts, The 101st Grenadiers.
Charles Richard Henry Palmer Landon, 35th Scinde Horse.
DeLacy Wolrich Passy, 25th Punjabis.
Donald William McPherson, 62nd Punjabis.
Evelyn Alfred Hewlett, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Harold Lewis, 37th Lancers. (Baluch Horse).
Harold Gordon Wilmer, 14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Alexander Frederick Stewart, 98th Infantry.
Alexander Gallwey Shea, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

29th January 1908.

Hugh Ainsworth, M.B.
Frank Addison Smith, M.D.
John Wolfran Cornwall, M.D.
Alfred Miller, M.B.
Frederick Arthur Lucas Hammond.
Sydney Price James, M.D.
Peter Dee, M.B.
Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle.
Roger Parker Wilson.
Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday.
Christopher Dering Dawes.

Clarence Barrymore Harrison, M.B.
Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman Lalor, M.B.
Thomas Henry Symons.
Ernest Reinhold Rost.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 75.—4th class Assistant Surgeon Norman Sydney Williams, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 76.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain David Robertson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras—1st December 1907.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Edwin Weston, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras—23rd December 1907.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 77.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, His Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer with effect from the date specified :—

From the 7th November 1907, in the room of General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, retired.

Major-General George Henry, C.B., Royal Engineers.

Dates of Commissions.

Lieutenant	8th January 1868.
Captain	29th July 1880.
Major	12th February 1887.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	28th July 1890.
Substantive Lieutenant-Colonel	13th November 1893.
Substantive Colonel	28th July 1894.
Major-General	1st April 1902.

Appointments.

Posted to Indian Establishment, 20th October 1871.

Doing duty, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, 14th December 1871 to 14th May 1872.

Commanding "D" Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, May to December 1872.

Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bellary, December 1872 to February 1873.

Acting Adjutant, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, February 1873 to June 1874.

Assistant Garrison Instructor, Bangalore, 18th September 1874 to 14th October 1876.

Garrison Instructor, 15th October 1876 to 25th November 1878.

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners as Company Commander, October 1879 to May 1880.

Commanding "K" Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, September 1880 to October 1881.

Officiating Garrison Instructor, Madras, 28th October 1881 to 4th May 1882.

Garrison Instructor, Madras, 5th May 1882 to 13th December 1882.

Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Madras, 18th December 1882 to 13th March 1883.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Madras, 14th March 1883 to 17th February 1886.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Burmese Expedition, 18th February 1886 to 23rd November 1886.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Madras, 24th November 1886 to 14th March 1888.

Officiating 2nd-in-command, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, 3rd October 1888 to 16th January 1889.

Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Department, Umballa Division, 19th June 1890.

Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, 3rd September 1890.

Assistant Adjutant General, 6th January 1894 to 23rd January 1896.

Assistant Quartermaster General, India, 24th January 1896 to 24th January 1899.

Colonel-on-Staff, Punjab Command, 28th February 1899 to 11th February 1900.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, 12th February 1900 to 31st March 1901.

(Officiating Quartermaster General in India, 31st July 1900 to 31st March 1901).

Quartermaster General in India, 1st April 1901 to 30th April 1903.

(Companion of the Order of the Bath, 26th June 1903.)

Commanding Meerut District/Division, 1st May 1903 to date.

(Officiating in Command of Eastern Command, April to November 1906.)

War Services.

Afghan War, 1878-80. Medal.

Burmese Expedition, 1886, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Despatches. *London Gazette,* 2nd September 1887. Medal with clasp.

Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90, Commanding Royal Engineer, Burma Column. Despatches. *London Gazette,* 1?th September 1890. Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 78.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Gilbert Rogers (Supernumerary List) resigns his commission. Dated 28th December 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 79.—Second-Lieutenant John Ernest Buttery Hotson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 12th August 1907.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 80.—Captain Francis Villiers Tayler to be Major, *vice* Bean promoted. Dated 3rd December 1907.

Lieutenant Alfred James Chase to be Captain, *vice* Tayler promoted. Dated 3rd December 1907.

Second-Lieutenant George William Meares to be Lieutenant, *vice* Chase promoted. Dated 3rd December 1907.

Second (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 81.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain Charles William Ives, to be Captain, *vice* Armitage transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 4th October 1907.

A. W. L. BAYLY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 31st January 1908.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th and 31st January 1908.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
* John Lionel Eyre	Lieutenant .	2nd Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.	1st July 1907.	Intestate.	726 12 8	30th March 1908.
† Henry Hubert Swanzy.	Captain .	Royal Army Medical Corps.	10th April 1907.	Intestate (will made before marriage).	13 0 6	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bengal.
‡ Geoffrey Cookson	Lieutenant .	2nd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.	25th August 1907.	No will found.	3,278 13 4	30th March 1908.

* *Next-of-kin*—
Father—Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings Augustus Eyre.
Address—Army Accounts Department, District Account Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W., London.
† *Widow*—Mrs. Jess Struan Swanzy.
Address—C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.
Child—Jess Evelyn Struan Swanzy (an infant).
Mother—Mrs. Elizabeth Gondy Swanzy.
Brother—Mr. Oswald Ross Swanzy.
Address—Bally William, Rathkeale, Ireland.
‡ *Next-of-kin*—
Father—George J. Cookson, Esq.
Address—Trelissick, Truro.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 31st January 1908.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6.—An addition* having been made to paragraph 5 of the regulations published in Department of Military Supply Notification No. 16 of 1907, on the subject of study leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service, the paragraph in question will now read as follows :—

" 5. The minimum period of leave granted solely as study leave shall be six months. Time spent on the journey to and from India by an officer whose study leave is not combined with any other kind of leave, will reckon as study leave, but the allowance specified in rule 10 will be granted during the period of study only. An officer whose study leave is combined with any other kind of leave will, however, be required to take his period of study leave at such a time as to retain, at its conclusion, a balance of other previously sanctioned leave sufficient to cover his return journey to India."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 8.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant S. S. Higgins, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st February 1908.

* Denoted by a black line in the margin.

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1908.

No. 24.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 7 days combined with special leave for 3 months and 24 days, under Articles 233, 260, and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th February 1908, or subsequent date.

No. 25.—With reference to Notification No. 24, dated 25th January 1908, Mr. F. D. Fowler, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras.

No. 26.—With reference to Notification No. 25, dated 25th January 1908, Mr. J. Adam, whose services were lent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, in Notification No. 143, dated 22nd June 1906, is, on return to Government service, appointed to officiate as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 30th January 1908.

No. 27.—Mr. P. Rainier, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days combined with furlough for one year five months and nineteen days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th February 1908, or subsequent date.

No. 28.—With reference to Notification No. 27, dated the 30th January 1908, Mr. A. R Jacobson, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders Mr. Jacobson, will officiate in class I, grade 1, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Ranier's absence, and thereafter hold temporary rank in the same grade.

No. 29.—With reference to Notification No. 28, dated the 30th January 1908, Captain C. F. Anderson, R.E., District Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

No. 30.—Major W. D. Waghorn, R.E , Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the absence of Major W. J. McElhinny, R.E., on combined leave.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 31.—The following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers are ordered with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Harrington, H. S.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *permanent*.	1907. 1st September.
Dyson, R. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *permanent*.	Ditto.
LaTouche, J. N. D.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *permanent*, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Ditto.
Johns, W. A.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	11th October.
Lyle, J. C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto.
Johns, W. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *permanent*.	16th October.
Pratt, C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Ditto.
Rennick, C. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *Officiating*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Ditto.

Name.	From	To	Date.
			1907.
LaTouche, J. N. D.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	28th October.
Willcocks, J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	12th November.
Craster, Lt.-Col. S. L., R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Ditto.
Couchman, F. D.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Ditto.
Pratt, C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	14th November.
Fowler, F. D.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *permanent*.	1st December.
Gwyther, H. T.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *permanent*.	Ditto.
Taylor, H. B.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *permanent*.	Ditto.
Sykes, C. F.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Ditto.

No. 32.—The following promotions among Executive and Assistant Engineers are ordered, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
			1907.
Harford, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *permanent*.	1st September.
O'Hara, J. C. M.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *permanent*.	1st October.
Addis, R. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *permanent*.	Ditto.
Sisson, W. A. C.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Varvill, M. N.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *permanent*.	Ditto.
Casement, R. H.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Neilson, J.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Butler, Hon'ble R. T. R. P.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Alexander, R. D. T.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Weller, H. O.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chalmers, C. S.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Beatson, E. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	13th October.
Izat, J.	Ditto	Ditto	8th November.
Harvey, F. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *permanent*.	19th November.
Izat, Capt. W. R., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	2nd December.
Stewart, T. W.	Ditto	Ditto	11th December.
Wilkinson, Capt. C. W., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *permanent*.	13th December.
			1908.
Mathews, Capt. W. F., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	6th January.
Turner, Capt. F. G., R.E.	Ditto	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *permanent*.	10th January.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1908.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETEE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any paper sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 511 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th January 1908:—

No. 43 of 1908.—Gerard Ozone Process Company, of 15 Exchange Place, Jersey city, New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for producing and utilising electrical effluvia.*

No. 44 of 1908.—John Wallace, civil engineer, of 27 Medows street, Fort Bombay. *Improvements in open filters.*

No. 45 of 1908.—William Speirs Simpson, civil engineer, of 49 Battersea Park road, London, England. *Improvements in connection with the uniting, joining or welding of metals by fusion.*

No. 46 of 1908.—John Somerville Highfield, electrical engineer, of 16 Stratford Place, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in electrical distribution.*

No. 47 of 1908.—Clarke's Pyramid and Fairy Light Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Cricklewood, London, England. *Improvements in lamps.*

No. 48 of 1908.—Arthur Francis Berry, electrical engineer, of 27 Woodville road, Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in electrically heated apparatus suitable for cooking, boiling, ironing and other purposes.*

No. 49 of 1908.—Richard Henry Quine, surgeon, of Sandy Grove House, Eccles Old road, Pendleton, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in baths and stands for the same.*

No. 50 of 1908.—James Longmore, mill manager, of "Bhutkhana" Nepean Sea road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, India, and Arthur Kempster Leslie, merchant, of Altamont Lodge, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, India. *Improvements in or relating to methods of and mechanisms for the unwinding of yarns.*

No. 512 P.—AN application for an extension of the term of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act:—

No. 288 of 1893.—William Alfred Lambert, caretaker of the Imperial Secretariat Building, 4 Government Place, Calcutta. *An improved hydraulic automatic punkah working apparatus.*

No. 513 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 123 of 1907.—Ernest Wiart, inventor, of Ferte-Bernard (Sarthe), in the republic of France. *An improved process and means for producing a vacuum, applicable for raising liquids and for other purposes.* (Specification filed 14 January 1908.)

No. 148 of 1907.—The Right Honourable William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs, in the county of Ayr, and Ralph Blaniston, William Hope and George Beaufort Richards, engineers, of the Palatine Engineering Company, Limited, of 10 Blackstock street, Liverpool. *Improvements in liquid meters.* (Specification filed 23 December 1907.)

No. 238 of 1907.—John Ashford, engineer, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Superintendent, Central Workshops, Public Works Department, Amritsar, Punjab. *Improvements in and relating to conveyors.* (Specification filed 14 January 1908.)

No. 239 of 1907.—John Ashford, engineer, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Superintendent, Central Workshops, Public Works Department, Amritsar, Punjab. *Improvements in and relating to conveyors.* (Specification filed 14 January 1908.)

No. 504 of 1907.—Walter Lamont and David Kinloch Michie, engineers, both of Colombo Iron Works, Colombo. *Improvements in tea rolling machinery.* (Specification filed 19 December 1907.)

No. 558 of 1907.—Robert Greig Kennedy, of 3 Hampton Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland. *Improvement in devices for controlling a supply of water for irrigation and other purposes.* (Specification filed 14 January 1908.)

No. 559 of 1907.—Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 38 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in ventilating fan apparatus for railway carriages and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 14 January 1908.)

No. 514 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 213 of 1896.—Granger Farwell. *Improvements in type-writing machines.* (From 15 April 1908 to 15 April 1909.)

No. 469 of 1900.—Nathaniel Bowditch. *Improvements in harvesting machines.* (From 23 February 1908 to 23 February 1909.)

No. 258 of 1901.—Thomas Adam Clayton. *Improvements in mechanism for fumigating and extinguishing fires in closed compartments with gas.* (From 22 January 1908 to 22 January 1909.)

No. 262 of 1904.—Peter Stoltz. *Steam generators.* (From 6 August 1908 to 6 August 1909.)

No. 515 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 222 of 1903.—Jehangir Muncherje Framji Patell. *Improvements in blotting pad.* (Specification filed 21 October 1903.)

No. 255 of 1903.—The International Sheahan Rotary Engine Company. *Rotary engine.* (Specification filed 23 October 1903.)

No. 275 of 1903.—James Brandon. *Cotton ginning apparatus.* (Specification filed 23 October 1903.)

No. 307 of 1903.—August Huck and Ludwig Fischer. *Improvements in and connected with supports for photographic and other printings.* (Specification filed 23 October 1903.)

No. 365 of 1903.—Herman Charles Woltereck. *Process for the production of ammonia by synthesis.* (Specification filed 24 October 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s*. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen

papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1903).

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.
FOUND IN THE NĀSIK DISTRICT.			
Coined about the year 120 A. D.			R a. p.
B. Coins of Nahapan (In excellent preservation)	Silver	491	0 12 0
C. Do. do. (In fair preservation)	Do.	1,789	0 8 0
E. Do. drilled (In good preservation)	Do.	499	0 8 0
F. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Selected specimens)	Do.	130	1 0 0
G. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Ordinary specimens, in good preservation)	Do.	7,319	0 8 0
H. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Ordinary specimens)	Do.	184	0 6 0
J. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Poor specimens)	Do.	939	0 4 0
FOUND IN THE RATNĀGIRI DISTRICT.			
L. Wire coins called "Larin"	Silver	20	0 12 0

N.B.—Applicants when writing for the above coins are requested to quote the letter showing the description of coin required, thus: 3 of E, 2 of H, etc. Only 2 of L will be available to each applicant.

W. G. R. CORDUE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 20th August 1907.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND JANUARY 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars*		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	3	...	3	6	...	6	1	200	79	25	2	307	...	...	...
Bombay*	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	2	400	7	18	1	428	...	...	...

* Silver tendered for British dollar coinage but not brought to account—1.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT.;
Calcutta, the 30th January 1908.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuges can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are: —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, nea Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE.

No. 63.—The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 3rd February 1908, at Quetta, for the supply of fresh meat, from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909 for the British Troops in the Quetta Division, *i.e.*:—

	Quetta. lbs.	Karachi. lbs.	Hyderabad. lbs.
Beef	1,000,000	480,000	235,000
Mutton	300,000	162,000	80,000

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedule of conditions on payment of Rupee one per set can be obtained, on application, from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta, or the Station Supply Officer, Karachi.

W. B. DUNLOP, Captain,
for Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division

DIVISIONAL CONTRACT OFFICE,
Quetta, 14th December 1907.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on or about the 22nd August 1907 the treasure mentioned below was found by Nutangi Tatigadu, farm servant of Kavala Jaggayya, while digging his master's field in Chikkala village, Yernagudem Taluk, Kistna District. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Kistna, on 17th July at 3 P.M., at Masulipatam and establish their claims:—

Description of the property.	Estimated value. R	a.	p.
8 gold beads	1	0	0
8 coral beads	0	2	0
Gold earring with nine ornamental gold wire knots	12	0	0
One gold earring shaped like a cobra	4	0	0
Two gold rings	1	0	0
Gold bead with ornamental work	0	2	0
One brass case	0	4	0
TOTAL	18	8	0

B. ANANTARAM AIYAR,
for Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE;
Masulipatam, the 11th January 1908.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Nilgiris hereby notifies that the under-mentioned isolated tombs situated in the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiri district are in a ruinous condition. Friends or relatives of the deceased who are interested in maintaining them should communicate with the undersigned within three months from this date, failing which steps will be taken to level the tombs with the ground.

Year.	Month and date.	Name, Parentage, Age, etc.
1871	27th March	No. 15.—Tomb below Public Works Department Rest-house. Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Josiah and Mary Anne Marchant, born 15th December 1870, died 27th March 1871. Aged three months and 12 days.
1877	5th May	No. 16.—Tomb near Devala Post Office. Lydia, the beloved wife of Adolphus Wright, died 5th May 1877, aged 38 years 2 months.

C. REILLY,
for Collector.

THE NILGIRI COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Ootacamund, 13th January 1908.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE NO. 68.

The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 16th March 1908, for the supply of 230,000 maunds of firewood in billets or in logs at Quetta. The contract to extend from 1st May 1908 to 30th April 1909. Earnest money deposit R2,100.

2. Further particulars and Form of Tenders and Schedules on payment of Rupee one per set can be obtained on application from—

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 64.

Sealed tenders for Contract will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon, on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of tenders and schedule and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the—

(1) Divisional Contract Officer . . . . Quetta,
(2) Station Supply Officer . . . . . Karachi,
(3) Warrant Officer . . . . . . Supply Depôt, Hyderabad,

up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders, Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officers. A fee of rupee one will be charged for each set of tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Maximum requirements.	Where required.	Period. From	Period. To	Earnest money.	Date of opening tenders.
					R	
Beef . . . . . lbs.	12,00,000	Quetta.	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	2,900	3rd February 1908.
Mutton . . . . . „	4,00,000					
Beef . . . . . „	4,80,000	Karachi.			1,300	
Mutton . . . . . „	1,62,000					
Beef . . . . . „	2,35,000	Hyderabad, Sind.			600	
Mutton . . . . . „	80,000					
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter	As provided for in the Schedules.	Quetta.			25	
		Karachi.			25	
		Hyderabad.			25	
Oil of sorts		Quetta.			40	
Miscellaneous articles for repairs, etc., of equipment of different arms of service.		Quetta.			30	
Shoes and nails for mules, bullocks and ponies.		Quetta.			30	
		Karachi.			25	
Cooking utensils . . .		Quetta.			25	
		Karachi.			25	
Fowls . . Scores	200	Quetta.			200	
Chickens . . . . „	500					
Eggs . . . . . „	3,800					
Materials for repair of gear of carts, etc.	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta.			300	
Charcoal . . . lbs.	50,000	Quetta.			25	
Bullock and mule gear . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta.			150	
		Karachi.			180	
Salt for men and animals .	„	Quetta.			160	

F. W HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division

II B

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 65.

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the—

(1) Divisional Contract Officer . . . . . . Quetta,
(2) Station Supply Officer . . . . . . Karachi,
(3) Warrant Officer . . . . Supply Depôt, Hyderabad,

up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders, Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officers. A fee of rupee one will be charged for each set of tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Stations where required.	Maximum requirements.	Earnest money.	Period. From	Period. To	Date of opening tenders.
		lbs.	R			
Potatoes	Karachi . .	4,88,000	500	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	18th February 1908.
	Hyderabad .	3,00,000	300			
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	500			
		lbs.				
Linseed	Karachi . .	9,000	25			
	Hyderabad .	15,000	40			
Provisions for Native Troops .	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	300			
Oil of sorts	Karachi . .		35			
	Hyderabad .		25			
Materials for repairs of gear of carts, etc.	Karachi . .		170			
Charcoal	Karachi . .	23,500	25			
	Hyderabad	9,500	25			
Miscellaneous articles for repairs, etc., of equipment of different arms of service.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	30			
	Hyderabad .		25			

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. C. S. Connell to act as Agent, Lahore
Mr. C. W. W Carl ery to act as Agent, Agra.
Mr. G. P. Symes Scott to act as Agent, Simla.
Mr. E. Y. Barnard to act as Agent, Lucknow, *vice* Mr. J. M. Atkinson proceeding on leave.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 27th January 1908.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st December 1907.

Serial number.	Author and title, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, date, size, price.	Printer.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright.
	Hindi books—Religion.				
1	Bhagat Ram, परोपकारी अंक ६: Parapkari ank 6, a monthly journal on religion, pages 4—32. Published by Printer at Ajmer, September 30, 1907, 8vo, not illustrated. First edition. Annual subscription R2.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1,000	...	...
2	Ditto, ank 7 October 1907, ditto	Ditto	1,000	...	...
3	Ditto, ank 8 November 30, 1907, ditto	Ditto	1,000	...	...
4	Sharma, Bhim Sen, अनुभ्रमोच्छेदन: Anubhramochchhedan. Religious discussion, pages 3—16. Published by Printer at Ajmer, September 9, 1907, 8vo, not illustrated. Fourth edition. Price 0-0-9.	Ditto	1,000	...	...
5*	Gupta, Mangi Lall, वर्ण परिचय और नित्य कर्म: Varnparichya aur Nitya Karm. Alphabet and religious services, pages 1—15. Published by Printer at Ajmer, September 9, 1907, 16 mo, not illustrated. First edition. Price 0-0-3.	Ditto	1,000	...	...
6	Gupta, Mangi Lall, वर्ण परिचय और प्रार्थना: Varnparichya aur Prarthna. Prayers, etc., pages 1—22. Published by Author at Neemuch, October 30, 1907, 32mo, not illustrated. First edition. Price 0-0-6.	Ditto	1,000	...	...
7	Saraswati, Swami Dayanand, सत्यार्थ प्रकाश: Satyarth Prakashe. Tenets of Arya Samaj, pages 17—630. Published by Printer at Ajmer, October 23, 1907, 8vo, not illustrated. Eighth edition. Price R1-0-0.	Ditto	5,000	...	Srimati Paropkarin Sabha.
8	Saraswati, Swami Dayanand, आर्योद्देश्य रत्न माला: Aryodishj Ratna Mala. Beliefs of Arya Samaj, pages 1—15. Published by Printer at Ajmer, October 23, 1907, 16 mo., not illustrated. Ninth edition. Price 0-0-3.	Ditto	1,000	...	...
9	Sharma, Sachchidnand, अथ नामदेवजी की परिचय Ath Namdeoji Ki Parechai. Eulogy of a Saint named Namdeo, pages 2—14. Published by Dhanna Lal Sri Bakhsh, Chinpa Darzi, Nahar Mahalla, Ajmer, November 27, 1907, 16 mo, not illustrated. First edition. Price 0-1-0	Job Printing Press, Ajmer.	5,000	...	...
10	Sharma, Vishnu Datta, हरियश रत्नावली: Hariyash Ratnavli. Hymns and songs, pages 4—43. Published by Bhakt Ram at Sikar, November 21, 1907, 16 mo, not illustrated. First edition. Price 0-2-0.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	...	...	...
11	Verma, Sukhdeo, उपदेशकों के नियम: Updishkon Ke Niyam. Rules for the guidance of the Arya Samaj preachers, pages 1—6. Published by Author at Ajmer, November 30, 1907, 18 mo, not illustrated. First edition. Price *Nil*.	Ditto	10,000	...	...
12	Gupta, Mangi Lal, संगीत नगर कीर्तन: Sangit Nagar Kirtan, song, etc., pages 1—15. Published by Printer at Ajmer, November 25, 1907. 32 mo. not illustrated. First edition. Price 0-0-3.	Ditto	1,000	...	...

Serial number.	Author and title, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, date, size, price.	Printer.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright.
	Hindi Books—Medicine.				
13	Udawat, Roshan Lall, मलेरया बुखार: Malaria Bukhar. A treatise on malarial fever, pages 2—11. Published by Printer at Ajmer, September 13, 1907, 8vo, not illustrated. First edition. Price 0-1-0.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	200	...	...
14	Sharma, Jiwan Ram, जीवनानन्द भैषज्य महोदधि: Juvananand Bhaishajya Mahodadhi, a treatise on medicine, pages 791—838. Published by author at Bikaner, September 10, 1907, 8vo, not illustrated. First edition. Price 0-8-0.	Ditto .	500	3	Jiwan Ram Sharma,
15	Ditto pages 839—886 ditto September 23, 1907. ditto.	Ditto .	500	3	Ditto.
16	Ditto pages 887–960 ditto October 23, 1907. ditto.	Ditto.	500	3	Ditto.
17	Ditto pages 961—1008 ditto November 30, 1907. ditto.	Ditto .	500	3	Ditto.
	Hindi Books—Literature.				
18	Saraswati, Swami Dayanand, वर्णोच्चारण शिक्षा: Varnocharan Shiksha, Sanskrit Grammar explained, pages 3—18. Published by Printer at Ajmer, September 18, 1907, 8vo, not illustrated, Eighth edition. Price 0-0-9.	Ditto .	2,000	..	Paropkarni Sabha, Ajmer.
19	Saraswati, Swami Dayanand, कारकीय: Karkiya, Sanskrit Grammar, pages 4—52. Published by Printer at Ajmer, October 30, 1907, 8vo, not illustrated. Fifth edition. Price 0-3-0.	Ditto .	1,000	...	Ditto.
20	(Name of author not known), हिन्दी पत्रमालिका दूसराभाग: Hindi Patra Malika Dusrabhag. A Hindi letter writer, Part II, pages 1—50. Published by the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, November 23, 1907, 8vo, not illustrated. Second edition. Price not known.	Job Printing Press, Ajmer	100	...	...
	Hindi Books—Science.				
21	Dip Chand Munshi. Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge, Animal Kingdom translated, pages 1—72. Published by Printer at Ajmer. December 2, 1907. Demy 8vo, not illustrated. Second edition. Price not known.	Ditto .	100	...	...
	Hindi Books—Miscellaneous.				
22	गुणप्रकाशक सज्जनालय सभा बीकानेर नियम व उद्देश Gunprakashak Sojjanalaya Sabha Bikaner Niyam wo Uddesh. Rules of a Social Club pages 3—30 Published by the Secretary of the club at Bikaner, September 14, 1907. Demy 8vo, not illustrated. First edition. Price *nil*.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	250	..	...
23	Shadi Ram, क्षत्रिय: Kshatriya, a monthly Social Journal of Jat Kshatri Mahasabha, pages 2—30. Published by author at Meerut, November 16, 1907, 8vo, not illustrated First edition. Annual subscription R2.	Ditto.	500	...	...

Illegible,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, dated the 27th January 1908.

No. 4.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned holidays will be observed during the year 1908 by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and of the Mysore Railways :—

Month.	Date.	Day of Week.	Festival.	REMARKS.
January	1st	Wednesday	New Year's Day	General hoilday.
Do.	14th and 15th	Tuesday & Wednesday.	Pongal Bakri' Id	Hindu holidays. Muhammadan holidays.
February	*10th*	*Monday*	*Madhavanavami*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	10th to 13th	Monday to Thursday	Moharam	Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	13th	Thursday	Last day of Moharam	General holiday.
March	4th	Wednesday	Ash-Wednesday	Do.
Do.	17th	Tuesday	Holi Feast	Hindu holiday.
April	1st	Wednesday	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	2nd	Thursday	Gentu New Year's Day.	Hindu holiday.
Do.	10th	Friday	Sreerama Navami	Do.
Do.	13th	Monday	Tamil New Year's Day.	Do.
Do.	17th to 20th	Friday to Monday	Easter holidays	General holidays.
May	*5th*	*Tuesday*	*Sri Ramanujachariars Tirunakshtram.*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	*13th*	*Wednesday*	*Sri Sankaracharyara Aradhanam.*	*Do.*
Do.	28th	Thursday	Ascension Day	General holiday.
June	10th	Wednesday	H. H. the Maharaja's Birthday.	Do.
July	*18th*	*Saturday*	*Sri Tikacharyara Punyadivasa.*	*Hindu holiday.*
August	11th	Tuesday	Asvalayana Sravani	Hindu holiday.
Do.	12th	Wednesday	Apastamba Sravani	Do.
September	9th	Wednesday	Ananta Chaturdasi	Do.
Do.	10th and 11th.	Thursday & Friday	Shab-e-Rit	Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	25th	Friday	Mahalaya Amavasya	Hindu holiday.
Do.	26th	Saturday	Commencement of Dasara.	Do.
October	5th	Monday	Vijaya Dasami	Do.
Do.	24th	Saturday	Dipavali	Do.
Do.	26th	Monday	Balipadyami	Do.
Do.	27th	Tuesday	Ramzan	Muhammadan holiday.
December	24th to 31st	Thursday to Thursday	Christmas	General holidays.

2. The day which may be fixed for the celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately.

3. The last Saturday in each month may also be allowed as a holiday if the state of work permits but not otherwise. All Sundays in the year.

4. Sivaratri, Gauri, Ganesha and Mahanavami are omitted from the above list as they fall on Sundays.

5. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or presiding officer only to the special classes named, if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

6. The Courts abovementioned will be closed in continuation of the Easter holidays from the 21st April to 1st June 1908, inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

(By order of the Court)

N. S. TIRUMALAI AIYANGER,

Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1908.

No. 112.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 25th January 1908:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Pusad (Berar) . . .	Central Provinces	23rd January 1908 .	Opened.
Rawalpindi Suddar Bazar.	Punjab	20th „ „ .	„
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Tirmoi	Jodhpur-Bikaneer Railway . . .	15th January 1908 .	Opened.

H. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1908.

No. 284.—The following promotions are made from the 15th November 1907, *vice* Mr. C. A. Norman promoted to the 1st grade of Extra Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. O. D. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. E. Johnson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on the same list.

Mr. T. W. Babonau, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Munshi Rahmatulla, K. S., Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Babu Jagdamba Prasad, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Munshi Syed Zille Hasnain, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. H. Williams, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. E. A. Meyer, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. R. C. Hanson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 285.—The following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 7th December 1907, *vice* Mr. T. W. Babonau, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on resumed leave.

Mr. O. J. H. Hart, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 286.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 7th December 1907, *vice* Mr. C. George, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired.

Mr. A. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. A. B. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. O. Greiff, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, (on leave), to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. H. C. H. Cooper, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. J. C. C. Lears, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Babu Maya Das Puri, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Babu Nikunjo Ronjon Mazumdar, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. A. J. A. Drake, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, 23rd January 1908.

No. 2.—In supersession of Notification No. 1, dated 2nd January 1908, Mr. H. B. Simons, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 1 month and 27 days, from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1908, under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Frontier Surveys.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd January 1908.

No. 5.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Arthur Henry Whitley, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for civil employment in that province, with effect from the 29th November 1907.

The 27th January 1908.

No. 6.—No. 1127, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Chamoo Karki Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 5th December 1907. The first sixty days are on full pay.

No. 7.—No. 284, first class Hospital Assistant Gannu, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been recalled from the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 15, dated the 1st May 1907, and re-joined his appointment on the 18th December 1907. The remaining portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 8.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Alfred Ford Collin Edwards, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Lahore Cantonment, in connection with the reorganisation branch of the depôt from 14th November 1907 to 31st March 1908.

The 28th January 1908.

No. 9.—3rd class Assistant Surgeon, E. C. R. Fox, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, has been granted 90 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 19th December 1907.

4th class Assistant Surgeon H. C. Phillips, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been appointed to officiate, with effect from the 17th December 1907.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th January 1908.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,99,39,172	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	35,61,018	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,85,29,925	2	10
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 82,71,090 a. 2 p. 0; Public Deposits at Branches 74,92,481 14 4	1,57,63,572	0	4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,79,34,058	6	1
				Bills discounted and purchased	4,45,23,628	8	7
				Balances with other Banks	10,57,419	0	11
				Bullion	......		
				Dead Stock	16,84,810	11	5
				Stamps	18,369	12	10
				Sundries	2,86,405	5	0
					16,75,34,806	15	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	15,39,76,829	14	4	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * R 1,75,03,278 a. 6 p. 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches † 2,29,04,249 4 4	4,04,07,527	10	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	12,47,629	9	2				
Sundries	12,04,303	2	5				
RUPEES	20,79,42,334	10	3	RUPEES	20,79,42,334	10	3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R1,57,890 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,87,960 0 0

R5,45,850 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 30th January 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 23·46.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 23rd January 1908.

The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave out of India, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major F. D. Hunt, Army Veterinary Corps, officiating Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar, for 6 months, with effect from the date of being struck off duty.

Pension service 16th year commenced 3rd February 1907.

H. GOAD, Colonel,
for Director-General, Army Remount Department.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 25th January 1908.

No. 10.—The following draft of an amendment in the rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, issued under the Resident's Notification No. 675, dated the 11th February 1904, is published for general information, as required by section 180 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st March 1908. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Resident in Mysore.

Draft.

In rule 14 of the rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, issued under the Resident's Notification No. 675, dated the 11th February 1904, for the words "30th day of April" the words "15th day of June" shall be substituted.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 25th January 1908.

No. 11.—Captain P. Key is granted leave for six months out of India, with effect from the 19th Febraury 1908 or date of departure.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

for First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi the 25th January 1908.

No. 111-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60, clause (*t*), of the Prisons Act (Act IX of 1894) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. The articles specified or included in any of the descriptions contained in the list annexed to this rule shall be deemed to be prohibited articles within the meaning of section 42 and clause (12) of section 45 of the Prisons Act, 1894, unless any such articles shall be—

(*a*) introduced into any jail,

(*b*) removed from any jail,

(*c*) supplied to any prisoner outside the limits of any jail, or

(*d*) received, possessed or transferred by any prisoner,

with the permission of the Superintendent or other officer empowered by him in this behalf.

List of prohibited articles.

(1) Spirituous liquors of every description.

(2) Tobacco and all other substances whatsoever which are or may be intended to be used for the purpose of smoking, chewing or snuffing, and all instruments and appliances whatsoever which may be used for or in connection with smoking, chewing or snuffing.

(3) All explosive, intoxicating or poisonous substances and chemicals, whether fluid or solid, of whatever description.

(4) All arms and weapons and articles which are capable of being used as weapons of whatever description.

(5) All bullion, metal, coin jewellery, ornaments, currency notes, securities and articles of value of every description.

(6) All books, paper and printed or written matter and materials and appliances for printing or writing, of whatever description.

(7) String, rope, chains and all materials which are capable of being converted into string or rope or chains, of whatever description.

(8) Wood, bricks, stones and earth of every description.

2. Every article of whatever description, shall be deemed to be a prohibited article within the meaning of section 42 and clause (12) of section 45 of the Prisons Act, in the case of—

(1) *A prisoner*—if introduced into or removad from any jail, or received, possessed or transferred by such prisoner, and such article has—

(*a*) not been issued for his personal use from jail stores or supplies under proper authority;

(*b*) been so issued, if possessed or used at a time or place other than such as is authorized; or

(*c*) not been placed in his possession for introduction, removal or use, as the case may be, by proper authority.

(2) *A jail official*—if introduced into or removed from any jail or supplied to any prisoner, and such article—

(*a*) has not been issued or sanctioned for his personal use by proper authority;

(*b*) is not an article of clothing necessary for his personal wear; or

(*c*) has not been placed in his possession by proper authority for introduction into or removal from the jail or for the purpose of being supplied to any prisoner.

(3) *A visitor*—if introduced into or removed from any jail or supplied to any prisoner, any such article—

(*a*) is not required for his personal use while within the jail and has not been declared by him before entering the jail and the introduction into or removal from the jail or possession of which, while in the jail, has not been permitted by proper authority;

(*b*) is introduced with or without authority and is not retained in his possession until he has left the jail premises; or

(*c*) comes into his possession while within the jail and is subsequently removed by him from the jail.

(4) *Any other person*—if introduced into or removed from any jail or supplied to any prisoner whether within or without the jail.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
Secretary.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 25th January 1908.

No. 112-*S*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*f*) of section 60 of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894) as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. The articles specified or included in any of the descriptions contained in the list annexed to this rule shall be deemed to be prohibited articles within the meaning of section 42 and clause (12) of section 45 of the Prisons Act, 1894, unless any such articles shall be—

(*a*) introduced into any jail,

(*b*) removed from any jail,

(*c*) supplied to any prisoner outside the limits of any jail, or

(*d*) received, possessed or transferred by any prisoner,

with the permission of the Superintendent or other officer empowered by him in this behalf.

List of prohibited articles.

(1) Spirituous liquors of every description.

(2) Tobacco and all other substances whatsoever which are or may be intended to be used for the purpose of smoking, chewing or snuffing, and all instruments and appliances whatsoever which may be used for or in connection with smoking, chewing or snuffing.

(3) All explosive, intoxicating or poisonous substances and chemicals, whether fluid or solid, of whatevor description.

(4) All arms and weapons and articles which are capable of being used as weapons, of whatever description.

(5) All bullion, metal, coin, jewellery, ornaments, currency notes, securities and articles of value of every description.

(6) All books, paper and printed or written matter and materials and appliances for printing or writing, of whatever description.

(7) String, rope, chains and all materials which are capable of being converted into string or rope or chains, of whatever description.

(8) Wood, bricks, stones and earth of every description.

2. Every article, of whatever description, shall be deemed to be a prohibited article within the meaning of section 42 and clause (12) of section 45 of the Prisons Act, in the case of—

(1) *A prisoner*—if introduced into or removed from any jail, or received, possessed or transferred by such prisoner, and such article has—

(*a*) not been issued for his personal use from jail stores or supplies under proper authority;

(*b*) been so issued, if possessed or used at a time or place other than such as is authorised; or

(*c*) not been placed in his possession for introduction, removal or use, as the case may be, by proper authority.

(2) *A jail official*—if introduced into or removed from any jail or supplied to any prisoner, and such article—

(*a*) has not been issued or sanctioned for his personal use by proper authority;

(*b*) is not an article of clothing necessary for his personal wear; or

(*c*) has not been placed in his possession by proper authority for introduction into or removal from the jail or for the purpose of being supplied to any prisoner,

(3) *A visitor*—if introduced into or removed from any jail or supplied to any prisoner, and such article—

(*a*) is not required for his personal use while within the jail and has not been declared by him before entering the jail, and the introduction into or removal from the jail or possession of which, while within the jail, has not been premitted by proper authority;

(*b*) is introduced with or without authority and is not retained in his possession until he has left the jail premises; or

(*c*) comes into his possession while within the jail and is subsequently removed by him from the jail;

(4) *Any other person*—if introduced into or removed from any jail or supplied to any prisoner whether within or without the jail.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

First Assistant.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, dated at Secunderabad, this 26th day of January 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—11150, Privat George White.
Age—21 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—General labourer.
Date of enlistment—2nd February 1905.

Place of enlistment—Stratford, London, E.
Parish and County in which born—Islington, London, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—21st January 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Secunderabad.
Marks—Scar, left wrist.
Under 3 years' service.

E. B. FREDERICK, Captain,

for Lt.-Col. Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

II C 2

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 75th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Camp Chingrikhal, this 27th day of January 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—6844, Gunner, Samuel Vickers.
Age—27 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Fireman.
Date of enlistment—8th January 1901.
Place of enlistment—Hull.
Parish and County in which born—Holy Trinity, Hull, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—10 P.M., 20th January 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Camp Fulta, 24 Purganas.
Marks—Ballet girl, butterfly and flower front of chest; dagger right upper arm; floral device both shoulders; girl left upper arm; anchor, star and face left fore arm.
Not on furlough.
Under three years' service. Previously deserted.

C. P. J. LAYARD, Lieut.,
for Officer Commanding, 75th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, dated at Rangoon, this 23rd day of January 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—7435, Private William Garkhouse.
Age—23 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Farm labourer.
Date of enlistment—31st August 1903.
Place of enlistment—Devonport.
Parish and County in which born—Ashrieghney, Chulmleigh, Devon.
Date of desertion or absence—13th January 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Thayetmyo, Burma.
Marks—Mole on right shoulder. Smart built man, rather full face.
From river steamer (believed to be drowned).
Under five years' service.

W. T. BARTLETT, Major,
Commanding Depôt, 1st Devonshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, dated at Bangalore, this 22nd day of January 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—6890, Private, S. H. Tutin.
Age—30 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Bricklayer.
Date of Enlistment—Rejoined from desertion, 14th October 1907.
Place of Enlistment—Rejoined at Bangalore.
Parish and County in which born—Worksop, Notts.
Date of desertion or absence—19th January 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Manœuvre Camp, near Bersandra.
Marks—*Nil*.
Under 6 months' service.

C. N. WATTS, Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 23rd January 1908.

No. 3.—Lieutenant E. St. G. Kirke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 7th October 1907.

No. 4.—Captain W. E. Barron, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for 6 months in extension of the combined leave notified in Manager's Notification No. 6, dated 13th March 1907.

The 24th January 1908.

No. 5.—Mr. H. D. Furley, Assistant Loco. Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 6th January 1908.

The 27th January 1908.

No. 6.—J. H. Smellie, District Locomotive Superintendent, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is granted, under Articles 233, 240, 266 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 12th February 1908, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N.-W. Railway.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 23rd January 1908.

No. 162-*M.I.*—411.—On expiry of the leave granted him in this office Departmental Order No. 1998-M.I.—5519, dated the 14th November 1907, third grade Assistant Surgeon Ram Gopal resumed charge of the Civil Dispensary, Abbottabad, on the forenoon of the 20th January 1908.

The unexpired period of the leave, *viz.*, from the 20th to 23rd January 1908, is hereby cancelled.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 24th January 1908.

No. 354-*I.F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Rest House at R D. 207,000 feet of the Machai Branch, Upper Swat Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat River Canal, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Swabi.	Parmulai . . .	3·08	A plot of land. 500'×500', on the right side of Machai Branch, at R. D 207,000 feet and parallel with the Canal, with its nearest side 300' distant from Canal centre line.	Office of Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper, Swat River Canal, Mardan.
		Shewa . . .	2·66		
		TOTAL .	5·74		

No. 357-*I.F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Rest House on the right side of the Machai Branch, Upper Swat Canal, at R. D. 88,000 feet, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat River Canal, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Mardan.	Mutah . . .	5 74	A plot of land, 500' x 500', on the right side of Machai Branch at R. D 88,000 feet as lockspitted on the ground.	Office of Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat River Canal, Mardan.

J. J MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Peshawar, the 23rd of January 1908.

No. 54-*J*.—Munshi Muhammad Khan Saddozai, Munsif of Peshawar, in the Civil District of Peshawar, is granted privilege leave on full pay for two months under Article 272 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of 4th January 1908.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

The 23rd of January 1908.

No. 55-*J*.—M Shah Sowar, B A., an accepted candidate on Register A for the post of Munsif, is hereby appointed to officiate as a Munsif of the 4th grade, *vice* Munshi Muhammad Khan Saddozai, granted privilege leave on full pay for two months, with effect from the afternoon of 4th January 1908, and is posted to Peshawar in the Civil District of Peshawar, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 16th January 1908.

POWERS.

The 23rd of January 1908.

No. 56-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901, Munshi Shah Sowar, B A, is appointed a Munsif of the 2nd class within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, with effect from the forenoon of 16th January 1908.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 11th January 1908.

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births: Males.	Births: Females	Births: Total.	Deaths: Total.	Deaths: Males.	Deaths: Females	Cause of Death: Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age: Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	1	1	..		..	.	...	...	...	.	1	..	...	...	...	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	5	4	9	6	1	5	.	...	.	2	..	1		3	1	3	4	114	76	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	.	5	5	4	1	3	...	.		1	..	1		2	...	1	1	37	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	4	2	6	7	7	..	..	...	...	4	.	1		2	3	...	3	56	65	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	15	16	31	45	21	24		.	..	28	...	9	...	8	3	4	7	22	53	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	8	3	11	13	8	5		.		8	..	4	...	1	2	2	4	32	37	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	...	2	3	1	2		.		1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	10	16	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	5	1	6	1	1	...				...	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	60	10	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	9	10	19	21	11	10	.	...	.	9	2	4	...	6	5	4	9	35	39	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	...	2	...	...	...		..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	1	1	2	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	51	42	93	101	52	49	...	..	...	53	2	20	...	26	16	14	30	29	31	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 11th January 1908.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 93 births were registered (51 males and 42 females), giving a birth-rate of 29 *per mille* of population. 101 deaths were registered (52 males and 49 females), giving a death-rate of 31 *per mille* of population.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 21st January 1908.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1907-08 up to 31st December 1907.

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1907. Depth in canal at regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout Dec. 1907.	Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout Dec. 1907.	Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During month.	NAME OF CROPS	Area irrigated during Dec. 1907.	Area irrigated to end of Dec. 1907.	Area irrigated to end of Dec. 1906.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.														
Lower Swat River Canal.	6·10	3·93	865	402	Peshawar	92,150	21	0·63	...	*Sugarcane	...	5,492	4,505	
										Wheat	22,121	43,662	53,212	
										Barley	10,120	15,318	9,646	
Supply utilized	...	..	...	399						Rape	426	1,586	2,922	
Escapage	...	...	...	3						Shaftal	2,882	6,504	7,534	
										Miscellaneous	6,851	19,588	14,963	
Total	6·10	3·93	865	402		92,150	...	...			42,400	92,150	92,782	
Paharpur Canal	7·00	0·40	1,100	18	Dera Ismail Khan	12,228	...	..	.	Rabi	62	12,228	..	The Canal ran for 27 days during the month.
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Kabul River Canal	5·60	2·53	394	202	Peshawar	21,078	10	..	..	*Sugarcane	...	3,575	2,565	
										Wheat	2,309	5,289	5,758	
										Barley	806	1,927	1,639	
Supply utilized	..	..	..	191						Rape	21	180	391	
Escapage	..	..	...	11						Shaftal	959	3,483	3,475	
										Miscellaneous	2,045	6,624	5,182	
Total	5·60	2·53	394	202		21,078	...	...	...		6,140	21,078	19,010	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	..			1,25,456	..	...	..		48,602	1,25,456	1,11,792	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous Kharif is now included in the Rabi Statement.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

LAHORE;
The 23rd January 1908.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the M.A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Maitra, Nikhilnath	... Private Student.
2.	Sen, Girischandra	... Presidency College.
3.	Basu, Abinaschandra	... Ditto.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Rudra, Padminibhushan	... Dacca College.
2.	Rajendra Prasad	... Presidency College.
3.	Basu, Kirankumar	... Ditto.
4.	" Kamalkrishna	... Ditto.
5.	Bhattacharyya, Sailendranath	... Ditto.
6.	Talim-ud-Din Ahmed Tariqul Alam	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Chattopadhyay, Niranjan	... Presidency College.
2. {	Maung Gyee	... Private Student.
	Gupta, Satyeschandra	... Patna College.
4.	Roy, Brijbehari Saran	... Ditto.
5.	Mahammad Anamullah Khan	... St. Xavier's College.
6.	Chaudhuri, Saurindrakumar	... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT. A.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Basak, Radhagobinda	... Dacca College.
2.	Bandyopadhyay, Hemchandra	... Sanskrit College.
3.	Bhattacharyya, Jatindranath	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Sen, Kumudchandra	... Private Student.
2.	Chakrabarti, Syamacharan	... Sanskrit College.
3.	Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	... Ditto.
4.	Adhikari, Amulyaratan	... Ditto.

SANSKRIT. D.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1. {	Bhattacharyya, Guruprasanna	... Sanskrit College.
	Sengupta, Satyanarayan	... Ditto.

SANSKRIT E.

CLASS III.

Das, N. C. ... Private Student.

PALI.

CLASS III.

Chakrabarti, Nilmani ... Private Student.

ARABIC.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Maitra, Kisorimohan	... Private Student.
2.	Abdul Moaid Khan	... Dacca College.

II D

PERSIAN.

CLASS I.

Fakhrul Hasan Kaderi ... Patna College.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1. Jageshwar Pershad ... Private Student.
2. Mohammad Abdul Ghani ... Ditto.
3. Sayedur Rahman ... Ditto.

CLASS III

Mohammad Hashim ... Private Student.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1. Sengupta, Bijaychandra . Presidency College.
2. Sen, Binaykumar ... Ditto.
3. { Mukhopadhyay, Ramdeb ... Ditto.
   { Sanyal, Nisikanta ... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
5. Deb, Bimalacharan ... Presidency College.
6. De, Satyendramohan ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1. Akhowari Halwant Sahay ... Duff College.
2. Majumdar, Jogendranarayan ... Presidency College.
3. Ray, Niradchandra ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1. Bandyopadhyay, Sitaram ... Presidency College.
2. Datta, Rajanikanta Private Student.
3. { Ghosh, Khargasinha ... Presidency College.
   { Sarkar, Binodbihari .. Ditto
5. Majumdar, Abinaschandra ... Ditto.
6. Sengupta, Narendranath ... City College.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1. Bardhan, Sisirkumar ... Presidency College.
2. Chakrabarti, Nalinchandra ... Ditto.
3. Ray, Amarendranath ... Ditto.
4. Sen, Kesabchandra ... Ditto.
5. Bhattacharyya, Kalachand ... Private Student.

MATHEMATICS. A.

CLASS I.

Lala, Asutosh ... General Assembly's Institution.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Jatindranath ... General Assembly's Institution.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Atulkrishna ... General Assembly's Institution.

MATHEMATICS. B.

CLASS I.

Das, Pulinbihari ... Private Student.

CLASS II.

Ray, Sureschandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Chakrabarti, Praphullachandra	...	Presidency College.
2.	Pal, Sureseranjan	...	Ditto.
3.	Sarkar, Bimanbihari	...	Ditto.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Dhirendranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Mukhopadhyay, Bankimchandra	...	Presidency College.
2.	Chandra, Nidheswarchandra	..	Ditto.
3.	Sen, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
4.	Taraphdar, Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
5.	Datta, Pabitrakumar	...	Ditto.
6.	Sanyal, Pramathachandra	...	Ditto.
7.	Chattopadhyay, Prabodhchandra	...	Ditto.
8.	Kar, Subodhchandra	...	Private Student.

CLASS III.

Raychaudhuri, Bhupendranath ... Private Student.

PHYSICS. B.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Panchanan ... Private Student.

PHYSICS. C.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Mukhopadhyay, Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College.
2.	Kanjilal, Manindranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	De, Rajanikanta	...	Presidency College.
2.	Sinha, Gurudas	...	Ditto.
3.	Mitra, Manindranath	...	Ditto.
4.	Sen, Adinath	...	Dacca College.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Basu, Jitendranath	...	Presidency College.
2.	Pal, Kanailal	...	Ditto.
3.	Das, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
4.	„ Surendrachandra	...	Ditto.
5.	Kundu, Krishnachandra	...	Ditto.
6.	Ghosh, Bhupendrakumar	...	Ditto.

BOTANY.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Ghatak, Nisithanath	...	Private Student.
2.	Mukhopadhyay, Amareschandra	...	Presidency College
3.	„ Prithwinath	...	Ditto.
4.	Bandyopadhyay, Surendrachandra	...	Ditto.
5.	Mitter, J. H.	...	Private Student.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1. Mukhopadhyay, Debabrata ... Presidency College.
2. Mitra, Harendranath ... Bangabasi College.
3. Trivedi, P. ... Presidency College.
4. Chandra, Ganeschandra ... Private Student.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1. Sinha, Srischandra ... Private Student.
2. Raychaudhuri, Anilendranath ... Bangabasi College.

GEOLOGY.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1. Sengupta, Manmathanath ... Presidency College.
2. Biswas, Subodhkrishna ... Private Student.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 22nd January 1908.* — G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ON the recommendation of the Board of Examiners for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination of 1907, a studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, on the subjects of English and Comparative Philology has been awarded to Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A., of the Presidency College.

The studentship will be tenable, in the first instance, for two years, during which the student will be expected to carry on special investigation or work in the subjects in which the studentship has been awarded. The studentship will be extended to a further period of three years, provided the student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out such investigation or work, and he continues it during this further period. At the end of each year after the first year, the student will be required to submit to the Syndicate a report of the work in which he has been engaged during that year.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 27th January 1908.* — G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1908.

No. 287-*Ap*.—Mr. N. Purushotham Naidu, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 15th January 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :—

Mr. F. T. Peter, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade;

Mr. Frank Hebberd, clerk, office of the Inspector General of Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Southern Circle, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 29th January 1908.

No. 347-*Ap*.—Mr. E. B. Robertson, postmaster, Dehra Dun, pay R150—200, is appointed postmaster, Alipore, in the grade of R200—300, with effect from the date on which he joins that appointment.

The 30th January 1908.

No. 360-*Ap.*—The following acting promotions are made, with effect from the 22nd January 1908, *vice* Mr. K. Vithialingam Pillai, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, on deputation to act as Assistant Director-General from that date:—

Mr. R. W. Hanson, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. K. Amirthalingam Pillai, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. R. R. Ricketts, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade;

Mr. V. Desikachari, probationary Superintendent of post offices, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 370-*Ap.*—Mr. H. C. Kelly, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th January 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. G. A. M. Rose, Postmaster, Darjeeling, and officiating 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster;

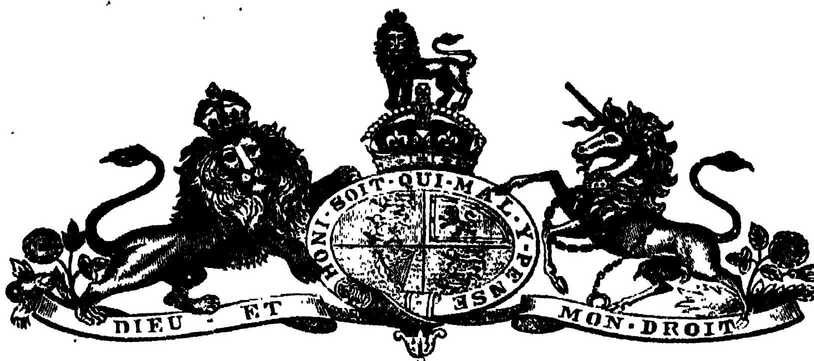
Babu Nogendra Nath Mitter, 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, and officiating 3rd Assistant Postmaster, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster;

Babu Apurba Krishna Mukerji, M.A., Inspector attached to the office of the Postmaster General, Bengal, and officiating 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, to act as 3rd Assistant Postmaster;

Mr. H. Pereira, Head Clerk, Sorting Department, Calcutta General Post Office, to act as 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta.

No. 387-*Ap.*—Mr. C. E. White, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 23 days, with effect from the 24th January 1908.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1908

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1908 :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 84, dated 4th February, 1907. [Papers No. 1.]
From Government, Bombay, No. 1045, dated 18th February, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 2.]
From Government, Bengal, No. 936-J., dated 26th February, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 3.]
From Government, Bengal, No. 1094-J., dated 4th March, 1907, and enclosure. [Papers No. 4.]

2. The alteratior we have suggested in the Bill are mostly of such an unimportant nature as not to require explanation by us. The only changes to which we would call attention are—

(i) the amendment of section 11 of the Act, proposed by the new clause 3, with the object of making it clear that a further inquisition may be held whenever it is considered necessary or desirable in the interests of justice ;

(ii) the widening of the proviso to section 15 of the Act, proposed by clause 3 of the Bill as introduced (now clause 4), so as to enable the Coroner, with the consent of the majority of the jury, to dispense with the necessity for viewing the body, not only when death is due to some infectiou[s] ... but whenever satisfactory medical evidence is produ[ced] ... Bihar on the advantage will result from such viewing ; and ... 28th which disappeared ... west of the division.

A

(iii) the addition we have made, on the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the new section 18A, proposed by clause 5 of the Bill as introduced (now clause 6), which now makes reports of Chemical Examiners under the Coroners Act receivable as evidence in any subsequent proceedings which may be taken under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	19th January, 1907.
Bombay Government Gazette	24th January, 1907.
Calcutta Gazette	23rd January, 1907.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bengal	Hindi	29th January, 1907.
	Bengali	5th February, 1907.
	Uriya	13th February, 1907.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. ADAMSON.

H. ERLE RICHARDS.

G. K. GOKHALE.

A. A. APCAR.

W. W. DREW.

The 29th January, 1908.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900.

IV of 1871. III of 1900. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1908.

Amendment of section 9, Act IV of 1871.

2. In section 9 of the *said Act*, for the word "buried" the words "disposed of" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act IV of 1871.

3. *In section 11 of the said Act, for the words "where the first was insufficient" the words "where the Coroner considers it necessary or desirable in the interests of justice to take a further inquisition" shall be substituted.*

Addition of proviso to section 15, Act IV of 1871.

4. To section 15 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Coroner may, *with the concurrence of a majority of the jury*, dispense with a view of the body, if he is satisfied, from medical evidence or *medical* certificates, that *no advantage would result from such viewing*."

Amendment of section 17, Act IV of 1871.

5. In section 17 of the said Act, for the words and figures "Act No. XV of 1869 (*to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and appearance of prisoners and for service of process upon them*)," the words and figures "Part IX of the Prisoners Act, 1900," shall be substituted.

Addition of new section 18A, Act IV of 1871.

6. After section 18 of the *said Act*, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Report of Chemical Examiner.

"18A. Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Act, may be used as evidence in any inquest under this Act *and in any subsequent inquiry, trial or other proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898*." V of 1898.

Addition to section 21, Act IV of 1871.

7. To section 21 of the said Act the following shall be added namely:—

"and the whole, or such part thereof as to the Coroner seems fit, shall, *in default of attendance by the jurors*, be recoverable in the same manner as a fine imposed under section 31."

Substitution of new section 25, Act IV of 1871.

8. For section 25 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Procedure where death is found due to an act amounting to an offence.

"25. When the jury or a majority of the jury find that the death of the deceased person was occasioned by *an act which amounts to an offence under any law in force in British India*, the Coroner shall immediately after the inquest forward a copy of the inquisition, *together with the names and addresses of the witnesses*, to the Commissioner of Police."

Substitution of new section 26, Act IV of 1871.

9. For section 26 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Power to arrest and commit for trial.

"26. The Coroner may also, where the verdict justifies him in so doing, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person *who is found to have caused the death of the deceased person*, and send him forthwith to a Magistrate empowered to commit him for trial."

Repeal of section 27, Act IV of 1871.

10. Section 27 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 28, Act IV of 1871.

11. In section 28 of the said Act, for the word "burial" the word "disposal", shall be substituted.

Amendment of Second Schedule, Act IV of 1871.

12. *In the Second Schedule of the said Act, for the words "on view of the body of A. B. then and there lying dead" the words "in the case of A. B deceased" shall be substituted.*

Amendment of Act III of 1900, section 11.

13. In section 11 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, for the words "Justice of the Peace or Coroner" the words "or Justice of the Peace" shall be substituted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 31st January, 1908.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.

Bihar on the 28th which disappeared west of the division.

The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, K.S.M.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Drew.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE asked :—

"(*a*) Has the Government of India received a telegram from the Indian settlers in the Transvaal, seeking its protection and asking for its intervention in their favour against the injustice and indignities to which they are being subjected under the Asiatic Registration Act in the Transvaal?

"(*b*) Is the Government aware of the depth and intensity of public feeling that has been aroused in this country in all quarters by the arrest and imprisonment of several Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor in the Transvaal under the Asiatic Registration Act?

"(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps it has already taken or it proposes to take to bring this state of public feeling in India to the notice of His Majesty's Government in England and to secure for the Indian settlers in the Transvaal the protection that they seek at its hands?"

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY replied :—

"(*a*) The Government of India have not received any telegram from the Indian settlers in the Transvaal. But they have received papers from the Secretary of State which include a telegram from British Indians in the Transvaal to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect stated in the question. They have also received numerous representations from persons and bodies in other parts of South Africa and in India.

"(*b*) The Government of India are fully aware of the depth and intensity of public feeling which has been aroused in India and are grateful to the various bodies and individuals, representing so many classes and creeds in this country, who have taken so much trouble to keep them informed of the views taken of the legislation affecting Asiatics in the Transvaal.

"(*c*) The matter has received throughout the careful consideration of the Government of India. They are in full sympathy with the Indian subjects of His Majesty in whatever part of the world they may be, and though they are obviously not in a position to pronounce authoritatively on the merits of the situation in the Transvaal they have let no opportunity pass of keeping His Majesty's Government informed of the state of feeling in India with regard to that situation and of pleading the cause of the different sections of the Indian community in South Africa whenever it appeared that the status and privileges of Indian emigrants as subjects of the British Empire were affected.

"The Government of India have good reason to hope that negotiations now in progress will result in the removal of the just grievances of His Majesty's Indian subjects."

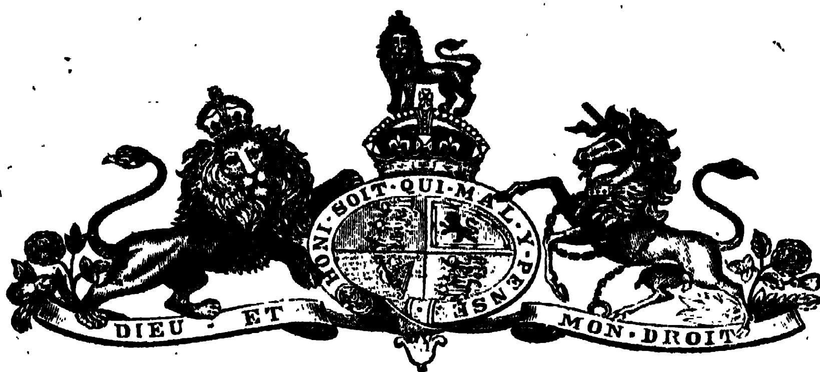
CORONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th February, 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

(*a*) Excluding Government Securities of the nominal value of R3,94,076 rep.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1908.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 30th January 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

A shallow area of low pressure began to move across northern India from Sind on the 24th, but it did not affect the weather until it reached north-east India on the 26th and then it gave rain chiefly along the eastern border and in north Burma; it had disappeared by the morning of the 30th. A depression entered Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province on the 25th and moved rather rapidly eastward giving light precipitation in Kashmir, the Western Himalayas and in the Ludhiana and Sialkot districts on the 26th. On this date a fresh depression appeared over Turkish Arabia and advancing eastward reached north-west India on the 29th. By the following morning a deep secondary depression had developed in the central Punjab and pressure was very low in Kashmir, but no rain was reported from the plains stations except a light fall at Rawalpindi; in Kashmir, however, light to moderate precipitation occurred.

Burma.—The approach of the low pressure area from north-west India gave light rain in the north of the province on the 28th, 29th and 30th and cloud in Upper Burma during the last four days of the week. Skies were almost clear on the remaining days. Temperature was normal or in excess in Upper Burma except on the 30th and normal in Lower Burma.

North-east India including Orissa.—The depression from north-west India gave a few light falls of rain chiefly in Assam on the 27th, 28th and 29th. Skies were [illegible] clear except during the period of rainfall. Temperature was in [illegible] Bihar on the 24th, it then rose and an excess was shown in par[illegible] on the 27th [illegible] 28th which disappeared next day and was replaced by a defect on the 30th in the south-west of the division.

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The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light precipitation occurred at Chakrata and Dehra Dun on the 26th. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature was higher than usual in parts of the division on the 26th, 27th and 28th and approximately normal during the rest of the week.

North-west India.—Weather was disturbed throughout the week in the extreme north where light precipitation occurred chiefly in Kashmir, and on the 26th precipitation extended eastwards along the Himalayas. Skies were more or less heavily overcast in Kashmir and on the 24th and 29th in Baluchistan. In the rest of the division they were clear except on the 24th, 29th and 30th when light to moderate cloud was reported from many stations. Temperature was generally above the average.

The Peninsula.—There was no rain and skies were clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature was approximately normal.

The rainfall of the week was light and confined chiefly to the hill districts of upper India, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and north Burma. For the whole period from 29th November to 30th January rainfall is 20 per cent or more in excess in Burma, the province of Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Gujarat, Mysore and on the North Madras Coast and is approximately normal in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Central India, West, and the adjoining divisions of Rajputana, East, and Central Provinces, West, and also in South Hyderabad and Malabar. In the remaining divisions in which rainfall is in defect, the deficiency is actually largest in South-east Madras 3·9" and Kashmir 1·2".

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week:

January 24th. Sonemarg 1·80", Minimarg 0·80" and Peshawar 0·47".
" 26th. Simla 0·40".
" 27th. Sibsagar 1·00" and Sonemarg 1·30".
" 28th. Bhamo 0·45" and Dibrugarh 0·60".
" 29th. Bhamo 0·68", Barisal 0·69" and Chittagong 0·40".
" 30th. Sonemarg 1·80", Minimarg 1·30", Srinagar 0·51" and Murree 0·50".

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 30th January 1908			Rainfall data from 29th November 1907 to 30th January 1908.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal: This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal: Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0·2	—0·2	14·5	8·6	+ 5·9	+ 69	+ 73
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	0·5	+ 1·7	+340	+450
Upper Burma	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·7	0·5	+ 1·2	+240	+275
Assam	0·5	0·3	+0·2	1·3	1·3	0	0	— 20
Eastern Bengal	0·2	0·3	—0·1	0·9	0·8	+ 0·1	+ 13	+ 40
Bengal	0·1	0·2	—0·1	1·6	0·6	+ 1·0	+167	+275
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	2·6	0·6	+ 2·0	+333	+420
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	2·0	0·5	+ 1·5	+300	+400
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	1·0	0·6	+ 0·4	+67	+150
United Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0·7	1·1	— 0·4	— 36	— 13
United Provinces, West	0	0·4	—0·4	1·1	1·6	— 0·5	— 31	— 8
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·5	—0·4	1·7	2·2	— 0·5	— 23	— 6
Punjab, South-west	0	0·2	—0·2	0·6	1·1	— 0·5	— 45	— 33
Kashmir	0·3	0·3	0	0·6	1·8	— 1·2	— 67	— 80
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·2	0·4	—0·2	3·1	1·4	+ 1·7	+121	+190
Baluchistan	0	0·5	—0·5	1·9	2·5	— 0·6	— 24	— 5
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·3	+ 0·6	+200	+350
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·5	— 0·1	—20	0
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·7	— 0·1	—14	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0	+ 0·2	∞	∞
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·5	0·6	— 0·1	— 17	— 17
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	1·0	1·3	— 0·3	— 23	— 9
Berar	0	0	0	0·6	1·0	— 0·4	— 40	— 40
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	0·9	— 0·1	—11	0
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·7	— 0·3	— 43	— 33
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	— 0·1	— 33	— 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0·2	0·5	— 0·3	— 60	— 60
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0·3	0	+ 0·3	∞	∞
Mysore	0	0	0	2·2	0·3	+ 1·9	+633	+633
Malabar	0	0·1	— 0·1	2·2	2·4	— 0·2	— 8	— 4
Madras, South-east	0	0·1	—0·1	3·6	7·5	— 3·9	— 52	— 51
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0·7	0·7	0	0	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0	0	6·4	1·6	+ 4·8	+300	+300

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

SIMLA;
The 30th January 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th January 1908.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in one district of Lower Burma and two of Upper Burma. Reaping of the winter rice crop is practically completed in Lower Burma; and threshing and winnowing are progressing generally. In Upper Burma reaping of the winter rice crop is going on and the cultivation of spring rice and of miscellaneous spring crops is in progress. Prospects of spring crops are generally fair in Upper Burma. The price of unhusked rice has fallen in four; and has risen in six districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight rain fell during the week in the Mymensingh and Assam Districts except Cachar, the Naga and Lushai Hills and Goalpara. Prospects of standing crops are fair to good. Preparation of land for early rice and jute has commenced. Pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard are going on. Pruning and hoeing of tea are in progress. Hoeing is interfered with in Lakhimpur for want of rain. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished. Prices of common rice have risen in two; and have fallen in six districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—No rain was received in the Province throughout the week. The weather in Bihar was cold and cloudy in the beginning, but cleared up during the latter part of the week. In the rest of the Province it was seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice has been practically completed. Barley and gram sowings still continue in the Jehanabad subdivision of Gaya. The rain which fell during the last fortnight has proved beneficial to standing crops. More rain, however, is needed in the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad, in Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. Sugarcane-pressing is still in progress. Ploughing of lands for sugarcane and autumn crops has commenced in Nadia, Champaran, Purnea, Sambalpur, Ranchi and Palamau. Weeding of poppy is going on in Saran and early poppy is being gathered in Patna. Spring crops are reported to be generally good in Bihar, but prospects are not favourable in the Jamui subdivision of Monghyr, the Banka subdivision of Bhagalpur, the Araria subdivision of Purnea and in Midnapur, Nadia and Murshidabad. Extreme cold has damaged peas and *masur* in Shahabad. Insect pests are doing damage to spring paddy in Dhamnagar thana in Balasore. There is still a scarcity of water in places in Murshidabad. Insufficiency of fodder and water is reported from the flood-affected tracts of Balasore. The price of rice has risen in Chota Nagpur, Palamau excepted, in Hooghly, Nadia, Patna, Saran, Darbhanga and Darjeeling and also in Cooch Behar; and has fallen in Birbhum, Howrah, Jessore, Gaya, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack and Palamau. Food stocks are insufficient in Bankura, Nadia, Murshidabad, in the Deoghur and Pakaur subdivisions of the Sonthal Parganas and in Balasore, Ranchi and Palamau. Scarcity is apprehended in Nadia, in the Kandi subdivision of Murshidabad, the Bhabhua and Sasaram subdivisions of Shahabad, the Darauli and Manjhi thanas of Saran, the Jamui subdivision of Monghyr and in Ranchi and Palamau; also in Birbhum, Jessore and Gaya in the months of March and April. In Bankura 2,774 men, 1,524 women and 94 children, total 4,392, attended test-works. In Cuttack 512 persons were on test-works, and gratuitous relief was given to 1,482 men, 3,569 women and 3,861 children, total 8,912. In Balasore 104 persons were employed on test-works and 280 men, 1,368 women and 1,601 children, total 3,249, received gratuitous relief. In Puri there were 411 men and children on test-works, and 62 men, 125 women and 166 children, total 353, were given gratuitous relief. The total number of persons employed on test-works in Bengal was 5,479; and that of those in receipt of gratuitous relief was 12,514.

The report of the Feudatory States of Orissa for the week ending 18th January shows that the prospects of spring crops during that period were not very favourable. Fodder and water were sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock was good.

United Provinces.—With two insignificant exceptions no rain fell during the week. Agricultural prospects have much improved. The injury reported to *sarson* and *arhar* from damp is slight. Late sown crops are germinating well. Further sowings of spring crops are reported in several places; and *sanwar* (Indian Horap) is being sown. Irrigation of spring crops has commenced. Spring crops and poppy are being weeded. Sugarcane is being pressed; and sowing for next year's sugarcane crop are being made. Markets are in general sufficiently stocked and importation of grain from the Punjab and Burma continues. Some shortage of stocks is reported from Chakrata. There is generally a sufficient demand for labour in the fields, but the demand is slackening. The condition of agricultural stock is fair, except in several places in Bahraich. Less valuable cattle are being killed for food, and the export of hides has increased. Fodder is dear and scarce, but in places grass, owing to the recent rain, is beginning to spring up.

The numbers on relief are increasing rapidly and will continue to do so. Famine has been declared in the Etawah district from the 24th January and gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in the remaining portions of the Benares, Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts. The rise in prices has been checked though there has been no marked fall. The general condition of the people is still good; and of those on relief fair. A few wanderers have been noticed at Fyzabad and a few immigrants from Native States have again been noticed in Agra and Hamirpur, but there is no movement of people on a large scale. Relief measures are adequate and well in advance of pressure. Advances for aided works are being given in a number of districts. A fund for charitable relief in the United Provinces has been formed and committees appointed to administer it. 9,315 persons are on relief in the Balrampur Estate. The number of workers on Government relief are:—On works 231,099; dependents on works 71,179; on test-works 12,323; on gratuitous relief 157,430; in poor houses 5,535. Total on Government relief 477,566. Grand total on relief 486,881. Prices:—Almora $8\frac{1}{4}$; elsewhere $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Shahpur and Multan. Prices of food grains are falling in eight districts; are rising in four; and are still above scarcity rates except in Multan. Sowings of spring crops still continue in the central and submontane districts. Pressing of sugar-cane and harvesting of *toria* continue. The condition of irrigated crops is good to average; and of unirrigated generally fair. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. The outturn of sugarcane is average on the whole; the outturn of *toria* is good to average. Rats have done some damage to spring crops in parts of Lahore; and turnips have been damaged by drought in Jhang. Cattle are generally in good condition. In Sialkot cattle are suffering from overwork and want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and in parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Lahore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is not procurable in Ferozepore and Sialkot. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in the latter district. The canal water supply was closed during the week in Delhi. 921 persons attended the famine test-works in the Gurgaon tahsil.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain fell during the week except in Dera Ismail Khan where only five cents were received in the Tank tehsil. The rain was very beneficial to standing crops. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated lands are now in fair condition. Wheat is still being sown in Bannu. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bannu. In Peshawar, owing to the rains, it has been stopped for the present. The water supply is abundant and irrigation from hill torrents and the Paharpur Canal continues in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition throughout the Province. The health of the people is good. Prices are falling owing to good rain and less exports down country. Prices are:—Wheat $8\frac{5}{8}$ to 13; gram $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 14; maize $12\frac{7}{8}$ to $19\frac{1}{4}$; and bajra $12\frac{3}{16}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—Wheat is selling from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 13; and maize $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is insufficient in Raubirsinghpura, Udhampur, Bhimber, Jasmirgarh, Kathua, Samba, Kotli, Basohli and Jammu tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather was generally bright during the week except for the first two days when it was cloudy and partially rainy. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Spring crops are doing well. The recent rain has made further sowings possible in parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur; chiefly tobacco and *zira*. The fodder and water supply are sufficient. Food stocks are adequate or are being imported. Prices have risen slightly in Marwar, Mewar, Jaipur, Kishangarh and Merwara; by half seer in Partabgarh; by about one seer in Jaisalmer; and by $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers in the districts of Bikaner. They have fallen by about $\frac{3}{4}$ seer in Tonk; and slightly in Jhalawar and Ajmer. Although prices are high there is yet no distress and labour is not in demand except in isolated areas in Karauli and Banswara where ordinary Public Works have been opened. It is expected that a similar measure may be required before long in parts of Kishangarh and Ajmer also, but that a judicious extension of the Public Works programme will carry the people on till the spring crop is ripe for reaping.

Central India.—Rain *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Bhopal. Threshing continued in Bhopawar. Irrigation of spring crops is in progress in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar Prospects of spring crops are fair to good. The probable outturn is below average in Baghelkhand; and fair to good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is fair to good except in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Bhopawar and Sailana. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grain continue high; they have fallen slightly in Jaora and Piploda; and are rising in Bhopawar. The condition of the opium crop is fair to good in Bhopawar and Malwa. The numbers on test and relief works are:—In Rewa, on works 64,118; on gratuitous relief 4,681; total 68,799. In Nagode, on works 3,995; on gratuitous relief 659; total 4,654. In Jaso, on works 621; on gratuitous relief 55; total 676. In Baraundha on works 253; on gratuitous relief *nil*. There is no change in the general situation, but the present position in Baghelkhand is by no means so serious as above figures would suggest.

Central Provinces.—Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are practically finished and there will be little agricultural employment till the spring crops are reaped. These crops are generally in good condition and fair in Seoni, Narsinghpur, Betul, Balaghat and the districts of Berar. Harvesting of the spring linseed and pulses has started in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Wardha. Spring crops have been slightly damaged by frost in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. Wheat on inferior soil is withering in places in Hoshangabad and Nimar. Field embankments are being raised in Jubbulpore and in the Chhattisgarh districts; and land is being ploughed for the ensuing season in Saugor, Mandla, and Yeotmal. Labourers find sufficient employment everywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient but fodder is scarce in Yeotmal and Betul. The prices of staple food grains remained stationary in eight districts; and fluctuated elsewhere, showing no general tendency either to rise or to fall. All prices became easier in Damoh. Wheat and rice in Damoh, and *juar* in Akola became cheaper by one seer; *juar* in Nimar and Buldana, wheat in Balaghat, gram in Mandla, Betul and Akola, rose by one seer.

Feudatory States.—No rain fell during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are almost completed. The condition of spring crops is generally good. Preparation of land for next sowings of autumn crops has been started in Raigarh and Sakti. No insufficiency of work for labourers is reported anywhere except from Kawardha and Khairagarh where test and Public Works have been opened. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are rising in Kawardha and Chhuikhadan; elsewhere prices are stationary or fluctuate slightly.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is increasing but slightly. Ordinary works and private works aided by *takavi* are still sufficient for requirements of labouring classes. Village works are sparingly resorted to in Damoh and the adjoining tracts of Jubbulpore. Kitchens for children have been opened in Damoh. Prices are mostly stationary but rather easier. In Damoh prices have fallen by 1 seer to 8½ seers per rupee. The condition of the people and the public health are good. Usual movement of labourers from autumn tracts to spring tracts in anticipation of the harvest is commencing. The numbers on relief are:—On village works 422; weavers 1,500; on gratuitous relief 2,332; total 4,254.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, the Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda; elsewhere crops are in good condition. Threshing of autumn crops is in progress in parts of the Upper Sind-Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Palanpur. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient, except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara. The supply of drinking water is sufficient, except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Baroda, and Kathiawar. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 38 to 52 per cent; in Gujarat 25 to 68 per cent; in the Konkan 22 to 33 per cent; in the Deccan 36 to 51 per cent; and in the Karnatak 25 to 46 per cent less than the normal. Prices are rising. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test-works are in progress in the Panch Mahals with 1,311 persons on relief on the last day of the week ending the 24th January. Works for the relief of hill tribes are being opened in West Khandesh.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was two cents. The cotton and castor seed crops in the Nalgunda District have benefited by the rain. Standing spring crops are in fair condition. Harvesting has commenced in places. Linseed crops are reported to be unsatisfactory in parts of Parbhani, Rander and Adilabad. There is a scarcity of water in 13 taluks; and of fodder in 34. Prices:—Wheat 5¾; coarse rice 6¼; and *juar* 11 seers per rupee. Yellow *juar* is selling in Hyderabad city at 12 seers per rupee, while the highest price in districts is 9 seers in four taluks.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are steady. Standing crops are in good condition. Paddy and other crops are still being harvested. Prospects of the season are good but the want of rain is felt in parts of Chitaldrug. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and threshing of rice continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Harvest prospects are good.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light though above average in Nellore; and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts except Guntur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South

Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Tanjore and Madura are withering, and some in parts of Coimbatore require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is generally sufficient except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in eight; and has risen in four. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in eight; and has risen in five. *Cholam* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in six; and has risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in four; and has risen in seven. The public helth is generally good. Prospects are fair generally but rain is required in parts of some districts. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment procurable. Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Nepal.—*Report for the quarter ending 15th January 1908.*—The rainfall in the Nepal valley for the period was 0·50 against 0·10 for the corresponding period in the previous year.

October 1907.—Pepper was gathered in, the outturn being good. Garlic and onions began to be sown. Lands began to be prepared for the spring crop.

November 1907.—Spring sowing has commenced both in the Nepal valley and in the Terai. Rice was harvested in the Terai, the outturn falling below the average. Oranges began to ripen in Nepal.

December 1907.—The first crop of potatoes was dug and the outturn was good. The Orange crop was plucked and was a very good one. Winter vegetables began to be sown in Nepal.

January 1908.—Fields are being prepared and the second crop of potatoes sown. Spring crops are doing well in the Nepal valley, but a scarcity of rain is being felt in the Terai. The health of live-stock is reported to be good. The market is well stocked and prices of food-grains continue normal.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief:—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal . .	2,084	8,507	10,591	5,479	12,514	17,993	+7,402
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	199,415	123,352	322,767	314,601	162,965	477,566	+154,799*
Punjab . . .	...	...	...	921	...	921	+921
Central Provinces .	...	1,147	1,147	422	3,832	4,254	+3,107
Bombay . . .	1,788	...	1,788	1,311	...	1,311	—477
Total British Provinces.	203,287	133,006	336,293	322,734	179,311	502,045	+165,752
Native States.							
Central India States .	65,566	4,185	69,751	68,987	5,395	74,382	+4,631
Total Native States	65,566	4,185	69,751	68,987	5,395	74,387	+4,631
GRAND TOTAL .	268,853	137,191	406,044	391,721	184,706	576,427	+170,383

* Excludes 9,315 persons in receipt of relief from the Maharaja of Balrampur in his estates.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 201-31-1.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE)

Calcutta, dated the 31st January 1908.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST COVERING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1907.

Board's Proceedings and grants for the relief of distress.

1. Only one meeting of the Board was held in the year 1907 and that was in Calcutta, on the 31st January 1907. The accounts for 1906 were passed at that meeting.

2. An application was received in December 1907, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, asking for a grant for relief in the distressed areas in the United Provinces.

3. An applcation was received from the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, at about the same time requesting that a small grant of R2,000 might be placed at his disposal for relief in the Bundelkhund Agency.

4. Consideration of the above two applications was referred to a meeting called for on the 3rd January 1908.

Changes in the Board.

5. During the year the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. MILLER, C.S.I., was appointed a member of the Board in place of the Hon'ble Sir DENZIL IBBETSON, K.C.S.I., resigned and the Hon'ble Mr. W. W. DREW, I.C.S., took the place of the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S., resigned.

6. A statement of the assets of the Trust and an abstract of the accounts will be found in Schedules I and II annexed.

Investment.

7. No new investments in Government paper were made in the year, but the following amounts were placed in the Bank of Bengal in short deposit account at 7 days' call:—

	R
Deposited on 11th February 1907	77,000
Deposited on 19th April 1907	43,000
Deposited on 2nd July 1907	40,000
Deposited on 21st August 1907	18,000
Total	1,78,000

8. The miscellaneous receipts shown in Schedule II annexed consist of a small subscription and the annual subscription of R500 by the Rajah of Athgarh for the year 1903-04.

9. The endowment Fund stands at the same figure as last year, *viz.*, R28,10,000.

O. T. BARROW,

Honorary Secretary to the Board of Management,

Indian People's Famine Trust.

Schedule I.

Indian People's Famine Trust.

Statement showing details of Assets as at 31st December 1907.

	Amounts.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Endowment Fund invested in Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of charitable endowments—		
Balance brought forward from 1906 . .	28,10,000 0 0	.....
Total Endowment Fund .	......	28,10,000 0 0
Government Securities representing assets temporarily invested—		
Balance brought forward from 1906 . .	4,85,000 0 0	....
Add—Further purchases during the year .	*Nil*	.....
Less—Sales during the year	*Nil*	......
Balance at close of the year	......	4,85,000 0
Amount held at short deposit in the Bank of Bengal at 7 days' call	......	1,78,000 0 0
Cash in current account in Bank of Bengal .	......	40,574 2 11
Total available for expenditure .	......	7,03,574 2 11
GRAND TOTAL .	....	35,13,574 2 11

B

Schedule II.

Accounts of the Indian People's Famine Trust.

Abstract of Cash Transactions for the year 1907.

Receipts.	Amounts.	Total.	Payments.	Amounts.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of charitable endowments	98,350 0 0	......	Purchase of Government Securities	......	......
Interest on Government Securitics representing assets temporary invested	16,975 0 0	......	Investment in short Deposit Account in the Bank of Bengal at 7 days' call	1,78,000 0 0	......
Refunds	42,970 13 2	......	Grants for relief of distress	......	......
Transfer of balance from Provincial Committees administering grants fo: for relief of distress	......	......	Miscellaneous paymants, Receipt Stamp	0 1 0	......
Miscellaneous Receipts	582 15 7	......	Total Payments	......	1,78,000 1 0
Total Receipts	......	1,58,878 12 9	Closing balance on 31st December 1907	......	40,574 2 11
Opening balance, 1st January 1907	......	59,695 7 2			
GRAND TOTAL	......	2,18,574 3 11	GRAND TOTAL	......	2,18,574 3 11

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1908.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India uring the week ending the 25th January 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	33	21
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	15	8
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	19	19
		Panch Mahals Districts	" "	...	...
		Rewakantha Agency	" "	1	1
		Kaira District	" "	40	20
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	...	...
		Mahikantha Agency	" "	18	10
		Palanpur "	" "	4	4
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	18	9
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawai "	. . . .	...	...
		Dhanu "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	2	3
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	. . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	...	1
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	. . . .	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	3
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	31	23
		Poona District	" "	54	37
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	107	74
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	89	61
		West Khandesh "	"	1	1
		Nasik District	"	32	26
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	11	6

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal "	. . . .	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "	. . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port	. . . .	...	...
		Eshoi "	. . . .	..	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	1
		Malwan "	. . . .	...	...
		Jaitapur "	. . . .	...	...
		Dabhal "	. . . .	...	...
		Jaigad "	. . . .	...	...
		Devagad "	. . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	5	7
		Belgaum "	"	252	148
		Hubli Town	"	...	...
		Dharwar "	"	21	15
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Bijapur District	"	58	53
		Kanara "	"	2	2
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	31	30
		Karachi District	"	..	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	. . . .	1	1
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	...
		Sholapur Agency	. . . .	...	...
		Phaltan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Tuna "	Tuna-Anjar	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	" "	50	22
		Jukan Port	. . .	...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Cambay State	"	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	4	3
		Cutch State	" "	...	3
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar "	"	...	...
		Mahuwa "	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	..
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	3	3
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	35	17
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	245	146
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	"	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P.& S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "	. . .	...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	.	...
		Janjira "	G. I. P.	...	..
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velas Port	. . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port	. . .	...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Billimora Port	. . .	...	...
		Kodinar "	B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	102	84
		Satara Agency	S. M.	4	2
		Jath State	"	...	...
		Poona Agency	. . .	7	3
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	17	4
		Aden	. . .	...	...
			TOTAL	1,320	876

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" S. M.	14	8
		Salem District	"	13(a)	11 (a)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	118 (b)	90(c)
		Kurnool "	" "	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	2	3 (a)
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	2	2
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura "	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Coimbatore "	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	1	1
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris District	Madras	8 (a)	3
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras	2 (d)	1(d)
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		South Arcot District	"	1 (d)	...
		Nellore District	"	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	...
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
		Calicut "	Madras	...	...
		Sandur State		...	...
			TOTAL	156	119
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	17(a)	16
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...

(a) One imported.
(b) Four imported.
(c) Three imported.
(d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	49	34
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	64	68
		Darbhanga Town	"	1	2
		Darbhanga District	"	30	26
		Shahabad "	E. I.	56	48
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	43	37
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	7	7
		Monghyr District	"	78	59
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	15	12
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	3	3
		Purnea "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	363	307

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	O. & R.	1	1
		Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	12	11
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	6	2
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Koil "		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	10	9
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	3	3
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Furrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	41	29
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	29	18
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	3	4
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	55	55
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	6	6
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I	7	3
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	...	...
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	...	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	15(a)	15(a)

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 25th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I. & O. & R. . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	" " . . .	...	...
		Cawnpur City . . .	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	9	9
		Cawnpur District . . .	" " " " . .	9	9
		Fatehpur " . . .	E. I.	33	33
		Banda " . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (") . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . .	" (") . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . .	" (") . . .	...	...
		Jalaun " . . .	" (") . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Benares City	" " " . .	...	...
		Benares District . . .	" " " & E. I. .	3	5
		Ballia " . . .	"	108	92
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	" & B. & N. W. . .	8	4
		Ghazipur " . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	54	51
		Mirzapur City . . .	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	" & O. & R. . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	"	18	17
		Gorakhpur City . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District. . .	"	27	23
		Basti District	"	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District . . .	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal " . . .	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	57	53
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K. .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . .	" . . .	...	...
		Hardoi " . . .	"	...	...
		Rae Bareli " . . .	"	33	29
		Sitapur " . . .	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri " . . .	"	...	..

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	9	9
		Gonda „	„	17	17
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur „	„	6	6
		Ajodhya	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	5	3
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ „	7	7
			TOTAL	591	523
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	37	37
		Hissar „	„ & N. W.	99(a)	32(a)
		Karnal „	E. I.	60	60
		Simla „	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	162	86
		Ambala „	N. W. & E. I.	4	4
		Ludhiana „	„	4	3
		Rohtak „	„	105	78
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	„	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „	„	10	10
		Ferozepur „	„	4	4
		Kangra „	„	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	„	11	14
		Gurdaspur „	„	10	10
		Lahore City	„	...	...
		Lahore District	„	13	11
		Gujranwala District	„	...	...
		Montgomery City	„	...	...
		Montgomery District	„	17	17
		Sialkot „	„	4	2

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 25th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	11	11
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	1	1
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	52	29
		Jhang "	"	...	..
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B	87	57
		Maler Kotla State	"	8	8
		Jind "	"	5	5
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
		Bahawalpur "	"	5(a)	2(b)
			TOTAL	712	491
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	7	6
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	1
		Pegu "	"	4	4
		Tharrawaddy "	"	29	28
		Prome "	"	87	83
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	9	7
		Bassein "	"	8	7
		Henzada "	"	9	10
		Pyapon "	"	...	
		Myaungmya "	"	3	3

(a) Figure for the two weeks ending 25th January 1908.
(b) Figure for the week ending 18th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District . . .	Burma	18	12
		Thaton "	"	2	2
		Moulmein Town . . .	"	7	4
		Amherst (Moulmein) District .	"	...	...
		Tavoy District . . .	"	...	...
	Minbu .	Thayetmyo District . .	Burma	...	...
		Pakokku " . .	. . . .	...	...
		Minbu " . .	. . . .	...	...
		Magwe " . .	. . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town . . .	Burma	54	44
		Maymyo Town	"	1	...
		Mandalay District . . .	"	...	...
		Myitkyina " . . .	"	...	...
		Bhamo " . . .	. . . .	...	...
	Sagaing .	Shwebo District . . .	Burma	2	2
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"	...	...
		Sagaing District . .	"	5	3
	Meiktila	Myingyan District . . .	Burma	...	...
		Yamethin " . . .	"	17	13
		Kyaukse " . .	"	...	...
		Meiktila " . . .	"	...	...
		Northern Shan States . .	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	258	229
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District . . .	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara " . . .	"	...	...
	Dacca .	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Dacca District	"	...	...
		Faridpur District . . .	"	...	...
		Manipur State . . .	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	38	27
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	5	2
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	3	3
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"	...	...
		Mandla "	"	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	1(a)	1
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	19	19
		Raipur District	"	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Akola District	"	24(a)	16
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	53	35
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Ellichpur City	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	37	25
			TOTAL	160	128
COORG	...	Coorg		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	49	34
		Bangalore City	" "	27	18
		Bangalore District	"	124	112
		Mysore City	"	24	23
		Mysore District	"	41	42
		Kadur "	"	21	15
		Hassan "	"	18	8
		Kolar "	Madras	55	21
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	11	12
		Tumkur District	S. M.	13	14
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	13	12
			TOTAL	396	311
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	45 (b)	31 (b)
		Bidar "	N. G. S.	...	...
		Parbhani "	"	...	...
		Atrafi Balda	"	...	...
		Raichur District	"	16	17
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	... (b)	1 (b)
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	15	8
			TOTAL	76	57

(a) One imported.
(b) Figures for the period from 14th to 20th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P. . .	...	...
		Indore Residency . . .	"	...	...
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P. . .	...	...
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. . .	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior .	...	...
		Pathari "	" (") . . .	..	...
		Malwa Agency . . .	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	...	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)	. . . .	...	...
		Nagode State	. . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	24(a)	23(a)
		Sagore (Gwalior) . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Maksudargarh State . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	..
		Mhow Cantonment . .	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	2(b)	2(b)
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State . . .	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	. . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States .	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment . . .	G. I. P.	.	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Rugoo State	. . . .	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	..	...
		Sitamau "	"	...	...
		Piploda "	"	...	...
		Bagli "	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station . .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	..	...
		Kurwai	"	...	...
		Barwan	" & B., B. & C. I. . .	...	...
		Laskar City	"	...	.
			TOTAL .	26	25

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 4th and 18th January 1908.
(b) Figures for the week ending 18th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Deoli	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	86	85
		Jaipur State	"	13	13
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	8	6
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	22	18
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	130	123
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	...	...
		Mirpur "	"	...	...
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Bannu "	.	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	"	..	...
		Kohat District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	1	1
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
		Khyber Agency	.	...	...
			TOTAL	1	1

(a) Figures for the week ending 17th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . .	. . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . .	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL .	4,209	3,190

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1907 OF :

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	43·54	38·55	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	34·59	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	41·08	39·02	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	28·57	25·4	33·33	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbin	...	...	45·07	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	45·71	54·7	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	44·14	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	47·76	42·67	52·46	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	42·38	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	45	50	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	47·5	52·5	60	40	..	...	..	...	.	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	53·12	55	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	53·12	61·25	46·25	42·5	...	..	...	...		...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	27·5	31·25	51·25	52·5	...	..		...	...	...		...
Gauhati	22·5 to 30	22·5	47·5 to 50	45	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	51·25	46·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta		...	50	45	58·75	37·5	...	...	45	27·5	..	
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	53·12	45·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	50·78	35·83	50·78	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	56·87	52·5	55	35	...	...	36·25	28·12	40	28·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	..	...	52·5	45	48·75	35	...	...	31·87	31·87	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	44·37	50	53·12	36·41	..	...	33·44	29·53	...	
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	34·95	23·7	56·41	45·83	56·25	34·95	61·61	41·93	45·83	27·71	...	27·18
Central—												
Cawnpore	38·07	19·06	58·33	40	51·61	33·33	57·13	38·07	42·08	23·54	44·43	20
Jhánsi	...	...	71·09	52·81	51·56	30·94	...	...	39·06	25·62	39·06	17·5
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	69·69	50	54·37	29·53	59·69	33·28	36·25	21·25	40	23·75
Agra	50	30·21	80	76·2	55·16	32·66	64·01	40	42·08	24·63	41·43	21·35
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	22·24	...	...	53·33	30	...	...	41·87	25	43·12	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	22·5	61·51	44·43	57·13	32·5	61·51	41·25	44·43	24·37	47·03	24·37
Northern—												
Fyzabad	55·47	25·21	66·61	52·5	57·13	33·28	...	...	40	25·31	...	26·25

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	..	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	22·22	32·32	29·91	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·06	47·06	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	42·11	46·72	46·72	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·14	34·97	57·14	63·37	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·96	58·18	...	47·06	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·38	46·38	66·67	66·67	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	45	60	60	...	..	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·75	32·5	52·5	60	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	48·12	...	...	50	60	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	40	57·5	60	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5 to 52·5	32·5 to 37·5	60	57·5	48·75	42·5	Midnapur
60	...	...	...	45	26·25	45	35	55	55	57·5	52·5	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	51·25	35	59·37	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·33	30·47	35·78	35·83	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
..	28·12	...	25	38·75	26·25	40	32·5	56·87	55	65	50·63	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	41·87	31·87	41·87	31·87	57·5	56·87	55·62	50	Bhágalpur
...	...	33·28	...	40	31·87	44·37	31·87	61·56	53·12	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
47·34	28·28	...	...	41·93	28·23	45·47	31·15	52·4	54·27	54·27	...	Benares
												Central—
45·73	22·86	..	...	42·08	25·78	42·08	27·18	47·03	50	50	47·08	Cawnpore
42·97	19·37	...	...	38·91	19·22	40·47	30·16	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
42·19	24·37	...	...	42·19	23·75	42·19	24·37	50	...	...	...	Meerut
50	20·26	...	...	44·43	25·42	43·23	26·46	57·13	59·27	66·67	69·58	Agra
												Submontane, west—
46·87	25	...	...	40	...	45·73	29·63	...	...	...	...	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
50	24·37	...	...	47·03	27·97	47·03	28·59	.	..	53·33	50	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	25·78	...	...	44·37	24·22	44·37	28·59	...		..	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	18·56	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	19·05	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·19	23·86	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	24·62	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	23·53	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	70	70	...	...	450	430	60	75	16·87	25	40	100
Dacca	...	...	...	...	460	425	67·5	63·28	22·5	28·75	75	55
Central—												
Pabna	70	80	...	...	650	660	55	52·5	20	26·25	85	70
Northern—												
Rangpur	66·25	70	...	...	480	470	62·5	80	22·5	27·5	60	85
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	58·75	52·5	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	.	...	...
Gauhati	60 to 61·25	50	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	62·5 and 80	45 and 60	...	...	450 to 470	430	57·5	47·5	17·5	22·5	85 and 102·5	75 and 100
Calcutta	70	70	70	62·5	430	440	50	60	16·25	21·25	80	85
Central—												
Bardwan	67·5 to 80	70	...	...	400	420	45	48·12	16·87	...	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack	68·12	62·5	65	54·37	475·62	380·94	52·34	40	14·37	21·25	62·5	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	70	60	85	60	360	400	45	42·5	21·25	25	25	20 to 50
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	71·25 and 75	53·12 and 75	...	...	430	400	41·87	39·37	19·11	24·22	135	63·96
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	..	400	400	...	40	20·94	26·56	160	138·28
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	60·84	61·61	97·81	56·41	426·72	426·72	51·2	50·57	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	64·01	55·16	76·15	59·27	376·46	400	53·33	47·08	...	...	75	70
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	376·25	376·25	58·28	50	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	100	...	400	387·81	50	40·94	...	...	...	...
Agra	80	76·2	...	...	376·46	400	66·67	51·61	...	...	130	130
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	...	340	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	75·94	72·5	...	65	360	400	40	40	...	...	...	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	355	390	45	40	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakókku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	3·12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	..	...	...	8·75	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...		3·75	2·5	10	8·75	..	..	...		...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	..	.	...	...		...	.	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	..	...	4·37	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	20	12·5	8·75	8·75	...	..	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5	4·06	...	..	...	..	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	5	4·37	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	3·12	2·81	4·37	3·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
87·5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	..	...	Meerut
120	130	...	...	11·25	12·5	...	3·33	..	...	40	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
110 and 120	140 and 150	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 and 65	70 and 75	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	7·5	4·37	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer . . .	30·78	26·07	...	..	57·19	34·22	...	...	39·06	24·74	39·06	21·41
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur . . .	36·41	23·12	57·19	40	50	25	56·25	30·62	28·50	17·34	...	...
Central— Lahore . . .	42·55	27·6	71·15	57·13	53·33	23·91	61·56	29·63	33·33	15·90	28·59	18·8
South-eastern— Delhi . . .	40	...	57·13	47·03	50	32·03	57·13	36·25	40	21·61	36·35	20
Submontane— Amritsar . . .	39·01	25·42	64·01	42·66	48·49	28·18	53·33	26·77	...	...	...	...
Northern— Ráwalpindi . .	28·59	20	78·12	66·67	45·73	22·97	48·44	26·72	31·98	15·36	34·79	18·7
Western— Multan . . .	33·28	20	...	38·12	...	27·81	...	...	29·84	...	32·66	16·87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi . . .	...	...	...	40·62	46·87	30	...	...	33·75	...	33·75	22·5
Shikárpur . . .	...	...	70	41·25	45	26·41	...	...	32·5	18·44	* 33·75	13·75
Quetta . . .	...	...	...	...	43·23 to 44·[illegible]8	31·87 to 33·12	68·44	57·19	32·5	23·12	30·52	23·12
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar . . .	...	...	...	41·32	...	35·52	...	...	...	...	27·13	20·05
Sholapur . . .	...	...	...	...	55·05	39·69	...	...	...	...	28·85	23·38
Poona . . .	...	...	57·13	47·6	55·42	47·71	...	...	...	...	...	24·84
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . .	...	...	...	44·63	55·21	...	...	...	...	...	31·67	...
Dhulia . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·21	25·94
Gujarat—												
Surat . . .	52·5	33·96	86·51	59·48	55·47	37·5	...	...	...	...	38·18	25·94
Ahmadabad . .	...	...	57·5	50	51·25	33·33	...	...	35	18·75	35	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur . . .	..	...	50	39	44	28	51	40	...	...	41·25	26
Central— Jubbulpore . .	...	...	50	36·37	58·25	28·62	69·5	36·37	...	...	44·5	20
Eastern— Raipur . . .	...	...	48	35	45·5	26·5	52	35	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola . . .	...	...	56·75	48·5	51·5	39·60	...	47	...	...	27	20·81
Amráoti . . .	...	...	52	47·5	48	41·25	57	44	...	...	32	22·5
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	26
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	23·5
Cuddapah . . .	33	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . .	31·8	29·4	53·2	53·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore . . .	38·1	32·6	48·4	48·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura . . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	28·1
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	26·62	23·28	45·75	49·37	47·6	54·85	64·27	57·6	...	...	23·53	25·94
Bangalore . . .	22	29·39	57	49·15	50	46·68	58·07	53·8	...	.	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chawal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
42·03	23·28	...	...	42·03	22·81	38·23	26·82	...	...	72·66	80	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	33·44	20	33·44	21·09	...	...	...	...	Ferozpur
												Central—
40	20·26	...	...	32·5	18·44	37·24	19·84	66·67	64·01	61·56	64·01	Lahore
												South-eastern—
47·03	23·54	...	...	42·08	24·22	41·09	24·22	66·67	61·56	64·01	57·19	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	23·54	...	...	38·07	20	36·35	21·35	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
38·12	20	...	...	35·57	12·81	38·12	21·56	66·67	44·43	48·44	50	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
37·19	20·78	...	...	34·69	17·34	34·69	22·19	..	..	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
38·75	23·75	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	...	50	...	..	Karáchi
35	17·81	...	...	...	...	37·5	24·53	60	75	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	..	28·75	23·12	...	...	65	77·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	24·69	...	...	.	...	...	36·77	..	51·93			Dharwar
28·33	19·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·80	52·92	44·06	Sholapur
37·97	26·93	...	..	..	...	...	32·66	..	38·75	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
	21·67	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadnagar
37·08	25·83	.	...	. .	..	...	...	...	44·37	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
44·69	27·45	...	...		..	41·69	37·5	...	64·17	. .	...	Surat
40	23·54	...	..	...	...	40	26·25	57·5	...	...		Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	34	63·25	44	69·75	54·37	Nagpur
												Central—
..	...	...	...	...	...	47	27·62	50	50	53·25	42	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
	...	...	...	.	...	40	37	50	47	...	...	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	34·12	58·37	43·75	...	58·25	Akola
...	...	...	...	.	...	47·5	35	52·37	44·75	55	45	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
34·1	24·4	...	...	...	...	51·5	47·3	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	24·5	25·2	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	37	27·1	29·4	...	...	Bellary
31·9	28·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	32·7	20·9	...	...	...	...	32·3	34	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	49·6	36·6	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	28·2	26·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
36·6	31·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·9	...	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	25·98	27·48	...	...	19	28·78	57·15	65·83	...	...	Mysore
...	...	29·5	25·71	...	...	26·5	29·92	64	54·85	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	93·751	65·31	355	426·67	59·06	49·58	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	460	390	50	44·37	...	...	100	80
Central—												
Lahore	66·67	45·73	88·91	68·07	457·18	483·75	53·33	47·03	...	...	66·67	61·56
South-eastern—												
Delhi	69·58	66·56	84·22	80	457·5	457·5	51·61	40	...	...	94·11	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	57·13	50	86·25	66·25	460	...	50	43·28	...	...	...	36·25
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	61·51	61·35	94·11	66·67	400	400	44·48	57·13	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	...	...	90·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	48·75	...	...	...	447·5	416·25	97·5	80	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	62·5	...	...	...	405	437·5	57·5	46·25	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	430 to 480	370 to 457·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·99	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·68	60·68	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·42	68·85	...	...	101·77	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·67	...	...	...	41·67
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	92·24	69·17	475·68	400	54·06	...	...		...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	420	360	...	60	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	102·5	66·62	533·25	433·25	...	...	22·5	28·25	116·62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	48·5	69·5	50	390	370	...	...	22·25	29·62	106·62	114·25
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	48	410	400	...	...	20	30	100	160
Berar—												
Akola	...	58·25	...	66·62	438	380	...	...	18·87	24·14	76·25	152·37
Amráoti	...	62·5	82	53·75	420	380	...	...	20	24	175	120
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	72·4	487·8	457·3	51·2	38·4	...	...		...
Salem	...	...	...	...	376·7	376·7	...	...	...	...	111·3	119·8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	66·3	58	412·7	412·7	47·6	51·5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	394·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	74·6	65·8	493·7	400·8	57·6	54·3	...	...	82·3	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·1	120·9
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	84·2	63·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	67·35	75·23	411·25	486·61	67·5	52·191	...	...	205·68*	280·2*
Bangalore	...	...	58	67·17	505·68	480	64·27	51·41	...	...	205·68*	222·81*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1907	Turmeric 1906	Grass 1907	Grass 1906	Straw 1907	Straw 1906	Jawar stalks 1907	Jawar stalks 1906	Sheep, per score 1907	Sheep, per score 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Districts
												Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	10·62	6·15	6·87	4·01	7·97	4·43	127·5	130	65	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern—*
...	...	5	3·28	5·62	5·78	...	...	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
133·33	127 97	13·33	10	7·81	5·62	12·5	...	150	150	200	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	145·47	11·41	6·67	10	6·67	11·41	3·91	80	75	120	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
	114 27	...	...	5·31	6·15	...	...	125	125	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
114·27	133·33	13·33	5·73	8·02	5	13·33	5·73	90	80	70	70	Rawalpindi
												Western—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	6·25*	6·25*	...	..	100 to 200	120 to 400	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	... *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	129 74	11·2	8·8	...	...	...	5·78	..	...	...	...	Surat
12 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western—*
133·25	120	8·75	8·75	...	...	16	...	50	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	123·25	6·62	5·75	...	...	...	...	55	55	60	50	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
90	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	80	Raipur
												Berar—
95·25	123·75	9	5	.	...	9	...	50	60	60	75	Akola
120	124	10	6	..	...	15	...	55	50	70	90	Amráoti
												Madras— *South, central—*
96	105·6	...	...	...	...	3·2	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
94·3	96	...	...	10·3	10 3	...	...	75†	75†	..	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
69·1	88·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
74	98·8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Kurnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
82·3	82·3	...	...	...	...	...	.	61·25†	58·44†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·86	109·06	12·19	8·54	8·54	6·51	5·36	4·48	100	100	70	70	Mysore
120	111·41	4·48	7·6	5·88	8 54	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 31, 1908

F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1907 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 12	11 5	11 1	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 10	11 10	...	...	11 4	11 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	7 12	9 4	8 9	10 13	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 14	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 2	8 1	8 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 4	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 13	7 12	7 14	9 10	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 14	10 2	10 —	19 2	19 5	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 10	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 — to 8 —	6 — to 8 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 10	7 9	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 13	7 9	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	6 8	...	...	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 10	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	7 8	8 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 2	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 7	7 9 to 8 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 2	6 6	...	...	6 14	7 15	8 8	8 3	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	8 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 8	9 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	6 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 12	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	8 4	...	...	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	12 —	11 12	18 4	18 4	Rangoon
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	..	14 4	14 4	Tharrawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 14	...		7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	..	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 13	18 13	22 9	9 14	9 14	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...		...	6 10	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	15 2	15 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 10	11 10	Bam
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	..	...	...		14 3	14 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	15 11	16 —	20 6	20 4	9 1	9 1	16 2	16 2	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	10 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	22 —	23 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 7	10 —	...	...	6 10	5 5	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 —	18 4	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	7 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
...	...	..	.	8 —	6 8	...	...	5 4	6 8	16 8	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 12	15 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 5	..	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 —	...	...	10 14	11 4	19 8	19 5	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 — to 17 —	13 — to 16 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 14	...	...	6 8	7 3	20 —	17 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 14	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 4	19 6	17 12	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 3	...	...	7 5	7 4	18 13	18 13	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 6	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Kámrup
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	7 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 12	...	...	6 2	6 12	11 —	14 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1907—*continued.* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 12	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	6 6	6 10	8 —	8 12	...	...	7 10	6 —	...	...	6 4	7 —
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	10 —	9 2	13 5	11 —	...	...	7 14	6 10	...	...	...	...
Jessore	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 12	9 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 6	7 4	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 8½	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Balasore	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 8	7 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	6 8 to 7 —	6 12 to 7 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 5	7 10	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 14	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 14	7 —	8 8	10 —	...	...
Patna	7 8	8 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	7 6	7 12	9 8	13 —	...	...
Shahabad	7 —	7 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	8 3	8 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	7 9	8 3	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 2	8 12	11 —	12 1	...	...	7 11	8 2	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	7 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 4	6 13	7 8	8 8	4 —	8 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 12	7 —	7 8
Benares	7 1	7 1	8 11	8 11	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	8 15	8 15	7 13	8 6
Ghazipur	7 2	7 10	9 6	9 12	5 2	5 4	6 14	7 3	8 —	9 6	7 14	8 6
Jaunpur	7 2	7 8	8 4	10 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	8 4	9 8	...	...
Allahabad	6 8	6 12	9 —	9 12	4 —	4 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	7 12	8 —
Central—												
Bánda	7 4	8 4	8 4	10 8	3 6	3 8	7 —	7 8	9 —	13 —	9 —	10 —
Fatehpur	6 8	7 4	8 —	9 —	5 4	5 12	6 —	6 8	8 12	9 8	8 —	8 8
Hamirpur	7 —	7 12	8 4	8 4	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 2	11 —	8 —	9 8
Jalaun	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	10 —	...	...
Cawnpore	7 4	7 8	9 4	10 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	9 8	8 8	9 4
Jhansi	7 4	8 —	9 4	11 12	4 8	4 12	5 4	5 8	9 4	11 1	9 —	9 6
Etáwah	6 12	7 2	9 2	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	8 12	9 12	7 8	8 4
Farukhabad	6 12	7 —	9 —	10 —	3 12	3 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 8	8 —	9 —
Mainpuri	7 4	7 4	8 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 8
Etah	7 —	7 12	8 —	9 8	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 8	7 12	8 —
Western—												
Meerut	7 —	7 12	10 8	11 4	3 4	3 12	6 —	6 —	9 8	11 —	9 —	10 —
Agra	7 —	7 8	9 4	10 —	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	8 12	10 —	8 —	9 —
Muttra	6 8	7 8	9 —	10 8	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	9 —	10 —	8 —	10 —
Aligarh	7 —	8 —	9 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	10 4	8 8	9 8
Bulandshahr	8 —	7 8	9 4	9 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 8	8 8	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	6 4	6 12	8 —	8 12	4 —	3 12	6 —	7 —	8 8	10 —	8 8	9 6
Azamgarh	7 —	7 12	8 8	9 10	5 —	5 9	6 14	7 —	8 14	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 2	7 11	9 —	10 5	5 8	5 12	7 8	7 14	10 —	10 5	9 4	10 —
Basti	7 4	7 12	9 12	10 8	5 2	5 2	7 4	7 12	9 —	10 12	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Shanaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	25 —	24 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	8 7	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 2	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 8	8 6	8 8	8 6	10 10	6 14	7 —	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	7 14	9 —	...	...	6 11	7 8	21 —	21 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	6 —	8 10	...	...	6 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
...	..	...	...	8 —	7 4	10 —	13 —	7 8	9 —	17 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 15	6 9	26 —	26 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 8*	9 13½*	...	...	11 12½	11 13	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	... •	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 —	Mánbhum
9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 — to 8 8	8 8	7 —	5 — to 7 —	5 8 to 7 —	17 —	17 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 11	6 7	7 1	18 9	18 9	Palámau
9 12	9 12	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 —	9 12	6 12	7 —	16 —	16 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	9 —	11 —	10 —	12 8	6 8	7 4	18 12	18 12	Monghyr
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	19 8	19 8	Gaya
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 8	11 —	10 —	12 —	7 6	7 12	18 —	18 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	16 —	Shahabad •
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	13 —	11 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	9 9	10 1	9 9	12 —	6 15	7 9	20 —	20 —	Bhágalpur
11 —	13 3	...	...	8 13	9 14	9 14	12 1	6 10	7 1	19 13	17 9	Darbhanga
12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 8	11 8	6 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	9 —	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 —	11 4	7 8	7 8	21 —	20 —	Sáran
12 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	9 8	12 —	6 —	6 12	17 —	17 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	7 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	6 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	9 3	9 8	8 11	8 15	9 3	10 —	6 8	6 12	16 9½	16 8½	Benares
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 —	8 14	10 2	7 14	7 14	17 12	16 8	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	8 4	10 12	8 4	10 8	7 4	7 8	16 8	17 8	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 8		...	6 8	7 8	15 — to 17 —	15 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 8	11 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	18 —	19 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	8 12	10 —	9 —	...	7 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	9 2	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	18 —	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	10 —	8 8	10 —	6 —	7 —	18 —	19 —	Jalaun
...	...	9 8	10 —	9 4	10 8	9 4	10 8	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	Cawnpore
6 11	7 12	...	...	9 4	10 7	9 4	11 10	6 —	6 12	20 —	20 —	Jhansi
5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 2	10 2	8 4	9 2	7 4	8 8	18 8	18 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 4	9 4	10 8	6 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 8	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 12	8 8	9 8	6 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	..	9 4	10 12	9 —	10 —	7 8	8 —	22 —	21 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 8	9 —	10 —	6 8	7 —	20 —	21 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 4	22 —	22 —	Muttra
...	...	6 —	7 8	9 4	11 —	10 8	11 8	7 8	8 —	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 12	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 8	19 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 12	8 8	10 —	7 —	7 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 10	8 1.	10 6	7 6	7 6	16 8	16 8	Azamgarh
10 13	11 11	10 13	11 11	9 —	10 13	10 13	10 5	7 10	8 —	17 —	18 —	Gorakhpur
10 8	11 —	8 —	8 12	9 8	11 —	8 12	11 —	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

District	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	7 8	7 12	9 8	10 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 4	10 —	8 8	8 12
Budaun	7 —	7 4	9 4	9 4	4 4	4 8	5 10	6 —	8 14	9 4	7 13	8 4
Pilibit	7 8	7 14	9 8	9 8	5 —	5 —	6 14	6 14	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8
Bareli	7 — and 8 —	7 4 and 8 4	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 4	9 8	10 —	8 12	9 —
Moradabad	7 6	7 12	9 12	10 —	3 12	3 12	6 —	6 —	9 12	10 8	9 —	9 —
Bijnor	7 4	7 14	10 —	10 12	3 8	3 8	5 8	6 4	...	...	8 —	7 14
Muzaffarnagar	7 5	8 4	10 7	11 9	5 8	5 8	6 1	6 10	8 13	11 —	8 13	9 14
Sahàranpur	7 12	7 12	10 15	11 8	3 12	3 12	6 7	6 7	11 4	11 4	8 8	9 5
Debra-Dún	7 —	7 4	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	6 —	9 8	10 —	8 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 —	7 —
Almora	5 4	5 12	8 4	8 8	3 —	5 4	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 4	8 12	9 —	8 4	8 8
Sultanpur	7 —	7 12	8 4	9 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 8	7 8	8 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 8	8 8	9 8	8 8	9 8
Unao	7 4	7 8	9 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	5 8	8 —	9 —	8 —	9 —
Lucknow	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 8	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	8 8	9 —
Hardoi	6 12	7 —	9 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	8 8	9 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 —	7 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	10 4	...	...
Barabanki	6 8	7 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	6 8	6 12	8 —	9 —	7 8	8 —
Gonda	7 4	7 10	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 8	9 14	8 —	9 —
Bahraich	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	4 8	4 8	5 12	5 12	8 8	10 —	8 —	9 —
Sitapur	6 12	7 —	8 —	9 8	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	8 —	8 —
Kheri	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	10 —	8 12	9 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	13 8	14 —	...	...
Bánswara	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 11	8 8	12 4	12 4	5 5	5 5	5 11	6 2	11 13	11 7	8 8	9 12
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 8	8 —	15 —	16 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	7 —	7 12	10 4	11 12	5 —	5 —	6 1	6 1	10 4	11 8	9 8	10 9
Kishangarh	7 12	8 8	10 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	10 4	12 8	9 8	11 —
Bundi	14 10	14 10	21 15	21 15	6 1	5 12	7 5	7 —	23 2	23 2	19 8	20 11
Kotah	12 2	12 4	15 8	15 4	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	15 4	17 —	11 —	11 —
Jhalawar	9 —	9 6	13 4	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 2	12 14½	10 7	10 9
Tonk	8 5	8 11	10 9	11 1	3 9	3 9	4 2	4 2	11 9	12 4	10 4	10 3
Jaipur	7 12	7 15	10 9	11 8	5 —	4 15	5 4	5 3	11 5	12 9	10 4	10 15
Karauli	7 13	8 7	10 10	11 6	5 —	5 11	6 4	6 4	10 5	11 14	8 12	10 —
Dholpur	7 10	8 4	9 15	10 8	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	9 12	10 8	9 —	10 —
Bharatpur	7 14	8 4	10 2	10 12	4 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	10 3	10 12	8 14	9 9
Alwar	8 10	9 2	11 —	11 13	5 1	5 1	6 8	6 12	11 5	12 3	9 15	11 —
Deoli	8 6	9 4	11 12	13 5	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	11 12	14 4	11 8	12 4
Nasirabad	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	12 —	9 —	9 8
Shahpura	10 —	10 —	14 12	15 8	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	13 12	14 —
Western—												
Bikaner	6 12	7 —	11 —	12 8	2 12	2 12	4 —	4 —	...	...	8 —	8 8
Jaisalmer	9 4	9 6	...	...	4 3	4 —	5 1	4 15	12 7	13 —	9 1	9 11
Jodhpur	7 9 and 8 5	7 13 and 8 12	11 2	12 —	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	11 11	11 11	10 5 and 10 10	11 7 and 11 14
Bálmer	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 9	8 9	...	...	11 10	12 —
Erinpura	7 12	7 12	11 12	12 12	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	12 8	13 —	9 8	10 8
Sirohi	7 — and 8 —	7 4 and 8 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	13 —
Anádra	7 13 and 8 14	7 12 and 8 13	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Abu	7 10 and 8 15	7 12 and 9 6	11 7	11 7	4 10	4 14	5 14	6 3	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 4	10 8	9 —	8 8
Nimach	8 12	9 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 4	12 —	8 —	9 8
Gwalior	7 8	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 —	8 12	10 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 12	9 —	10 8
Ferozpur	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Central—												
Lahore	7 4	8 4	11 14	13 14	...	...	5 6	6 4	13 14	15 8	9 14	11 2
Gujranwála	8 4	8 13	12 —	14 4	...	...	5 12	6 4	10 —	14 —	10 —	11 8
Gujrat	8 8	10 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 —	11 —	9 8	10 —
Jhelam	9 —	9 8	12 4	13 4	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	15 —	10 —	10 12

state the number of seers (of 80 tolás) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 12	10 —	10 4	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	8 12	9 —	9 —	9 10	9 2	9 6	7 8	8 2	19 —	19 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	8 10	9 10	9 3	9 8	9 3	9 8	20 8	20 8	Pilibit
...	...	10 8	11 8	9 4	10 2	9 12	10 4	7 8	8 4	20 —	20 —	Bareli
...	...	9 8	10 —	9 14	10 4	10 —	10 8	8 8	13 2	20 —	19 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	...	...	7 4	8 —	18 8	18 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	9 5	10 7	9 5	11 —	6 —	6 10	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
14 —	14 —	12 14	12 14	9 14	10 14	9 10	11 —	7 —	7 —	21 8	21 8	Saháranpur
9 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 4	9 —	10 8	7 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tál
6 12	8 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	13 —	Almora
11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	10 4	...	...	9 12	9 9	...	...	7 4	7 —	19 —	19 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	8 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	20 —	20 —	Sultanpur
9 —	11 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	8 —	12 —	8 8	9 8	8 8	11 —	7 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	8 8	9 —	8 12	9 12	9 —	10 —	7 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	9 12	9 8	10 —	6 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	11 —	11 —	8 12	10 4	...	...	7 8	8 —	17 —	17 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	8 8	9 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Barabanki
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 2	10 —	10 2	7 4	7 10	19 —	19 —	Gonda
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	8 4	10 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	8 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 12	8 8	10 4	7 —	8 —	20 —	19 8	Khori
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	13 —	6 8	6 8	19 8	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 —	13 12	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Bánswara
...	...	8 8	8 15	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 7	6 14	6 14	19 3	19 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	14 —	13 4	...	...	12 —	17 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	7 10	7 10	10 8	11 8	9 8	11 8	...	...	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 4	10 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	27 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	12 3	11 9	23 2	23 2	...	...	20 11	20 11	Bundi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 6	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	18 8	Kotah
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 3½	13 8	13 10½	6 11	6 11	18 12	18 12	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	9 6	10 12	10 8	10 12	...	...	22 7	23 12	Tonk
...	...	9 7	9 13	10 5 and 10 9	11 4 and 11 8	11 10	12 5	12 3	12 1	25 —	25 4	Jaipur
...	...	11 9	12 8	9 6	12 8	11 4	11 4	12 8	...	20 —	20 —	Karauli
...	...	10 —	11 —	10 6	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 8	23 —	23 —	Dholpur
...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 12	9 15	10 4	6 8	6 14½	22 8	22 8	Bharatpur
...	...	14 —	14 —	11 2	12 3	10 6	11 —	13 10	14 12	23 8	23 14	Alwar
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 8	12 —	14 4	6 12	6 12	24 8	24 8	Deoli
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 4	...	...	22 12	22 12	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 7	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	11 4½	12 8	...	...	7 3	7 3	16 4	16 4	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Erinpura
...	...	16 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	11 1	11 —	11 5	11 5	...	...	21 —	21 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	10 13	10 14	6 6 and 6 10	6 6	20 14	20 14	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	14 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 6	9 —	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	1 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	9 14	10 8	10 10	12 2	13 4	13 1	5 14	6 12	23 —	25 12	Lahore
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	12 12	10 8	13 —	...	...	26 8	26 8	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	25 —	27 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	10 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	25 —	27 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	7 6	8 6	9 6	11 2	...	...	5 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	8 4	10 —
Delhi	7 4	8 2	9 8	11 —	...	...	5 —	6 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 8
Rohtak	8 —	8 8	10 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	12 —	9 8	11 —
Karnál	7 12	7 13	9 —	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	8 8	8 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 8	8 8	10 4	11 12	...	...	5 12	5 4	9 12	10 12	9 12	9 12
Ludhiána	8 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	11 —	8 —	9 —
Jalandhar	9 —	9 —	11 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 8	14 —	11 —	12 —
Hoshiárpur	8 —	8 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Gurdáspur	7 14	8 4	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 —	8 8	11 —	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	10 —
Siálkot	8 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 —	7 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 8	9 —
Kángra	8 —	9 8	14 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 8	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	5 4	11 4	13 8	10 4	11 —
Attock	8 6	9 12	13 8	14 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	13 8	15 —	11 —	12 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	8 8	10 —	14 —	17 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 —	11 —	12 —
Jhang	8 10	9 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	14 —	11 —	13 —
Lyallpur	8 12	9 —	12 —	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Multan	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	10 8	11 —
Montgomery	8 6	9 9	13 —	14 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	14 —	10 —	11 —
Muzaffargarh	9 4	9 4	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	11 8	12 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 10	9 4	12 3	13 2	...	...	7 6	7 3	12 3	14 6	11 4	12 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	8 8	10 —	13 4	14 8	8 12	8 12	6 8	6 14	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Peshàwar	8 10	8 8	13 —	13 —	4 14	5 3	6 8	6 13	13 —	17 —	10 —	10 —
Kohát	8 15	9 10	14 —	15 7	5 —	5 —	8 10	9 4	14 —	16 9	11 13	12 7
Bannu	12 4	12 6	20 —	18 5	9 6	11 4	10 10	12 8	20 —	20 10	15 —	15 —
Dera Ismael Khan	9 12	10 10	14 13	15 13	3 11	3 12	5 3	5 4	15 12	17 13	12 2	13 5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	13 —	9 —	10 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	11 —
Shikárpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	11 8	13 —	11 8	13 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 8	11 —	12 8
Quetta	8 15½ to 9 4½	9 10 to 10 7	11 7	11 8	8 8	4 —	5 8	5 8	12 2	13 4	11 7	11 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 10	9 10	11 6	11 14	10 14	10 14
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 13	7 13	10 6	10 6	11 4	11 15
Alibág	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 2	12 —
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 7	4 7	5 14	6 8	9 13	9 13	10 10	10 9
Tanna	6 13	7 5	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	9 10	9 10
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 3	8 15	...	...	9 12	9 4	10 4	9 12	14 6	14 6	13 12	14 11
Belgaum	7 10	8 1	...	...	8 15	8 15	9 7	9 7	13 8	12 15	12 11	12 11
Satara	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 —	7 6	8 5	8 11	12 11	12 —	11 13	11 2
Sholapur	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 8	7 8	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15
Bijapur	8 14	9 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 —	8 —	13 9	14 —	13 14	13 14
Poona	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	10 9	10 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	11 11	13 12	13 3	13 3
Násik	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 13	11 13
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	10 15	10 15	10 14	10 14
Jalgaon	6 12	7 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 15	5 15	10 7	10 7	11 1	11 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	6 15	...	...	4 6	4 10	5 1	5 8	10 3	10 15	8 15	9 7
Broach	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 —	9 —	10 —
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8	11 —	12 —	9 8	10 —
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 12	9 12
Disa	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	7 4	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	9 8	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 7	7 11	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 9	6 9	9 7	11 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 —	9 —	9 12	...	...
Betul	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 12	10 7	...	...
Chhindwara	8 7	9 7	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 7	7 —	10 2	11 12	...	...
Nagpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 3	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	8 2	8 2	...	...	4 8	4 7	7 11	7 —	10 6	10 6	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*): Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi: Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*): Half-month of report	Kangni: Previous half-month	Gram, Chenná, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Half-month of report	Gram: Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*): Half-month of report	Maize: Previous half-month	Arhar Dál: Half-month of report	Arhar Dál: Previous half-month	Salt: Half-month of report	Salt: Previous half-month	Districts
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	11 2	10 —	10 8	5 8	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 8	11 —	9 —	11 —	5 12	6 —	21 8	21 8	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	23 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	10 8	7 —	8 —	20 8	20 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
11 12	11 12	7 12	7 12	10 —	11 8	9 8	10 12	7 12	7 12	26 —	26 —	Ambala
...	...	7 —	8 —	10 4	11 —	10 8	11 —	5 —	6 —	25 —	25 8	Ludhiána
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 6	...	...	26 —	26 —	Jalandhar
...	...	6 —	6 —	10 4	11 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 8	11 8	10 12	12 11	10 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	27 —	27 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 13	9 10	8 7	9 —	6 —	6 —	16 14	16 14	Simla
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	9 —	12 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	12 8	13 8	10 4	11 12	11 —	12 —	5 12	5 —	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	11 4	13 —	7 —	7 8	25 —	25 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	...	6 —	25 —	24 —	Sháhpur
16 —	20 —	16 —	18 —	11 —	12 8	11 —	13 —	10 —	14 —	22 —	21 8	Jhang
...	...	...	...	10 12	12 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 4	12 4	11 4	12 8	11 4	13 4	...	...	23 8	23 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	16 —	16 —	12 12	13 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	11 14	13 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	24 1	24 11	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 12	10 4	12 8	13 8	7 8	7 —	19 12	19 12	Hazára
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	8 4	8 —	23 —	21 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	10 3	11 8	12 9	18 6	...	...	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 2	18 7	17 6	11 4	11 4	30 —	30 —	Bannu
...	...	...	...	12 6	14 5	13 14	18 11	7 8	7 8	26 10	26 12	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 5	5 —	20 —	20 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	...	...	5 —	5 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	5 —	5 —	8 14	9 6	12 13	13 6	7 12	6 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 8	14 7	...	...	8 5	8 12	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 10	18 10	Karwar
11 8	11 8	...	...	9 10	10 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	23 6	23 6	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 1	5 11	22 2	22 2	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 6	7 —	16 13	16 13	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	...	8 14	9 12	...	...	6 13	6 13	24 8	24 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	19 2	19 2	Dharwar
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 2	18 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	18 6	17 2	Satara
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 5	7 12	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 15	...	...	7 14	7 14	18 13	18 13	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	22 —	22 —	Ahmadnagar
12 10	12 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 15	6 15	18 10	18 10	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 11	5 11	18 8	18 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 14	8 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	27 5	27 5	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 9	25 9	Broach
11 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	25 8	25 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 13	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 14	14 14	Nimar
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 —	16 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1907—*concluded* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 2	8 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 10	6 10	9 —	10 —	...	...
Saugor	7 2	8 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 6	8 9	10 11	...	...
Damoh	7 4	8 6	...	...	4 7	4 12	6 —	6 —	8 12	10 11	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 8	...	...
Mandla	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 2	6 10	...	...	...	...
Seoni	7 4	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	...	...
Bálághát	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 7	7 7	11 8	11 8	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 10	7 10	11 7	11 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	9 9	9 9	...	...	8 15	8 5	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 5	4 12	6 —	5 15	13 12	12 12	...	...
Akola	7 7	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 14	5 14	11 11	14 4	...	...
Amráoti	7 14	8 14	...	...	4 15	6 —	6 —	7 12	12 8	11 4	...	...
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 10	10 10	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad *	5 9	5 11	9 5	9 1	5 7	5 8	7 1	6 12	10 11	10 6	12 —	13 7
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	12 5½	12 5½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	10 15½	10 15½
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	13 8½	13 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 —	13 5½	13 6	13 6½	13 6½
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 —	14 2	13 1½	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 3	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11½	6 11½	...	...	10 4	10 4
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 13½	11 3½	11 3½	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 6½	10 6½	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14½	9 14½	11 7	11 7	10 12	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	...	...	11 10½	11 10½
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	7 —	...	...	13 —½	13 —½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	7 —	12 15	14 14½	13 —	11 10½
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	13 —	13 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 9	12 9	10 15½	10 15½
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 14	7 14	6 12	6 12	8 —	7 —	8 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Kolar	6 12	7 —	7 —	7 6	6 4	6 4	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	6 12	6 12	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 —	6 4	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	6 8	7 —	6 8	7 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	18 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 12	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 3	6 3	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 8	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolaram

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 13	10 —	...	...	6 10	7 12	18 —	17 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	18 5	18 5	Saugor
...	...	...	...	7 13	8 12	...	...	6 7	7 2	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 9	...	...	6 13	6 13	13 8	13 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	6 11	16 —	16 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	16 4	15 15	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 —	...	...	7 10	8 7	13 12	14 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	...	...	6 7	6 15	17 2	17 2	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
14 9	14 4	...	...	7 10	7 14	...	...	10 15	11 1	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 7½	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6½	20 2	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Nilgiris
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	10 6	Salem
												Central—
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2½	14 13	Bellary
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	20 2	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 —½	25—½	Ganjam
11 6	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Vizagapatam
11 10½	11 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	Kistna
12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Guntur
12 14	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 —	12 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	26 15	Madras
10 10½	10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 5	24 1½	N. Arcot
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10½	24 8	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3 and 26 6½	25 3 and 25 13	Tanjore
13 11	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	27 10	Tinnevelly
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 11	25 11	Madura
												Mysore—
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 12	15 12	Mysore
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 14	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 6	18 6	Bangalore
12 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	6 4	5 —	...	...	5 8	6 2	16 —	16 —	Hassan
18 —	18 —	...	...	6 8	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	17 —	18 —	Kadur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
19 —	18 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	15 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	Aden

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 31, 1908

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

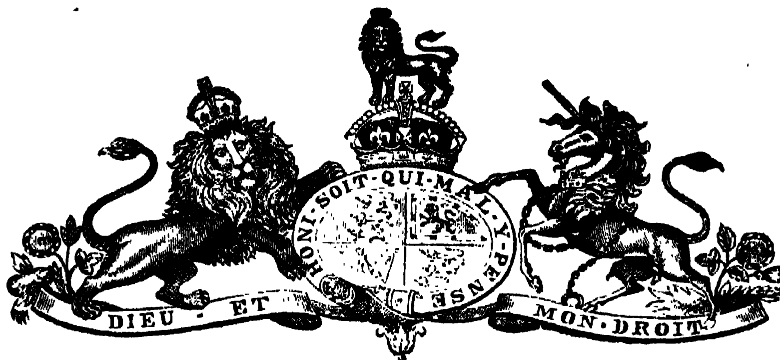
Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 1st-half of 1907	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1906-07	Mean mileage worked: 1907	Mean mileage worked: 1908	Total earnings for week ending: 19th January 1907	Total earnings for week ending: 18th January 1908	Earnings per mile open for week: 1907	Earnings per mile open for week: 1908	Total earnings from 1st January to 19th January 1907	Total earnings from 1st January to 18th January 1908	Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to 19th January 1907	Total earnings from 1st April to 18th January 1908	Increase.	Decrease.
	Results of working during 1st-half of year.												Results of working for official year.			
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R.-D. 2' 6")	301	266	2,026	2,117	6,10,792	5,21,000	301	246	16,61,098	13,71,000	...	2,90,098	2,11,59,102	2,20,53,000	8 93 898	...
Fezwada extension (Nizam's)	310	312	21	21	6,278	6,400	299	305	13,065	17,200	4,135	...	2,67,771	2,44,000	...	23,771
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	912	777	504	504	3,76,692	3,59,000	747	712	10,57,912	9,56,000	...	1,01,912	1,57,42,690	1,61,09,000	3,66,310	...
" Nagda-Muttra (a)	...	...	..	101	...	2,700	...	27	..	7,400	7,400	...	..	74,400	74,400	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	362	386	1,281	1,274	5,52,786	4,74,000	432	372	14,89,416	12,52,000	...	2,37,416	2,05,73,152	2,15,73,000	9,99,848	...
East Indian	700	725	2,280	2,323	20,73,717	15,23,000	910	656	51,36,403	41,58,000	...	9,78,403	6,39 98,324	6,36 86,000	...	3,12,324
Great Indian Peninsula system	786	630	1,569	1,569	12,48 593	11,02 000	796	702	35,06,350	29,21,000	...	5,85,350	3,82,76,832	3,90 48,000	7,61,168	...
" Agra-Delhi Chord	263	275	126	126	41,637	27,700	330	220	1 02,374	71,200	...	31,174	14,18,933	11,62,000	...	2,56,933
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	307	245	914	914	3,22,630	2,44,000	353	267	9,04,060	6,23,000	...	2,81,060	88,63 056	95,66,000	7,02,944	...
Madras—Southern Mahratta (east of Jalarpet)	336	339	845	538	2,41 525	1,64,000	285	305	7,04,908	4 35,000	...	2,69,908	1,18,81,346	1,22,66,000	3,84,654	...
" South Indian (west ") (b)	...	...	...	308	...	77,000	..	250	...	2,05,000	2,05,000	...	...	2,05,000	2,05,000	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore	35	24	56	77	1,817	5,000	32	65	5 111	14,200	9,089	...	(c) 35,421	1,57,000	1,21,579	...
" North-East line	246	232	494	496	1,08,707	1,00,000	220	202	2,20,473	2,56,000	35,527	...	46,41,904	46 38,000	...	3,904
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	114	103	60	60	6,095	6,000	102	100	16,804	17,100	296	...	2,49,035	2,80,000	30,965	...
North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N.-D. 2' 6")	366	357	3,499	3,555	12,01,713	11,24,000	343	316	32,38,274	29,61,000	...	2,77,274	5,10 30 001	5,67 56,000	57,25,999	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	279	247	1,298	1,298	5 30 929	3,06,000	409	236	12,52,459	8,11,000	...	4,41,459	1,30 69 874	1 44,17,000	13,47,126	...
" Hardwar-Dehra	235	207	32	32	9 962	5,600	312	175	19,340	14,200	...	5,140	2,70,199	3,08,000	31,801	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	112	113	771	771	97,725	77,800	125	101	2,69,796	2,01,000	...	68,796	35,70,995	38 39,000	2,68,005	...
Burma	267	230	1,340	1,474	3,58,225	4,36,000	267	296	9,57,097	10,98,000	1,40 903	...	1,19,33 041	1,28,13,000	8,79,979	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	128	131	124	124	12,133	16,000	98	129	36,305	41,300	4,995	...	6,66 019	6 34,000	...	32,019
Lucknow-Bareilly	158	149	231	237	38,845	32,200	168	136	1,03,737	82 400	...	21,337	12,62,272	12,70 000	7,728	...
Nilgiri	428	267	17	17	4,235	5,000	249	294	13,536	12,600	...	936	2,54,260	2,64,000	9,740	...
Palanpur-Deesa	50	44	17	17	745	800	44	47	1,858	2,000	142	...	30,697	34,300	3,603	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	312	285	1,000	1,909	6 05,244	5,37,000	317	281	15,68,403	13,18,000	...	2,50,403	2,21,73,035	2,20,56,000	...	1,17,035
South Indian	242	230	1,131	867	1 99,248	2,05 000	173	23[illegible]	6,65,394	5,93,000	...	72,394	1 08,05,776	1,13 00,000	4,94,224	...
" Tanjore District Board	124	118	103	103	7,877	8,300	75	80	27 129	23,300	...	3,829	4,86,127	5 01,000	14,373	...
" Travancore Branch	97	89	108	108	8,440	9,200	78	85	23,919	24,900	981	...	4,07,051	4,95,000	87,949	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron Sec.)	177	150	1,165	1,166	1,59,747	1,94,000	137	166	4,40,775	5,00,000	59,225	...	71,63 020	79,09,000	7,45,980	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	24	23	33	33	802	700	24	21	1,813	1,900	87	...	32,811	35,300	2,489	...
" Dharmavaram-Katpadi and Pakala-Gudur (d)	...	...	...	264	...	10,300	...	39	...	26,800	26,800	...	...	26,800	26,800	...
" Hospet-Kottur	17	20	48	48	7 9	1,000	16	21	2,010	2,500	490	...	39,704	36,400	...	3,304
" Mysore Section	138	121	296	290	37 561	47,800	127	161	99,417	1,25,000	25,583	...	14,65,646	17,92,000	3,26,354	...
Tirhoot State	225	213	614	763	1,70,601	1,31,000	288	176	4,14,535	3,74,000	...	40,535	53,51,609	58,88,000	5,36,391	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	287	258	59	59	7,668	7,800	130	132	23,632	22,400	...	1,232	6,65,091	8,00,000	1,34,909	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri	37	37	19	19	419	500	23	26	1,438	1,400	...	38	28,372	31,800	3,428	...
Tiruppattur-Krishnagiri	42	36	26	26	730	800	30	31	2,276	2,200	...	76	38,442	45,700	7,258	...
Jorhat	53	55	32	32	1,238	1,500	39	47	2,866	3,500	634	...	66,847	74,200	[illegible]	...
TOTAL	372	343	23,048	23,646	96 51,378	77,73,100	393	329	2,39 83,582	2,05,46,500	...	34,37,482	31,79,36,938	33,23,87,500	1,44,50 962	...
All other Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Amritsar-Patti	93	55	28	28	1,827	3,200	65	114	5,412	7,700	2,288	...	(e) 20,780	1,44,000	1,23,220	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	151	116	114	114	14,931	18,000	131	163	31,935	41,400	9,465	...	5,18,097	6,15,000	96 903	...
Bina-Goona-Baran	82	65	148	148	11,052	12,600	75	85	31,330	34,500	3 170	...	3,81,999	4,58,000	76,001	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	286	259	162	162	93,269	33,500	576	207	2,19,929	90,800	...	1,29,129	17,60,365	17,49,000	...	11,365
Jammu-Kashmir	96	98	16	16	1,765	1,500	110	94	4,781	4,200	...	581	65,068	62,300	...	3,368
Kolar Gold-fields	407	399	10	10	3,911	2,200	391	220	11,370	7,500	...	3,870	1,64,270	1,63,000	...	1,270
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	158	115	79	79	13,667	12,300	173	156	37,089	32,800	...	4,289	5,33,213	5,39,000	5,787	...
Nagda-Ujjain	135	102	34	34	3,316	2,100	98	62	9,055	4,900	...	4,155	1,34,814	1,46,000	11,186	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	297	260	334	334	92,534	85,900	277	257	2,53,946	2,23,000	...	30,946	34,94,650	39,14,000	4,19,350	...
Petlad-Cambay	132	108	34	34	4,035	4,400	119	129	8,322	11,300	2,978	...	1,40,202	1,72,000	31,798	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	234	201	107	107	28,966	22,000	271	206	80 739	57,400	...	23,339	9,16,923	11,02,000	1,85,077	...
Southern Punjab	199	182	425	425	95,225	81,900	224	193	2,38,334	1,92,000	...	46,334	32,27,490	36,87,000	4,59,510	...
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodganj)	100	83	155	155	16,413	15,300	119	99	41,392	35,400	...	5,992	5,48,712	7,26,000	1,77,288	...
Tapti Valley	165	127	155	155	18,946	18,400	122	119	54,443	50,700	...	3,743	7,40,627	7,44,000	3 373	...
Tarkessur	362	316	22	22	8 314	5,400	378	245	18,574	15,700	...	2,874	2,78,736	2,73,000	...	5,736
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	60	34	34	1,860	2,200	55	65	5 269	5,800	531	...	83 596	92,100	8,504	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	102	81	55	55	3,838	4,800	70	87	11,065	11,300	235	...	1,74,160	1,99,000	24,840	...
Bengal and North-Western	205	169	932	1,015	2,23 216	1,41,000	240	139	6,35,244	3,93,000	...	2,42,244	64,16,112	69 43,000	5,26,888	...
Bengal Dooars	153	222	36	36	5,594	6,500	155	181	21,429	18,800	...	2,629	3,49,3[illegible]6	3,56,000	6 694	...
" extensions	95	107	117	117	10 953	11,900	94	102	32,555	32,000	...	555	4,75 504	4,95,000	19 496	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	133	117	455	455	46,716	57,600	103	127	1,26,287	1,37,000	10,713	...	18,62,939	21,49,000	2,86,061	...
Birur-Shimoga	75	61	38	38	2,334	2,600	61	68	7,057	7,000	...	57	93 539	1,13 000	19,461	...
Dibru-Sadiya	253	254	78	78	19,159	16,800	246	215	52,781	45 300	...	7,481	8,16,730	8,14,000	...	2,760
Gaekwar's Railways	88	73	134	134	7 958	9,700	59	72	21,878	23,300	1,422	...	3,93,559	4,31,000	37 441	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	202	157	392	392	76 311	80,000	195	205	2,01,858	2,03,000	1,142	...	23,69 616	24,09 000	39 384	...
Jaipur	43	40	32	73	1,369	1,900	43	26	3,893	5,800	1,907	...	51,087	81,500	30,413	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	87	709	709	56,191	52,000	79	74	1,60,005	1,32,000	...	28,005	25,45,865	22,73,000	...	2,72,865
Kolhapur	142	118	29	29	3 145	2,600	108	90	9 184	6,800	...	2,384	1,37,462	1,34,0[illegible]0	...	3,462
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	80	67	95	95	6,067	7,500	64	79	14,691	19,700	5,009	...	2,47,226	3,42,000	94,774	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	53	54	7,828	6,800	148	126	19,500	17,900	...	1 600	2,24,949	2 04,000	39,051	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	171	168	66	66	7 961	5,200	121	79	22,814	14,800	...	8,014	5,39,118	5,41,000	1,882	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension	174	114	64	144	14,968	13,400	234	93	37,339	33,100	...	4,239	3,25,460	4,11,000	85,540	...
Sangli (f)	176	...	...	5	...	500	...	100	...	1,100	1,100	...	...	19,800	19 800	...
Shoranur-Cochin	129	117	65	65	7,421	8,600	114	132	19,602	20,400	798	...	3 14,566	3,35,000	20,434	...
Udaipur-Chitor	83	72	67	67	4,542	3,700	68	55	12,126	10,000	...	2,126	1,94,721	1,89,000	...	5 721
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. Sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	124	129	67	67	9,860	6,900	147	103	24,568	18,300	...	6,268	3,70,136	3,06,000	...	64,136
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	152	113	78	78	22 609	11,600	290	148	42,950	25,500	...	17,450	2,21,428	3,97,000	1,75,572	...
Cooch-Behar	95	99	34	34	4,637	4 300	136	126	11,997	10,300	...	1,697	1 40,416	1,43,000	2,584	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	119	80	94	94	11 314	7,800	120	83	25,505	20,500	...	5,006	3,13 328	3,57,000	43,672	...
Rajpipla	51	36	37	37	923	1,000	25	27	2,354	2,800	446	...	49,813	59,800	9987	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	360	367	51	51	9,818	12,000	193	235	26,946	29,000	2,054	...	7,91,955	7,75,000	...	16,955
TOTAL	166	143	5,635	5,845	9,76,763	7,99,200	173	137	25,95,549	20,53,800	...	5,41,749	3,24,32,167	3,51,26 500	26,94,333	...
GRAND TOTAL	331	304	28,683	29,491	1,00,28,141	85,72,300	350	291	2,65,79,531	2,26,00,300	...	39,79,231	35,03,69 105	36,75,14,400	1,71,45,295	...

(a) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(b) Transferred to South Indian Railway from 1st January 1908.
(c) From 21st August 1906.
(d) Transferred from South Indian Railway from 1st January 1908.
(e) From 21st September 1906.
(f) Opened from 1st April 1907.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1908.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1908.

No. 349-M.—Intelligence having been received of the death of His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, K.G., and His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Portugal, K.G., Court mourning is ordered for four weeks from the 3rd February 1908, half mourning commencing from the 17th February 1908.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, Ladies will appear in black until the 16th February and thereafter in half mourning until the 2nd March. Officers in uniform, when attending at the Viceregal Court, will wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court mourning.

By Command,

VICTOR BROOKE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1908.

No. 188.—Colonel W. G. King, M.B., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Madras), Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation leave out of India on private affairs for four months under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the 21st March 1908.

SANITARY.

The 3rd February 1908.

No. 314.—Major E. Wilkinson, I.M.S. (Bengal), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 6th Februrry 1908.

No. 339.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 1st February 1908.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection again imposed on arrivals from Alexandria.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th February 1908.

No. 176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896 (Regulation I of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. H. R. Twomey, I.C.S., to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence on combined leave of Mr. G. W. Shaw, I.C.S., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 5th February 1908.

No. 162.—The services of Lieutenant C. R. H. P. Landon, 35th Scinde Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the military police.

EDUCATION.

The 5th February 1908.

No. 121.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:—

Reverend J. Mitchell, M.A.

Reverend S. L. Thomson, B.A.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1908.

No. 301—123-1.—Mr. A. R. Tucker, Registrar, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, was on special duty in the Department from 1st December 1907 to 3rd February 1908 inclusive.

No. 302—123-1.—Mr. A. R. Tucker is granted privilege leave for 34 days with effect from the 4th February 1908.

No. 303—123-1—Mr. J. D. Shapcott, a Senior Superintendent in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed to officiate as Registrar, with effect from 1st December 1907 until further orders.

AGRICULTURE.

The 5th February 1908.

No. 228—48-5.—Mr. G. H. Garrad, Supernumerary Agriculturist, was granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months and 15 days with effect from the 28th July 1907.

No. 231—54-2.—Mr. G. P. Hector, M.A., B.Sc., is appointed to be Supernumerary Botanist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture with effect from 14th January 1908.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1908.

No. 20.—Mr. E. D. Chanter, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma.

The 4th February 1908.

No. 21.—Mr. A. D. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government with effect from the 15th December 1907.

The 7th February 1908.

No. 22.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 141, dated the 18th April 1903, the services of Mr. W. L. Strange, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 27th February 1908.

No. 23.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 17, dated the 29th January 1908, Mr. P. G. Jacobs, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 25th January 1908.

W. A. INGLIS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 3rd February 1908.

No. 527-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Thakur Singh, Zaildar of Kasel, in the Punjab, the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction.

No. 296-*G.*—Military Assistant Surgeon H. F. DePenning is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, with effect from the 4th January 1908, and is posted as Civil Surgeon in the Khyber Agency and Medical Officer, Khyber Rifles.

The 5th February 1908.

No. 316-*G.B.*—With reference to Notification, No. 2364-G.B., dated the 4th September 1907, Herr Jakob Wein, Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, resumed charge of his office on the 20th January 1908.

The 6th February 1908.

No. 328-*G.*—Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, Settlement Officer, Bannu, is reappointed to the effective list of the Political Department as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 1 year and 6 months, with effect from the 15th January 1908, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 329-*G.*—Major C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

The 7th February 1908.

No. 345-*G.*—Major R. F. Standage, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon in Mysore.

No. 348-*G.*—Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is placed on Settlement duty in Poonch, with effect from the 3rd November 1907.

No. 352-*G.*—Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 29th January 1908, and until further orders.

S. H. BUTLER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th February 1908.

No. 353-*G.*—Mr. S. H. Butler, C.I.E., a Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 29th January 1908, and until further orders.

E. H. S. CLARKE,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th February 1908.

No. 360-*G.*—Lieutenant J. A. Brett, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Charsadda Sub-division of the Peshawar District, with effect from the 23rd January 1908.

No 361-*G.*—Mr. J. L. Maffey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from leave, as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 357-*G. B.*—With reference to Notification No. 90-G. B., dated the 10th January 1908, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw as Consul for Portugal at Aden, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 595-I. A.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has ceded to the British Government the exclusive management of, and full jurisdiction over, the lands specified in the annexed schedule which are required for the purpose of locating the Indian Institute of Science.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

I.—From the date of this Notification the lands specified in the annexed schedule shall be deemed to be and to form a part of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

II.—All laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be deemed to be in force in the aforesaid lands.

Schedule referred to above.

The lands comprised within the boundaries defined below and forming part of the catchment area of Sankey's Reservoir, Bangalore.

The boundary line on the east commences from the point where the nulla to the north of the Sankey's Reservoir Pontoon shed joins the tank bed, and thereafter runs northward along the Sankey's Reservoir bed, crosses the road leading from the Butts to the Tumkur road, and joins the feeder channel of the Reservoir just above this road. This channel thereafter becomes the boundary along the remaining portion of the east, and along the north and west, till it meets the old Tumkur road running behind the Maharaja's Mills. The boundary to the south is the continuation of the road along Sankey's Reservoir to the junction of the present Tumkur road and from thence along the proposed road to meet the old Tumkur road.

No. 596-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the lands specified in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 595 I. A, dated the 7th February 1908, shall be exempt from the operation of all provisions of the said Law except sections 1 to 4 and 6, and of the rules and bye-laws issued thereunder.

No. 597-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890).

Provided that references to "British India" and "the Local Government" shall be construed as referring to the said Civil and Military Station and the Governor General in Council, respectively.

Provided further that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the enactment hereby applied, any court in the said Civil and Military Station may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

No. 598-*I.C.*—Lieutenant C. G Ling, R.E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd January 1908.

S. H. BUTLER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1908.

No. 755-*E.O.*—Mr. C. O. Slacke is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 1st of February 1908.

The 7th February 1908.

No. 767-*E.O.*—Mr. C. F. Ansted, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Burma, is granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months, with effect from the 9th of January 1908.

Mr. H. R. Jones, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 16th of January 1908, *vice* Mr. C. F. Ansted, on leave.

No. 768-E. O.—Major J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, is, with effect from the 1st of February 1908, granted privilege leave for 1 month and 21 days and furlough for 1 year 10 months and 9 days in continuation.

Lieutenant H. J. K. Wallis, Indian Army, is appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, *vice* Major J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., on leave.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1908.

No. 1168-344.—Mr. W. J. O'Grady, Assistant Director General of the Post Office, in the grade of R1,000, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st January 1908.

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, officiating as an Assistant Director General in the grade of R800, is appointed to officiate in the grade of R1,000, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st January 1908 during the absence of Mr. O'Grady, or until further orders.

Mr. K. Vithialingham Pillai, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director General in the grade of R800 with effect from the afternoon of the 21st January 1908, *vice* Mr. Pilkington.

RESOLUTION.

The 5th February 1908.

No. 1194—1198-46.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st April 1908, the following additions to and alterations in the rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank published with the resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 509, dated the 11th March 1905, as subsequently amended :—

(*a*) *For* the words "close an account .... it was not intended" in the last two lines of rule 2, the following shall be substituted :—

"close accounts or, in the case of accounts opened on behalf of minors, to stop the receipt of further deposits, should he have reason to believe that the accounts are being used for a purpose for which the Savings Bank was not intended".

(*b*) The following shall be added to rule 6 :—

"NOTE.—If, through any cause, an account has been opened in contravention of the provisions of this rule, the depositor shall not be entitled to claim interest on the account, and the Comptroller, Post Office, may require him to close it at once".

(*c*) The existing note to rule 26 shall be numbered 1, and the following additional note shall be inserted :—

"NOTE 2.—In the case of withdrawals made from the accounts of female depositors by their authorised agents under rule 19, the agent must sign the following certificate on the application for withdrawal :—'Certified that the depositor is on this day alive and sane' ".

(*d*) The following shall be substituted for rule 28 :—

"The amount to be withdrawn will be entered in the pass-book and a fresh balance struck, as in the case of a deposit, against the initials of the postmaster and an impression of the date stamp of the office. The

amount will then be paid to the depositor or to the person presenting the pass-book and application, and his receipt taken, in all cases free of stamp duty on the warrant of payment".

(e) *For* rule 29 and the note there the following shall be substituted :—

"29 (1). The payment of a withdrawal at a sub post office is subject to the condition that funds are available in the office. If funds are not available, they will be obtained as soon as possible. In such a case the depositor will be informed of the date on which he should come to the post office to receive payment, and he will retain his pass-book. The amount will be paid on presentation of the pass-book on the date mentioned or any subsequent date within one week from that date.

"(2). Every application for a withdrawal at a branch post office will be sent to the head or sub office to which the branch office is subordinate, for a warrant of payment. The depositor will be informed of the date on which he should come to the branch office to receive payment and he will retain his pass-book. The amount will be paid on presentation of the pass-book on the date mentioned or any subsequent date within one week from that date.

"(3). Payment at sub and branch offices will be made to the depositor or other person presenting the pass-book under the conditions laid down in rule 26 (2), and his receipt will be taken, in all cases free of stamp duty, on the warrant of payment. The transaction will be entered in the pass-book against the initials of the sub or branch postmaster and an impression of the date stamp of the office.

"NOTE.—In the case of an application to withdraw from (a) a minor's account, (b) a security deposit account, (c) any of the conjoint accounts specified in rule 44, payment cannot, in any circumstances, be made until a warrant of payment is received from the head office".

(f) *For* the words "according to the tables appended to these rules, in which all fractions of a pie are discarded" in lines 7 and 8 of rule 30, the words "to the nearest pie" shall be substituted; and the foot-note to that rule, beginning "owing to the facts" and ending "is 9 pies" shall be expunged.

(g) In rule 33 for "rule 34" in the last line of clause (1) "rules 34 and 34A" shall be substituted, and the words "even when the sub-office .... for ordinary withdrawals" in the last two lines of clause (2) shall be expunged.

(h) The following shall be added below rule 34 :—

"NOTE.—In these cases interest (if any is payable) on deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal will be calculated at the higher rate allowed on such deposits".

(i) Below rule 34A the following shall be added :—

"NOTE.—The note below rule 34 applies also to this rule".

(j) The following shall be added to the note below rule 37 :—

"In these cases interest on deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal will be calculated at the higher rate allowed on such deposits".

(k) In rule 42, clause (k), for the words "twelve consecutive months" in line 1, the words "a calendar month" shall be substituted, and in place of the amount "R2,000" in the second line "R1,000" shall be entered.

(l) In rule 44, clause (e), for the words "twelve consecutive months" in the second line, the words "a calendar month" shall be substituted, and the amount "R2,000" in the third line shall be altered to "R1,000".

(m) In rule 45, clause (c), the words "and either at call or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal" shall be expunged, and the words "deposits in security deposit accounts are allowed only at call" shall be substituted.

2. The interest tables Nos. I and II for deposits at call, and deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal appended to the rules shall be cancelled.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Finance Department, the Director General of the Post Office of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Comptroller, Post Office.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th February 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATIVE ARMY.

3rd Skinner's Horse.

No. 82.—Jemadar Mukand Singh, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 52 of 1906, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st January 1906.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

No. 83.—Jemadar Abdul Rahim Khan, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 471 of 1906, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 16th December 1905.

No. 84.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:—

5th Cavalry.

Kanwar Ramnath Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 85.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette" dated 14th January 1908, page 316.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
14th January 1908.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel George F. Wilson is placed on the retired list with an Indian pension. Dated 6th January 1908.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette" dated 17th January 1908, page 424.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
17th January 1908.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John T. Evatt, D.S.O., Indian Army, to be Colonel. Dated 23rd November 1907.

Major John A. Hannyngton, Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst employed as Commandant of a Battalion of the King's African Rifles, with effect from 18th June, 1907.

* * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 86.—The undermentioned warrant officers are transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Conductor Arthur Henry Smith,—27th August 1907.

Conductor Samuel Pitchford,—15th October 1907.

Conductor Albert Harwood, Military Works Services, Public Works Department,—1st March 1908.

Sub-Conductor Edmond Higgins,—17th October 1907.

Sub-Conductor Hugh Morrison,—1st December 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 87.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

13th November 1907.

Edward Henry Bernard, 26th Punjabis.

21st January 1908.

Lionel Charles Dunsterville, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

To be Captain.

18th December 1907.

Lieutenant Edmund Malet Nixon, 36th Jacob's Horse.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

1st February 1908.

Arthur Francis Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Arthur Denham White, M.B.
Michael Foster Reaney, M.B.
Ralph Koper White.
Norman Methven Wilson.
John Stevenson O'Neill, M.B.
Mathew Robert Cecil MacWatters, M.B.
William Herbert Boalth.
George Allick Soltau.
John Cunningham, M.B.
Herman Falk, M.B.
Charles Joseph Coppinger, M.B.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 88.—Sub-Conductor Arthur William Peel (seconded) to be Conductor (seconded);

Sub-Conductor James Sowman to be Conductor;

Sergeant Charles Fry to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor T. Dwyer transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1908.

NATIVE ARMY.

99th Deccan Infantry.

No. 89.—In Army Department Notification No. 881 of 1907, *for* "Altapulla Khan" *read* "Altafulla Khan".

No. 90.—The following promotions are made:—

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Jemadar Bhaju Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Sirdar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kirpa Ram, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st October 1907.

26th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Kesar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Waryam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

37th Dogras.

Havildar Lakha to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazira, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1907.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Subadar Rupa to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Zamin Ali to be Subadar and Havildar Hamira to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Dit Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Makhmad Jan to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Makhmad Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Baz Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

67th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Lala to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanshi Ram, discharged; with effect from the 15th December 1907.

76th Punjabis.

Havildar Ganga Bishun to be Jemadar, *vice* Bholar, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st October 1907.

84th Punjabis.

Jemadar Kunwar Baldeo Singh to be Subadar, and Colour-Havildar Mukhram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 9th November 1907.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Subadar Jagat Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Behara Rawat to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Bhau Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Hyem Benjamin, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th November 1907.

Colour-Havildar Bhawana Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaga, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 9th November 1907.

125th Napier's Rifles.

Jemadar Raghunath Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Rudr Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1907.

1st Battalion, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Havildar Jitbahadur Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Manbahadur Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Kushal Sing Burathoki, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gunjbir Ale to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Sahbir Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Chamu Sing Burathoki, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Kulbahadur Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Madan Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Bidan Sing Adhikari, transferred to the 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles; with effect from the 1st December 1907

Havildar Ram Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Dirgman Nagarkoti, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Jagandhoj Limbu to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 17th October 1907. (That portion of Army Department Notification No. 1033 of 1907, relating to the promotion of Jemadar Jagandhoj Limbu, is hereby cancelled.)

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Bagbir Rai to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 18th October 1907.

Jemadar Harkbir Alea to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 20th October 1907.

Jemadar Kuber Sing Limbu to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st January 1908.

Havildars Gokal Rai and Bhawan Sing Rana to be Jemadars, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 27th October 1907.

Havildar Balbahadur Limbu to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st January 1908.

8th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Karbir Pun to be Subadar and Havildar Chandrabir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Gomu Basnet, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 5th December 1907.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Bidan Sing Adhikari from the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Subadar-Major Jit Sing Bisht, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal—Punjab List.

No. 91.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Edward Alfred Browne to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor William Reeves to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Charles Satherley to be Conductor;

Sergeant John Langford Crapper to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain David Griffiths promoted; with effect from the 9th December 1907.

No. 92.—Sub-Conductor Frank James Powell to be Conductor;

Sergeant Patrick Lyons to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor Austin Killeen, deceased; with effect from the 7th September 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 93.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edward Brett, 66th Punjabis,—1st March 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Barry Gibbons, Indian Medical Service, Bengal,—17th February 1908.

No. 94.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Surgeon-General William Richard Browne, C.I.E., M.D., Indian Medical Service,—1st April 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Thomas, Indian Medical Service, Madras,—6th January 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Wyville Thomson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal,—28th February 1908.

No. 95.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Thomas Radford is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st November 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 96.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Ernest Wells Witham to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 1st January 1908.

Surgeon-Lieutenant John McIntyre Fa iner to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 1st January 1908.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 97.—Captain Henry Francis Hallifax, to be Major, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

Herbert Witten Hallifax, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

George Sankey Hart, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 98.—Lieutenant Edward Stanton Henry Ferry to be Captain, *vice* Moffat, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st June 1907.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 99.—Second-Lieutenant Percy Smith Daniell to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 18th January 1908.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Joseph Coster to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 18th January 1908.

Second-Lieutenant Leonard Rowley to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 18th January 1908.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 100.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Harry Erskine Coles.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Evelyn Campbell Macleod Paxton.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 7th February 1908.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 18th January and 7th February 1908 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
90th Punjabis	Major Archibald Colin Baldwin.	29th January 1908.	Rangoon	...	...
48th Pioneers	Lieutenant Edward Napier Turner.	Ditto	Bareilly	...	...

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 7th February 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

No. 7.—Colonel F. G. Bond, C.B., Royal Engineers, is appointed to officiate as Director-General of Military Works, with effect from 31st January 1908, *vice* Major-General H. W. Duperier, Royal Engineers, who has proceeded on combined leave.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 8.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of Mr. Fred. Matthewman, Chemist, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

[Department of Military Supply Gazette Notification No. 6 of 31st January 1908 is republished as under.]

No. 9.—An addition* having been made to paragraph 5 of the regulations published in Department of Military Supply Notification No. 16 of 1907, on the subject of study leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service, the paragraph in question will now read as follows:—

"5. The minimum period of leave granted solely as study leave shall be six months. Time spent on the journey to and from India by an officer whose study leave is not combined with any other kind of leave, will reckon as study leave, but the allowance specified in rule 10 will be granted during the period of study only. An officer whose study leave is combined with any other kind of leave will, however, be required to take his period of study leave at such a time as to retain, at its conclusion, a balance of other previously sanctioned leave sufficient to cover his return journey to India."

* Denoted by a black line in the margin.

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1908.

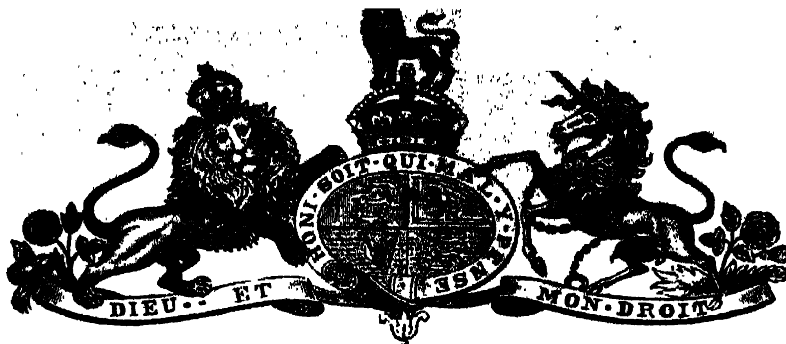
No. 33.—Captain H. A. Cameron, R.E., Offg. Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, holding temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Manager, North Western Railway, with effect from the 2nd January 1908.

No. 34.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 18, dated the 23rd January 1908, Mr. W. E. S. Mc. Gregor, Offg. Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 2nd January 1908 and until further orders.

The 6th February 1908.

No. 35.—Mr. H. L. Battersby, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of 6 months' furlough on medical certificate.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETEE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any paper sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 609 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd February 1908:—

No. 51 of 1908.—Nicolas Rosanof, forester, of Shitomir, Russia. *Improvements in ground augers, terriers and the like.*

No. 52 of 1908.—John Hopper, works manager, of 9 Ryecroft street, Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in and relating to road vehicles.*

No. 53 of 1908.—Harold William Edwin Josling, merchant, of 28 Budge row, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in means or apparatus for the prevention of the refilling of bottles or vessels.*

No. 54 of 1908.—Linotype and Machinery, Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in linotype machines.*

No. 55 of 1908.—Linotype and Machinery, Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Improved method of and means for justifying tabular matter in linotype machines.*

No. 56 of 1908.—Linotype and Machinery, Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in typographical composing and distributing machines.*

No. 57 of 1908.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea-leaf, or other produce.*

No. 58 of 1908.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea-leaf, or other produce.*

No. 59 of 1908.—Arthur Greenwood Kershaw, signal engineer, and Saxby and Farmer Limited, railway signal engineers and contractors, both of 53 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in apparatus for working and locking railway and like switch points.*

No. 60 of 1908.—Sidney Manthorp Cockburn, John Ridley Temperley, and Joseph Temperley, all engineers, formerly of 72 Bishopsgate street within London, England, now of 58 Victoria street, Westminster, England. *Improvements in water-tube steam boilers.*

No. 61 of 1908.—William Cutler, manufacturer, of 10 Wheeleys road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements in the mode of and means for manually propelling boats and steering.*

No. 610 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 7-D. of 1908.—S. Sevatha Maricair, residing at 20 Yavusan Pillay street, Negapatam, and T. Munusamy Asari, residing at 9 Nadu street, Mylapore, Madras. *A disc for necklaces bearing specified words on each side.*

No. 611 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 570 of 1906.—Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Crofton Cottage Stevenage, in the county of Hertfordshire, England. *A motor cultivator, for cultivating the land between the rows of tea bushes and the like, at varying depths simultaneously and close up to the stems of the bushes.* (Specification filed 12 November 1907.)

No. 75 of 1907.—Linotype and Machinery, Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in linotype machines.* (Specification filed 17 January 1908.)

No. 147 of 1907.—William Maurice Griffith, civil engineer, c/o The Bank of Madras, Madras. *An automatic overflow shutter.* (Specification filed 24 January 1908.)

No. 152 of 1907.—Ernest Wiart, inventor, of Ferte-Bernard (Sarthe) in the republic of France. *An improved process and means for producing vacuum by condensation of steam.* (Specification filed 14 January 1908.)

No. 304 of 1907.—Ebrahim, watch-maker, and Shaik Jaffer, cloth merchant, both of Jumma Musjid, Shookawarpet, Sholapur, British India. *Improvements in warping machines.* (Specification filed 24 January 1908.)

No. 305 of 1907.—Ebrahim, watch-maker, and Shaik Jaffer, cloth merchant, both of Jumma Musjid, Shookawarpet, Sholapur, British India. *Improvements in apparatus for winding cotton on to bobbins and the like.* (Specification filed 24 January 1908.)

No. 311 of 1907.—William Henry Lock, a Director of Linotype and Machinery, Limited, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, in the city of London, John Glennie Holbourne, linotype operator, and Henry Alexander Longhurst, engineer, both of 18 Fleet street, aforesaid. *Improvements in the escapement mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 24 January 1908.)

No. 443 of 1907.—Walter Raleigh Haughton, civil engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta. *An improved cast iron longitudinal plate sleeper with an improved method for forming and fixing in position keys and cotters for cast iron sleepers.* (Specification filed 25 January 1908.)

No. 453 of 1907.—Albert Whitney, signal superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmer, and Thomas Fredrick Grant Shephard, assistant telegraph superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmer. *Electrically controlling from a distant point the levers used for manipulating the signals and points of a railway, light railway or tramway.* (Specification filed 6 January 1908.)

No. 498 of 1907.—Arthur Reginald Angus, solicitor, of Barry street, Neutral Bay, in the state of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in the running gear of railway cars.* (Specification filed 17 January 1908.)

No. 499 of 1907.—The Butlin Gear Limited, a registered Company of the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia, having its office at Sydney in the said state and commonwealth. *Improvements in power transmission gearing.* (Specification filed 21 January 1908.)

No. 419 of 1907.—Hara Dhan Mondol, mechanic, Dhurumtolla Khooroot, Howrah. *Pulley power jute press, regulated by a guide sliding within the fixed brackets.* (Specification filed 25 January 1908.)

No. 577 of 1907.—Edmund Scott Gustave Rees, managing director, of The Rees Roturbo Development Syndicate, Limited, engineers, of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, England. *Improvements in centrifugal pumps, turbines or compressors.* (Specification filed 27 January 1908.)

No. 578 of 1907.—Edmund Scott Gustave Rees, managing director, of The Rees Roturbo Development Syndicate, Limited, engineers, of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, England. *Improvements in or relating to centrifugal pumps and turbines.* (Specification filed 27 January 1908.)

No. 606 of 1907.—William Barrett, manufacturer, of 24 Cannon street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements connected with the springing of seats and other surfaces.* (Specification filed 23 January 1908.)

No. 612 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 383 of 1901.—R. G. Jones. *Starting machine.* (From 11 March 1908 to 11 March 1909.)

No. 384 of 1901.—R. G. Jones. *Light training saddle.* (From 11 March 1908 to 11 March 1909.)

No. 239 of 1902.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in displayed advertisement linotypes and in machines for making them and repeat linotypes.* (From 28 January 1908 to 28 January 1909.)

No. 240 of 1902.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improved mechanism for spacing and justifying tabular matter in linotype machines.* (From 28 January 1908 to 28 January 1909.)

No. 449 of 1902.—Arthur Arnould Rose. *Improvements in roofing tiles, to be known as Rose's Perfect Tile.* (From 24 March 1908 to 24 March 1909.)

No. 251 of 1903.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in linotype machines* (From 27 January 1908 to 27 January 1909.)

No. 473 of 1903.—Paul Du Buit. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosive charges.* (From 29 January 1908 to 29 January 1909.)

No. 344 of 1896.—Ernest Harry Archer. *Improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases.* (From 9 February 1908 to 9 February 1909.)

No. 265 of 1897.—Christian Wilhelm Luther. *Improved manufacture of waterproof glue.* (From 7 February 1908 to 7 February 1909.)

No. 237 of 1899.—Guglielmo Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy* (From 6 February 1908 to 6 February 1909.)

No. 178 of 1901.—John Herbert Hieron Rolfe. *Improvements in the manufacture of compressed tea.* (From 4 February 1908 to 4 February 1909.)

No. 349 of 1902—R. G. Jones *A foot-shackle or means for fastening horses by the feet.* (From 20 March 1908 to 20 March 1909.)

No. 378 of 1903.—Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company. *Improvements in regulators for electric currents.* (From 26 April 1908 to 26 April 1909.)

No. 613 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 490 of 1901 —K. K. Bernard. *The effective and economical manufacture of ice-cream without ice.* (Specification filed 18 August 1902.)

No. 64 of 1903.—Ethelbirt Richard D'Rozario. *Improvements in boilers.* (Specification filed 27 October 1903.)

No. 294 of 1903.—Arthur Boyd Price. *New or improved means for securing centrings in position.* (Specification filed 27 October 1903.)

No. 296 of 1903.—Arthur Boyd Price. *Improved means for flushing water closets and the like.* (Specification filed 27 October 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 107 of 1901.—William Andrew Bole and Edwin Rand. *Improvements in gasifiers for internal combustion engines.* (Specification filed 29 October 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s.* 6*d.* To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Nilgiris hereby notifies that the under-mentioned isolated tombs situated in the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiri district are in a ruinous condition. Friends or relatives of the deceased who are interested in maintaining them should communicate with the undersigned within three months from this date, failing which steps will be taken to level the tombs with the ground

Year.	Month and date.	Name, Parentage, Age, etc.
1871 . .	27th March .	No 15—Tomb below Public Works Department Rest-house. Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Josiah and Mary Anne Marchant, born 15th December 1870, died 27th March 1871. Aged three months and 12 days.
1877 . .	5th May .	No. 16—Tomb near Devala Post Office. Lydia, the beloved wife of Adolphus Wright, died 5th May 1877, aged 38 years 2 months.

C. REILLY,
for Collector.

THE NILGIRI COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Ootacamund, 13th January 1908.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are : —

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
16 oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1903)

Description.	Metal	No of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.
FOUND IN THE NÁSIK DISTRICT			
Coined about the year 120 A D			R a. p.
B. Coins of Nahapan (In excellent preservation)	Silver	491	0 12 0
C. Do. do. (In fair preservation)	Do	1,789	0 8 0
E. Do. drilled (In good preservation)	Do.	499	0 8 0
F. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Selected specimens)	Do.	130	1 0 0
G. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Ordinary specimens, in good preservation)	Do	7,319	0 8 0
H Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Ordinary specimens)	Do.	184	0 6 0
J. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Poor specimens)	Do.	930	0 4 0
FOUND IN THE RATNÁGIRI DISTRICT.			
L. Wire coins called "Larin"	Silver	20	0 12 0

N.B.—Applicants when writing for the above coins are requested to quote the letter showing the description of coin required, thus 3 of E, 2 of H, etc. Only 2 of L will be available to each applicant

W. G. R. CORDUE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 20th August 1907

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE NO. 68.

The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 16th March 1908, for the supply of 230,000 maunds of firewood in billets or in logs at Quetta. The contract to extend from 1st May 1908 to 30th April 1909. Earnest money deposit R2,100.

2. Further particulars and Form of Tenders and Schedules on payment of Rupee one per set can be obtained on application from—

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 65.

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the—

(1) Divisional Contract Officer . . . . . Quetta,
(2) Station Supply Officer . . . . . Karachi,
(3) Warrant Officer . . . . . . Supply Depôt, Hyderabad,

up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders, Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officers. A fee of rupee one will be charged for each set of tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Stations where required.	Maximum requirements.	Earnest money.	Period. From	Period. To	Date of opening tenders.
		lbs.	R			
Potatoes	Karachi . .	4,88,000	500	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	18th February 1908.
	Hyderabad .	3,00,000	300			
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	500			
		lbs.				
Linseed	Karachi . .	9,000	25			
	Hyderabad .	15,000	40			
Provisions for Native Troops .	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	300			
Oil of sorts	Karachi . .		35			
	Hyderabad .		2,			
Materials for repairs of gear of carts, etc.	Karachi . .		170			
Charcoal . . .	Karachi .	23,500	25			
	Hyderabad	9,500	25			
Miscellaneous articles for repairs, etc., of equipment of different arms of service.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	30			
	Hyderabad .		25			

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 70.

The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, will receive and open tenders at Karachi at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 18th February 1908, for the supply of :—

	For Ration.	For Bakery.	For Ration at Monora.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Firewood at Karachi	1,717,500	32,500	250,000

The earnest money deposit is R350 and the contract to extend from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909.

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders and schedules on payment of rupee one per set can be obtained on application from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta. Station Supply Officer, Karachi.

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1908.

	TOTAL AMOUNT ON NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,88,43,810	15,63,58,025	17,52,01,835	7,63,98,281	*1,53,05,842	55,63,137	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	27,28,42,206	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012.
Allahabad	...	2,44,11,060	2,44,11,060	2,91,82,863	17,86,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,09,69,708	
Lahore	...	2,76,09,750	2,76,09,750	1,09,17,384	35,92,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,45,09,584	
Bombay	27,69,160	9,14,11,385	9,41,80,545	4,22,94,038	1,26,93,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,49,87,662	
Karachi	...	1,20,59,940	1,20,59,940	27,81,710	2,99,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,80,795	
Madras	90,88,085	4,62,06,730	5,52,94,815	1,64,68,980	23,14,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,83,525	
Calicut	...	20,21,430	20,21,430	17,91,235	2,22,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,13,400	
Rangoon		2,73,85,135	2,73,85,135	1,91,06,575	18,71,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,77,630	
	3,07,01,055	38,74,63,455	41,81,64,510	19,89,41,066	3,80,85,361	55,63,137	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	41,81,64,510	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil*	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			41,81,64,510								TOTAL RESERVE R		41,81,64,510	

*There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st January 1908.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 31st January 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1908.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879. 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th January 1908 .	80,76,500	1,50,89,500	9,21,60,100	2,15,19,000	1,15,90,500	43,90,900	...	14,47,50,600	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,29,20,333
Add— Amount of Transferred to in London . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		.		...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 18th January 1908 .	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000		3,000	...	.	.	...				...	...	...	3,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1908 . . .	...	9,000	46,500	1,31,500	...	31,000	...	2,19,000	...			.	.	.	.	...		...	2,19,000
	80,76,500	1,50,99,500	9,22,07,600	2,16,52,100	1,15,90,500	44,32,900	.	14,49,72,600	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	4[illegible]	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,31,42,333
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	1,40,000	50,000	68,700	2,06,000	...	4,58,700	...		...	...	.	...	...		...	...	4,58,700
Balance on 31st January 1908 .	80,76,500	1,50,99,500	9,20,67,000	2,16,02,100	1,15,21,800	41,22,900	...	14,45,13,900	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,26,53,633

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1907 enfaced from India 11,6,9 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,485 lakhs.
,, 1st Dec. 1907 ,, 15th Dec. ,, ditto ... ditto 5 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto ... ditto 9 ,,
,, 1st Jan. 1908 ,, 15th Jan. 1908 ditto 1 lakh ditto 5 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto 2 lakhs ditto 5 ,,

11,682 lakhs. 11,509 lakhs.
11,509 ,,

Balance against India . 173 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd February 1908.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST JANUARY 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	10	...	10	5	...	5	...	200	77	26	9	312	...	...	...
Bombay*	...	5	...	5	9	...	9	3	400	...	16	5	424	3	1	2

* Silver tendered for British dollar coinage but not brought to account—6.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R. E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 5th February 1908.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, the 9th January 1908.

No. 253-A.—The following Agreement executed on behalf of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited, of the one part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part, under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, No. I of 1894, is hereby published for general information under section 42 of that Act:—

The Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited.

AGREEMENT made this 24th day of July One thousand nine hundred and seven, between THE HOSUR GOLD MINES OF DHÁRWÁR, LIMITED, hereinafter called the Company of the one part, and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter called the Secretary of State of the other part.

WHEREAS for the purpose of the construction of a road from Hosur to Kabulayatkatti passing through Kabulayatkatti, Shirunj and Hosur, lands in the Gadag Táluka in the Dhárwár District, the Company have applied to the Local Government to put in force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), in order to acquire for the Company certain lands in the schedule hereto more particularly mentioned and described. AND WHEREAS the Local Government having held an enquiry and being satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the said work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public has pursuant to section 41 of the said Act required the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State as is herein contained. NOW THESE PRESENTS witness and it is hereby agreed between and by the Company for and on behalf of themselves and their successors and assigns on the one hand and the Secretary of State for India in Council for and on behalf of himself and his successors on the other hand as follows:—

1. That the Company shall and will pay to the Secretary of State through the Local Government the cost as determined by the Local Government of the acquisition of each of the several lands specified in the schedule hereto as and when possession of the same shall respectively be handed over by the Local Government to the Company.
2. That on such payment as aforesaid being made the land in respect whereof the same shall be so made shall be transferred to and legally vested in the Company subject however to the provisions of clause 3 of these presents.
3. hat the said lands when so transferred to and vested in the Company shall be held by the Company as their own property and used for the purposes of their undertaking and in case at any time the said lands or any of them or any part thereof shall no longer be required for the purpose of their undertaking the Company shall be at liberty to sell the same or any part thereof subject to their first offering the same through the Local Government to the occupants of the lands, through which the road runs, at a price not exceeding the price which the Company shall fix as their minimum limit for sale.
4. The work of constructing the road shall be completed within twelve months from the date on which the possession of the whole of the lands specified in the schedule shall be handed over by the Local Government to the Company. The said road shall be maintained in a state of efficient repair by the Company at their own cost.
5. The Public (with the exception of other Companies which may be formerd for gold mining or other purposes) shall be entitled to use the said road free of any toll or charge for the same by the Company. Any such other Company may use the said road on payment of a toll of four annas per ton of any material transported thereon or of two annas per bullock cart whether laden or unladen, passing thereon, or of any consolidated amount that may be agreed on by the Company and any such other Company as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the common seal of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár Limited, has been hereunto affixed in the presence of two of the Directors and the Secretary of the said Company who have hereunto signed their names and one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited, in the presence of two of the Directors and the Secretary of the said Company who in token of their presence have hereunto signed their names.



JOHN TAYLOR,
ALEXANDER IZAT, } Directors.

W. L. BAYLEY, Secretary.

Signed and sealed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay in the presence of—

VITHAL PARASHARAM JOGLEKAR,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Department, Secretariat.

MAKUNDRAO MADUSUDAN DADARKAR,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Department, Secretariat.

Seal.

R. A. LAMB,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Tenure, i.e., Government or Inám.	Total Area of the Survey No.	Assessment.	Name of Khatedar.	Area required.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				A. g.	R a. p.		A. g.
1	Hosur	32	Government	18 21	13 0 0	Gurupadaya bin Chenaviraya Hiremath.	0 22
2	Do.	37	Devashtán Inám.	26 10	20 0 0	Yellawa kom Fakira and Malla mother Basawa.	1 35
3	Do.	47	Government	17 5	5 0 0	Hanamapa mother Basawa.	1 5
4	Shirunj	52	Do.	14 21	17 0 0	Karwarapa bin Gurupadapa.	0 8
5	Do.	53	Do.	19 23	23 0 0	Alamapa bin Nagapa	0 23
6	Do.	55	Do.	26 24	28 0 0	Balapa bin Ningapa	0 16
7	Do.	56	Do.	29 7	18 0 0	Alamapa bin Nagapa	0 23
8	Do.	61	Do.	16 7	13 0 0	Advepa bin Mudakapa.	0 19
9	Do.	64	Do.	17 12	15 0 0	Andamapa bin Shivabasapa.	0 2
10	Do.	65	Do.	10 35	7 0 0	Advepa bin Mudakapa	0 14
11	Do.	66	Do.	5 35	3 0 0	Advepa bin Mudakapa	0 12
12	Do.	80	Do.	17 13	12 0 0	Karepa bin Fakinapa	0 11
13	Do.	81	Do.	15 8	11 0 0	Shiddapa bin Yellapa	0 9
14	Do.	82	Do.	12 33	9 0 0	Basapa bin Mallapa	0 16
15	Do.	83	Do.	10 13	10 0 0	Bassapa bin Mallapa	0 28
16	Do.	98	Do.	16 8	9 0 0	Badesab valad Sakrasab.	0 33
17	Do.	99	Do.	10 20	6 0 0	Balapa bin Ningapa	0 24
18	Kabulayatkatti.	11	Do.	12 18	13 0 0	Dyawa bin Ramanna	0 14
19	Do.	25	Do.	24 16	20 0 0	Basangowda bin Bhimangowda.	0 16
20	Do.	26	Do.	18 9	19 0 0	Fakira bin Balapa	0 14
21	Do.	28	Do.	15 33	12 0 0	Hanmapa bin Hanmapa.	0 23
22	Do.	29	Do.	20 39	14 0 0	Balapa bin Nagapa	0 14
23	Do.	39	Do.	21 13	20 0 0	Mariya bin Yellapa	0 16
24	Do.	40	Do.	19 10	19 0 0	Madevalgowda bin Parvatgowda.	0 15
25	Do.	41	Do.	15 7	17 0 0	Sangangowda bin Ningangowda.	0 13
26	Do.	44	Do.	26 2	29 0 0	Mudakapa bin Dyawapa.	0 15
27	Do.	45	Do.	24 20	26 0 0	Dyawapa bin Ramapa.	0 12
28	Do.	51	Do.	13 29	11 0 0	Hanama bin Maretamapa.	0 5

No. 253-B.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a cart road from Hosur to Kabulayatkatti in the villages of Hosur, Shirunj and Kabulayatkatti, táluka Gadag, district Dhárwár; it is

hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid villages:—

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Total area of the Survey No.	Assessment.	Area of land required.
		A. g.	R a. p.	A. g.
Hosur	32	18 21	13 0 0	0 22
	37	26 10	20 0 0	1 35
	47	17 5	5 0 0	1 5
Shirunj	52	14 21	17 0 0	0 8
	53	19 23	23 0 0	0 23
	55	26 24	28 0 0	0 16
	56	29 7	18 0 0	0 23
	61	16 7	13 0 0	0 19
	64	17 12	15 0 0	0 2
	65	10 35	7 0 0	0 14
	66	5 35	3 0 0	0 2
	80	17 13	12 0 0	0 11
	81	15 8	11 0 0	0 9
	82	12 33	9 0 0	0 16
	83	10 13	10 0 0	0 28
	98	16 8	9 0 0	0 33
	99	10 20	6 0 0	0 24
Kabulayatkatti . . .	11	12 18	13 0 0	0 14
	25	24 16	20 0 0	0 16
	26	18 9	19 0 0	0 14
	28	15 33	12 0 0	0 23
	29	20 39	14 0 0	0 14
	39	21 13	20 0 0	0 16
	40	19 10	19 0 0	0 15
	41	16 7	17 0 0	0 13
	44	26 2	29 0 0	0 15
	45	24 20	26 0 0	0 12
	51	13 29	11 0 0	0 5

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dhárwár.

No. 254-*A*.—The following Agreement executed on behalf of the Hosur Gold Mines Dhárwár, Limited, of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part, under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, No. I of 1894, is hereby published for general information under section 42 of that Act:—

The Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited.

Agreement made this 24th day of July One thousand nine hundred and seven, between THE HOSUR GOLD MINES OF DHÁRWÁR, LIMITED, hereinafter called the Company of the one part, and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter called the SECRETARY OF STATE of the other part.

WHEREAS for the purpose of the construction of a road from Hosur Block to Palla-Bádám Road through Hosur and Kanvi lands in the Gadag Táluka in the Dhárwár District, the Company have applied to the Local Government to put in force the provisions of the Land Acquistion Act, 1894 (I of 1894), in order to acquire for the Company certain lands in the schedule hereto more particularly mentioned and described. AND WHEREAS the Local Government having held an enquiry and being satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the said work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public has pursuant to section 41 of the said Act required the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State as is herein contained NOW THESE PRESENTS witness and it is hereby agreed between and by the Company for and of behalf of themselves and their successors and assigns on the one hand and the Secretary of State for India in Council for and on behalf of himself and his successors on the other hand as follows:—

1. That the Company shall and will pay to the Secretary of State through the Local Government the cost as determined by the Local Government of the acquisition of each of the several lands specified in the schedule hereto as and when possession of the same shall respectively be handed over by the Local Government to the Company.
2. That on such payment as aforesaid being made the land in respect whereof the same shall be so made shall be transferred to and legally vested in the Company subject however to the provisions of clause 3 of these presents.

3. That the said lands when so transferred to and vested in the Company shall be held by the Company as their own property and used for the purposes of their undertaking and in case at any time the said lands or any of them or any part thereof shall no longer be required for the purpose of their undertaking the Company shall be at liberty to sell the same or any part thereof subject to their first offering same through the Local Government to the occupants of the lands through which the road runs at a price not exceeding the price which the Company shall fix as their minimum limit for sale.

4 The work of constructing the said road shall be completed within six months from the date on which possession of the whole of the lands specified in the schedule shall be handed over by the Local Government to the Company. The said road shall be maintained in a state of efficient repair by the Company at their own cost.

5. The public (with the exception of other Companies which may be formed for gold mining and other purposes) shall be entitled to use the said road free of any toll or charge for the same by the Company. Any such other Company may use the said road on payment of a toll of four annas per ton of any material transported thereon or of two annas per bullock cart whether laden or unladen passing thereon or of any consolidated amount that may be agreed on by the Company and any other Company as aforesaid.

In witness whereof the common seal of the HOSUR GOLD MINES OF DHÁRWÁR, LIMITED, has been hereunto affixed in the presence of two of the Directors and the Secretary of the said Company who have hereunto signed their names and one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

Sealed with the common seal of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited, in the presence of two of the Directors and the Secretary of the said Company who in token of their presence have hereunto signed their names.

Seal of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dharwar, Limited. Incorporated February 1907.

JOHN TAYLOR,
ALEXANDER IZAT, } Directors.
W. L. BAYLEY, Secretary.

Signed and sealed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay in the presence of

VITHAL PARASHARAM JOGLEKAR,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Department, Secretariat.
MAKUNDRAO MADUSUDAN DADARKAR,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Department, Secretariat.

Seal.

R. A. LAMB,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The Schedule above referred to.

Name of village.	Survey No.	Area.	Assessment	Name of registered occupant	Name of actual occupant	Land required.
		A. g. a.	R. a. p.			A. g. a.
Hosur . . .	12	16 29 0	14 0 0	Almawa kom Basappa .	Fakir bin Basappa Koli	0 8 0
Do. . . .	13	11 2 0	8 0 0	Badappa bin Anajappa .	Badappa bin Anajappa .	0 37 0
Do. . . .	14	10 10 0	8 0 0	Ningappa bin Fakirappa Dalin.	Yellappa bin Bharmappa Dalin.	0 2 0
Do. . . .	15	6 2 0	5 0 0	Dawal valad Malkappa	Malakya valad Daval Sab.	0 36 0
Kanvi . . .	55	22 15 0	15 0 0	Honnappa bin Prabhappa	Honnappa bin Prabhappa.	0 11 0
Do. . . .	54	11 34 0	6 0 0	Rudrappa bin Virbhadrappa.	Rachava kom Rudrappa.	0 23 0
Do. . . .	51	10 30 0	8 0 0	Yellawa kom Yellappa .	Yellawa kom Yellappa	0 24 0
Do. . . .	45	10 10 0	14 0 0	Yemanabai kom Venkappaya.	Ippawa kom Krishnaji.	0 24 0
Do. . . .	47	21 31 0	22 0 0	Yellawa kom Rangappa.	Yellawa kom Rangappa	0 21 0
Do. . . .	42	12 33 0	10 0 0	Kalkappa bin Ramappa Geci.	Laxmawa kom Ramappa.	0 18 10
	*				Bhimappa Yellappa .	0 1 12
					Ningawa kom Nagappa.	0 12 3
					Savantrewa kom Andaneppa.	0 17 7
Do. . . .	46	7 10 0	5 0 0	Kalappa bin Ramappa.	Fakirappa bin Kaliyappa.	0 11 0
Do. . . .	3	27 23 0	22 0 0	Rudrawa kom Govindgowda.	Yellawa kom Bhimangowda.	1 5 0
Do. . . .	1	23 32 0	32 0 0	Hanmant Nilkanth Rayar.	Sundrabai and Kamalabai, widows of Hanmantrao.	1 7 0

No. 254-B.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a Gold Mine road from Hosur Block to Palla-Bádámi Road, in the villages of Harti and Kanvi, táluka Gadag, district Dhárwár; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid villages:—

Name of village.	Survey No.	Total area of the Survey No.	Assessment.	Area now required.
		A. g.	R a. p.	A. g.
Hosur	12	16 29	14 0 0	0 8
	13	11 2	8 0 0	0 37
	14	10 10	8 0 0	0 2
	15	6 2	5 0 0	0 36
Kanvi	55	22 15	15 0 0	0 11
	54	11 34	6 0 0	0 23
	51	10 36	8 0 0	0 24
	45	19 10	14 0 0	0 24
	47	21 31	22 0 0	0 21
	42	12 33	10 0 0	1 10
	46	7 10	5 0 0	0 11
	3	27 23	22 0 0	1 5
	1	23 32	32 0 0	1 7

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be seen at the office of the Deputy Collector in charge III Division, Dhárwár.

Bombay Castle, the 11th January 1908.

No. 324-A.—The following Agreement executed on behalf of the Hosur Gold Mines Dhárwár, Limited, of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part, under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, No. I of 1894, is hereby published for general information under section 42 of that Act:—

The Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited.

AGREEMENT made this 24th day of July One thousand nine hundred aud seven Between THE HOSUR GOLD MINES OF DHARWAR LIMITED, hereinafter calld the Company, of the one part, and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, hereinafter called the SECRETARY OF STATE, of the other part.

WHEREAS for the purpose of the construction of a road from Kanávi through Harti lands to join the Gadag-Mulgund Government Road, in the Gadag Táluka in the Dhárwár District, the Company have applied to the Local Government to put in force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), in order to acquire for the Company certain lands in the schedule hereto more particularly mentioned and described. And whereas the Local Government having held an enquiry and being satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the said work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public, has, pursuant to section 41 of the said last mentioned Act, required the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State as is herein contained. NOW THESE PRESENTS witness and it is hereby agreed between and by the Company for and on behalf of themselves and their successors and assigns on the one hand and the Secretary of State for India in Council for and on behalf of himself and his successors on the other hand as follows:—

1. That the Company shall and will pay to the Secretary of State through the Local Government the cost as determined by the Local Government of the acquisition of each of the several lands specified in the schedule hereto as and when possession of the same shall respectively be handed over by the Local Government to the Company.

2. That on such payment as aforesaid beidg made the land in respect whereof the same shall be so made shall be transferred to and legally vested in the Company subject however to the provisions of clause 3 of these presents.

3. That the said lands when so transferred to and vested in the Company shall be held by the Company as their own property and used for the purposes of their undertaking and in case at any time the said lands or any of them or any part thereof

shall no longer be required for the purpose of their undertaking the Company shall be at liberty to sell the same or any part thereof subject to their first offering the same through the Local Government to the occupants of the lands through which the road runs at a price not exceeding the price which the Company shall fix as their minimum limit for sale.

4. The work of constructing the said road shall be completed within nine months from the date on which possession of the whole of the lands specified in the schedule shall be handed over by the Local Government to the Company. The said road shall be maintained in a state of efficient repair by the Company at their own cost.

5. The public without any exception shall be entitled to use the said road free of any toll or charge for the same by the Company.

In witess whereof the common seal of the HOSUR GOLD MINES OF DHÁRWÁR, LIMITED, has been hereunto affixed in the presence of two of the Directors and the Secretary of the said Company who have hereunto signed their names and one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited, in the presence of two of the Directors and the Secretary of the said Company, who in token of their presence have hereunto signed their names.

Seal of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwar, Limited. Incorporated, February 1907.

JOHN TAYLOR,
ALEXANDER IZAT, } Directors

W. L. BAYLEY, Secretary

Signed and Sealed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay in the presence of

VITHAL PARASHARAM JOGLEKAR,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Department, Secretariat.

MAKUNDRAO MADUSUDAN DADARKAR,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Department, Secretariat.

Seal.

R. A. LAMB,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The Schedule above referred to.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Assessment	Name of Registered Occupant.	Name of actual Occupant.	Land required.
		A. g. a.	R a. p.			A. g. a.
Harti . .	199	13 14 0	11 0 0	Kallangauda bin Parwatagauda.	Kallanganda bin Parwatagauda	0 10 0
Do. . .	200	3 15 0	3 0 0	Karibasapa bin Prabhapa.	Parapa bin Karibasapa .	0 5 0
Do. . .	201	7 0 0	6 0 0	Ningava kom Alamangauda	Ningava kom Alamangauda	0 8 0
Do. . .	202	5 4 0	4 0 0	Govind Bhimarao .	Hazaratsab valad Nabisab.	0 5 0
Do. . .	203	4 1 0	3 8 0	Basangauda Rayangauda	Guruva kom Rayangauda	0 5 8
Do. . .	205	28 19 0	28 0 0	Govind Bhimarao .	Hazaratsab valad Nabisab	1 6 8

No. 324-B.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Hosur Gold Mines of Dhárwár, Limited, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for constructing a branch road at Harti village in the Gadag Táluka,

Dhárwár District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid village:—

Survey No.	Total area.		Assessment.			Area required.		
	A.	g.	R	a.	p.	A.	g.	a.
199	13	14	11	0	0	0	10	0
200	3	15	3	0	0	0	5	0
201	7	0	6	0	0	0	8	0
202	5	4	4	0	0	0	5	0
203	4	1	3	8	0	0	5	8
205	28	19	28	0	0	1	6	8

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be seen in the office of the Collector of Dhárwár.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. A. LAMB,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta."

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	12 11 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th January 1908.

No. 10.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon Hector Alfred Richardson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for civil employment in that Province with effect from the 25th July 1907.

The 31st January 1908.

No. 11.—The services of 1st class Assistant Surgeon Charles William Ernest Kerr, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for civil employment in that Province with effect from the 17th September 1907.

No. 12.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon Percival Beatson Mills, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India for employment at the Agricultural Research Institute and College at Pusa, with effect from the 20th September 1907.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1908.

No. 287.—Mr. H. B Simons, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 1 month and 27 days under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1908.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1908.

No. 113.—Mr J F Shannon, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (General), is granted combined leave for 6 months under Article 233 (IV) of the Civil Service Regulations, that is privilege leave for 6 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with leave on Medical Certificate for the remaining period under Article 336 of the same, with effect from the 16th of January 1908.

T. D BERRINGTON,
Director General of Telegraphs

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 31st January 1908

No. 257-C.—Consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Rao Sahib Munshi Harnam Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, the substantive *pro tempore* promotion and appointment of the following officers notified in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No 430, dated the 19th April 1907, are made substantive with retrospective effect from the 12th February 1907, subject to the provisions of Article 89 of the Civil Service Regulations :—

Mr. Dhanjisha' Dinshah Mehta, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Treasury Officer, Ajmer.

Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath, General Manager of the Court of Wards, Ajmer.

The 1st February 1908.

No. 108.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to appoint temporarily and until further orders Munshi Krishna Nandan, B.A., Second Clerk of the office of the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Ajmer, and to confer upon him, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of that Court the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Registrar.

The 3rd February 1908.

No. 299-C-13.—In exercise of the authority conferred by section 155 (2) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Amjer-Merwara is pleased to extend the limit of the Kekri Municipality as described beneath :—

A line drawn in a westerly direction from pillar No. 5 standing to the north-west of the Ajmeri Gate till it strikes the Kekri-Nasirabad Road at a distance of 3,440 feet, thence a line running at right angles to the road towards the south to a distance of 1,040 feet and thence to a line towards the east till it reaches pillar No. 7 situated near Daula Jat's well.

The 4th February 1908.

No. 320-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881) and in supersession of this office Notification No. 1424—866, dated the 28th November 1895, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer and the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara for the time being to be Inspectors within the districts of Ajmer and Merwara, respectively.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad for the time being to be Joint Inspector within the limits of his jurisdiction as Magistrate.

(3) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Kekri, for the time being to be Joint Inspector within the limits of his jurisdiction as Magistrate.

(4) The District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, for the time being to be Joint Inspector throughout the districts of Ajmer and Merwara except within the limits of the jurisdiction as Magistrate of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Kekri.

(5) The Civil Surgeon of Ajmer for the time being to be Joint Inspector throughout the districts of Ajmer and Merwara.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 28th January 1908.

No. 12.—Major Robert Fraser Standage, I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, *vice* Captain J. A. Dredge deceased. Dated 10th January 1908.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

for First Assistant Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 27th January 1908.

No. 314.—Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Superintendent of the Kalabagh Circle in the Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of Superintendents, with effect from the 1st November 1907.

R. A. GAMBLE,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sibi, the 30th January 1908.

No. 136-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that in his Notification No. 4824, dated the 16th October 1903, after the entry "(1) Fort Sandeman" the entry "(2) Kakar Khorassan" shall be inserted, the two entries following being numbered "(3)" and "(4)", respectively.

No. 137-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to direct that in his Notification No. 4826, dated the 16th October 1903, after the words "the Sulemankhels" in the second column of the table under "The Lower Zhob Sub-Division" the words "the Kakar Khorassan Tahsil" shall be inserted.

No. 138-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to direct that in his Notification No 4827, dated the 16th October 1903, after entry No. 31 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"31 (a). The office of Naib Tahsildar of Kakar Khorassan.	3rd class . .	The Lower Zhob Sub-Division."

No. 139-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that in his notification No. 4831, dated the 16th October 1903, after entry No. 31 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"31(a). The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Kakar Khorassan.	The Lower Zhob Sub-Division."

No. 140-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that in his Notification No. 4832, dated the 16th October 1903, after entry No. 20 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"20(a). The office of Naib Tahsildar of Kakar Khorassan.	The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Kakar Khorassan."

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Somerset Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 29th day of January 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—7711, Private James John Evans.
Age—21 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches about.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Collier.
Date of enlistment—25th March 1905.
Place of enlistment—Brecon.

Parish and County in which born—Beaufort, Monmouthshire, Wales.
Date of desertion or absence—10 P.M., 25th January 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Poona.
Marks—Tattoo:—Flowers and J. E. right arm; head and clasped hand left arm.
Under 3 years' service.

C. H. STISTED, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Somerset Light Infantry.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on or about the 22nd August 1907, the treasure mentioned below was found by Nutangi Tatigadu, farm servant of Kavala Jaggayya, while digging his master's field in Chikkala village, Yernagudem Taluk, Kistna District. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Kistna, on 17th July at 3 P.M., at Masulipatam and establish their claims:—

Description of the property.	Estimated value. R	a.	p.
8 gold beads	1	0	0
8 coral beads	0	2	0
Gold earring with nine ornamental gold wire knots	12	0	0
One gold earring shaped like a cobra	4	0	0
Two gold rings	1	0	0
Gold bead with ornamental work	0	2	0
One brass case	0	4	0
TOTAL	18	8	0

B. ANANTARAM AIYAR,
for Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE;
Masulipatam, the 11th January 1908.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on or about the 20th December 1907, the treasure mentioned below was found by Karinam Vittil Kunhamina and Thaikandiyil Chombalan Ahmad of Kayakkodi amsam, Devarkovil desam, Kurumbranad taluk, Malabar district, Madras Presidency, while digging the latter's garden in the above desam:—

Description of the property.	Estimated value. R	a.	p.
1 bronze caldron weighing about 20 lbs.	15	0	0
1 ditto ditto 16 lbs.	10	0	0
1 ditto ditto 4 lbs.	3	0	0
1 ditto ditto 2 lbs.	1	0	0
2 bronze jugs weighing about 2 lbs. each	3	0	0
2 ditto ditto 1½ lbs. „	2	0	0
1 bronze jug (broken) ditto 1 lb.	0	4	0
2 bronze pieces weighing about ½ lb.	0	2	0
Total	34	6	0

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on the 15th June 1908 at 3 P.M. and establish their claims.

(Illegible)
for Ag. Collector.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Dated Calicut, 30th January 1908.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 18th December 1906, the following treasure was found by Balya Krishna Sonar and two others in an earthen pot hidden in a wall of an old ruined house which

belonged to deceased Rama Lagmanna Manoli of Bhoj in the village of Bhoj, taluka Chikodi, district Belgaum.

Number of coins found.	Name of coins.	Weight of 46 coins.	Value of 46 coins.
49 (of which 3 are missing) .	Panali Rupees . .	43½ tolas	R16¼.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear either in person or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Chikodi at Chikodi on 30th May 1908 and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be inquired into and determined by him in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

B. A. BRENDON,
Collector of Belgaum.

CAMP—KAGWAD,
The 27th January 1908.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1908.

No. 418-*Ap*.—Mr. F. W. McCrea, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th January 1908.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. F. A. V. Sansman, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to continue to act in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. W. Walsh, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to continue to act in the 4th grade ;

Mr. C. G. Tims, Inspector of post offices, Pyinmana Sub-Division, to continue to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

No. 423-*Ap*.—Shaik Ramzan Ali, M.A., Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, and officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st January 1908.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

M. Shuja-ud-din Khan, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade ;

M. Ali Gauhar, M.A., Inspector of post offices, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1908.

No. 1.—Mr. R. F. G. Scott, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

W. F. O'DONOGHUE,
Accountant General.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATION.

Peshawar, the 31st January 1908.

No. 447.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 6323, dated 30th December 1907, the following persons are hereby declared to have passed the Naib Tahsildar's Examination held at Lahore on the 5th and 6th August 1907:—

Serial No.	District.	Name.	Father's Name.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	Peshawar .	Arbab Khanan Khan.	Arbab Farid Khan.	Candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.	Completes the Examination.
2	Ditto .	Muhammad Yusaf Khan.	Muhammad Ali Khan.	Ditto .	Ditto.
3	Ditto .	Muhammad Fazal Rasul.	M. Ghulam Ahmad Khan.	Clerk, Revenue Commissioner's Office.	Ditto.
4	Ditto .	Muhammad Hasham Khan.	Azad Khan .	Candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 1, 2 and 3.
5	Ditto .	Beli Ram .	Hans Raj .	Judicial Muharir .	Passed in all subjects.
6	Ditto .	Muhammad Usman Khan.	Muhammad Sadiq Khan.	Candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 1, 2, 3, and 5.
7	Kohat .	Muhammad Hayat Khan.	Ata Muhammad Khan.	Ditto .	Completes the examination.
8	Bannu .	Abdul Hamid Khan.	Ghulam Mohiuddin.	Head Clerk, Settlement Office.	Ditto.
9	Ditto .	Sham Lall .	Gopal Dass .	Clerk of Court, District Judge's Office.	Passed in all subjects.
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Jehangir Khan.	Muhammad Ayaz Khan.	Candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.	Ditto.
11	Ditto .	Hamid Khan .	Abdulla Khan .	Ditto .	Passed subject to re-examination in paper 1.
12	Hazara .	Guldip Chand .	M. Bhawani Dass.	District Kanungo .	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2 and 3.
			Under Land Revenue Rule 149 (ii).		
13	Peshawar .	Muhammad Umar.	Ilahi Bakhsh.	Officiating District Kanungo.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2 and 3.
14	Ditto .	Maqbul Ahmad	Muhammad Yunas.	Excise Darogha .	Ditto.
15	Kohat .	Muhammad Panah.	Muhammad Hayat.	Ditto .	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2, 3, 4 and 5.
16	Dera Ismail Khan.	Faiz Muhammad	Allah Bakhsh .	Officiating ditto .	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2 and 3.

COMMITTEES.

The 4th February 1908.

No. 502.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2 of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District.

1. Dewa Singh
2. Muhammad Rahim Rhan
3. Lorinda Mall

} Reappointed.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

RETURN FROM LEAVE AND POSTING.

Lahore, the 4th February 1908.

No. 752-*E. I. F.*—With reference to *Punjab Gazette*, Part I, Notifications Nos. 0182-E. I. F., and 0890-E. I. F., dated 30th May 1907 and 13th July 1907, respectively, Mr. F. H. Burkitt, Assistant Engineer, having been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of leave, landed at Bombay on the afternoon of the 13th December 1907, joined the Malakand Division, Upper Swat River Canal, to which he is posted, on the afternoon of the 19th December 1907.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation,
North-West Frontier Province.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 3rd February 1908.

No. 15.—Lieutenant H. Hay Thorburn, I. M. S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Chakdara on the afternoon of the 19th of January 1908, relieving Captain G. G. Hirst, I. M. S.

By order, etc.,

J. N. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine :—

Mallik, Indumadhab . . . . Medical College.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 7th February 1908.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 18th January 1908.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	3	2	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	77	46	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	...	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	25	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	7	2	9	9	5	4	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	67	67	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	3	6	8	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	2	2	4	56	75	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	25	22	47	62	39	23	...	4	...	28	...	11	...	19	14	7	21	33	44	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	7	3	10	11	5	6	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	1	2	3	5	29	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	3	9	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	47	16	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	3	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	10	12	22	16	7	9	...	...	...	6	2	4	...	4	...	1	1	41	29	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	11	11	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (notified area)	4,402	2	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	3	24	47	11
		TOTAL	168,653	65	54	119	123	69	54	...	4	...	60	2	21	...	36	25	16	41	37	38	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 18th January 1908.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 119 births were registered (65 males and 54 females), giving a birth-rate of 37 *per mille* of population; 123 deaths were registered (69 males and 54 females), giving a death-rate of 38 *per mille* of population.

Peshâwar, the 29th January 1908.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1907.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	41	29	;0	923	830	1,753	7	5	12	971	864	1,835	46	1
2	Peshâwar	...	...	...	22	24	46	1,175	921	2,096	5	5	10	1,202	950	2,152	34	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	15	6	21	530	448	978	1	...	1	546	454	1,000	57	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	42	37	79	385	355	740	...	...	...	427	392	819	42	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	48	49	97	433	364	797	3	5	8	484	418	902	43	5
	TOTAL	...	...	...	168	145	313	3,446	2,918	6,364	16	15	31	3,630	3,078	6,708	41	

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar;
Dated the 31st January 1908.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1907.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATHS.															
							Cholera.			Small-pox.							Plague.			Fever.		
										Children under one year.		One to under ten years.		Ten and over ten years.		Total of small-pox.						
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazára	473,359	1,835	1,860	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	704	721	1,425
2	Peshâwar	753,437	2,152	2,628	34	41	...	...	...	2	2	68	56	33	24	185	27	16	43	1,102	926	2,028
3	Kohát	205,195	1,000	1,004	57	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	470	436	906
4	Bannu	227,264	819	821	42	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	307	336	643
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	90[illegible]	896	43	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	331	708
	TOTAL	1,908,184	6,708	7,209	41	44	...	...	...	2	2	69	57	35	25	190	27	16	43	2,960	2,750	5,710
	Total in previous month	...	6,108	6,407	39	41	32	30	62	6	1	58	42	2	...	109	16	13	29	2,561	2,479	5,040
	Total in same month of past year	...	7,168	11,553	42	68	...	...	...	17	16	39	56	7	5	140	1	...	1	4,945	5,096	10,041

Number.	Districts.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Respiratory Disease.			Injuries.												All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.		
								Suicide.			Wounding.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.								
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Hazára	1	1	2	38	34	72	...	...	...	3	...	3	11	8	19	...	...	...	182	152	334	942	918	1,860
2	Peshâwar	6	2	8	26	20	46	...	...	...	6	...	6	13	4	17	...	...	...	159	136	295	1,442	1,186	2,628
3	Kohát	...	...	...	11	3	14	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	2	2	...	...	..	37	36	73	527	477	1,004
4	Bannu	3	1	4	12	3	15	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	82	74	156	406	415	821
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	10	9	19	16	6	22	...	...	..	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	75	67	142	482	414	896
	TOTAL	20	13	33	103	66	169	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	16	40	...	...	..	535	465	1000	3,799	3,410	7,209
	Total in previous month	24	21	45	78	72	150	...	...	...	14	5	19	12	5	17	2	...	2	525	409	934	3,330	3,077	6,407
	Total in same month of past year	52	32	84	65	71	136	...	...	...	8	1	9	15	6	21	3	...	3	602	516	1118	5,754	5,799	11,553

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Six thousand seven hundred and eight births were registered in the Province during the month of December 1907, giving a birth-rate of 41 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,630 were boys and 3,078 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of December 1907 was 7,209 against 6,407 in the previous month; and 11,553 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 44, 41 and 68 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 190 deaths were registered against 109 in the previous month and 140 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There were 43 deaths registered from plague against 29 in the previous month and 1 in the corresponding month of the past year.

From fevers 5,710 deaths were registered against 5,040 in the previous month and 10,041 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 33 against 45; respiratory disease 169 against 150; suicide *nil* against *nil*; wounding 24 against 19; accidents 40 against 17; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts *nil* against 2 and from all other causes 1,000 against 934 in the past month and 1,118 in the corresponding month of the last year.

PESHÂWAR;

The 31st January 1908.

A. M. CROFTS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Bombay Code, Volume II, 3rd edition, 1907. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (8*a*.)

Act VI of 1907. Prevention of Seditious Meetings. Hindi and Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.) each.

Act No. XXIV of 1859 (The Madras District Police Act, 1859), as modified up to 1st November 1907. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Table showing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1907. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

List No. 2 of 1907, dated 31st December 1907, of 'Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1a. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province, 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Linguistic Survey of India. Compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.C.S. (Retired). Vol. IX. Indo-Aryan Family, Central Group. Part III. "The Bhil Languages" including Khandesi, Banjari or Labhani, Bahrupia, etc. Super Royal. Cloth. R6-8a. or 9s. 9d. (12a.) Paper. R5 or 7s. (10a.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1907, and the four preceding years to which are appended the Accounts of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Volume II (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each Country and at each Port and Tables relating to the Trade of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India.) Forty-first issue. Super Royal. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.)

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The Travellers' Companion—(Containing a brief description of places of Pilgrimage and important towns in India). Compiled by Abdur Rasheed, Librarian under the orders of the Railway Board, 1st Edition, 1907. 4a. or 4d. (4a.)

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List No. 1 of 1907, dated 1st July 1907, of Addenda and Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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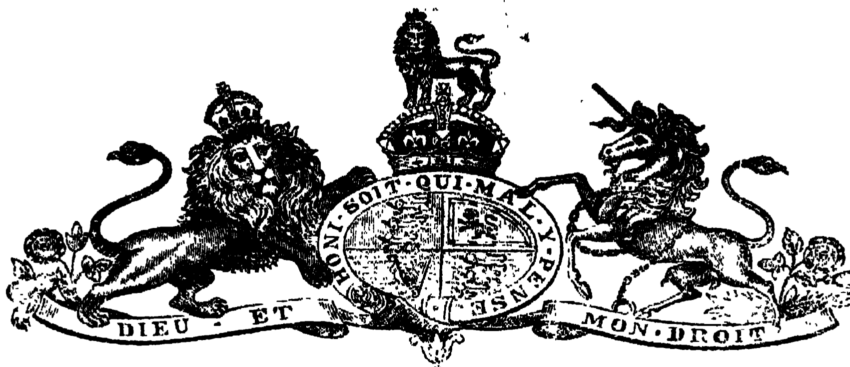
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1908.

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PART III.

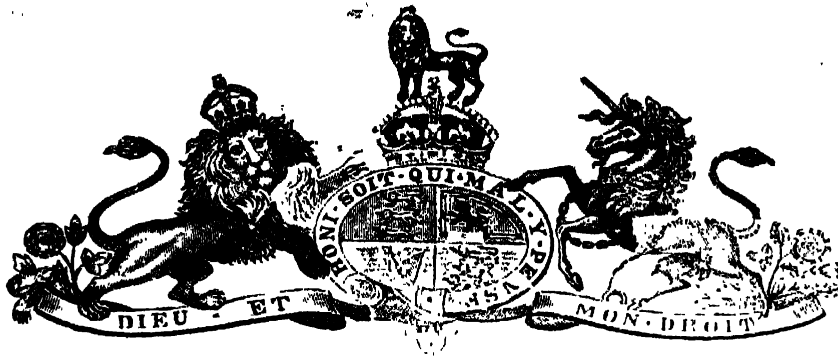
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Name of the advertiser—JOGENDRA NATH BASAK,
Residence—Kaltabazar, Dacca.

KALTABAZAR;
The 18th January 1908.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 6} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1908

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 6th February 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The secondary depression which formed in the central Punjab on the 30th January became merged in a fresh depression, which entered north-west India on the 31st and then travelled slowly towards the Simla hills, where it broke up on the 2nd February. The original depression from Persia crossed northern India and disappeared on the 4th. The precipitation associated with the disturbance was confined chiefly to the Himalayas and sub-montane districts, and was heavy in the north-west of the United Provinces and the east of the Punjab: no rain fell in the Agra, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Sirsa, Lahore and Montgomery districts, but in the rest of the United Provinces and of the Punjab and in north-east India (excluding Deltaic Bengal) and Orissa rainfall was light to moderate in amount. There was also light rain in the east of Central India, while in Kashmir the snowfall was moderately heavy. On the last two days of the week rainfall varying from light to heavy occurred over the tract of country extending from south Behar and the south-east of the United Provinces across Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces to north Hyderabad.

Burma.—There was no rain. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded, and temperature was approximately normal.

North-east India, including Orissa.—The depression from Persia gave nearly general rain in the northern half of the division on the 1st and 2nd and a few falls on the 3rd. Rain again occurred on the 5th and 6th in Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded, and on most days of the week temperature was higher than usual, especially at night.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The disturbance in northern India was the cause of rain in the United Provinces from the 31st January to the 3rd February, and on the 1st and 2nd in the east of Central India; rain again fell on the 5th and 6th in the eastern districts of the division, especially in the east of the Central Provinces. Skies were moderately to heavily overcast in the regions affected by the disturbances and clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature was chiefly determined by the rainfall and cloud. The maximum fell rapidly on the 2nd in the United Provinces and Central India and was in moderate to large defect for the rest of the week. The minimum was in excess until the skies cleared, when it also fell and was in defect in the west of Central India, and generally normal elsewhere.

North-west India.—The secondary depression in the Punjab occasioned precipitation varying from light to heavy in the hills and sub-montane districts and in Kashmir up to the 2nd February; light falls also occurred at Delhi, Multan and Jaipur. During the rest of the week weather was dry, except for snow in parts of Kashmir on the 6th. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded over the greater part of the division, but were heavily overcast in the hills and sub-montane districts during the first three days of the week; on the 4th heavy cloud appeared in east Baluchistan and on the 5th in the extreme north of India. Temperature was higher than usual on the 31st, but in the rear of the disturbance temperature fell and weather was cooler than usual from the 2nd February to the end of the week.

The Peninsula.—Nizamabad, Bellary and Cochin had light falls of rain. Cloud spread over the greater part of the division on the 5th and 6th, but on the remaining days of the week skies were almost clear. Temperature was normal or in excess, except from the 3rd to the 6th, when the low temperature conditions in north-west India extended to the north-western districts.

During the past week rain fell in all the divisions of north-east India excluding Orissa, in the United Provinces, the east of Central India, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, but none fell in Baluchistan. The rainfall for the whole period, from the 29th November to the 6th February, is twenty per cent. or more in defect in west Rajputana, Baluchistan, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Berar, the east of the Central Provinces and South-east Madras, and was normal or in excess elsewhere. The deficiency amounts to four inches in South-east Madras, and to slightly more than an inch in Baluchistan and Kashmir: in all three of these areas only about half the average amount of precipitation has occurred.

The following summarises the most important precipitation of the week, as reported at 8 hrs.:

January	31st.	Sonemarg 2·11" and Minimarg 1·07".
February	1st.	Bogra 1·28", Benares 0·80", Dehra Dun 1·28", Muktesar 1·20" Simla 1·67", Khushab 1·30" and Murree 0·95"
"	2nd.	Bogra 1·24", Hazaribagh 0·78", Dehra Dun 3·22", Roorkee 1·95", Simla 2·50" and Rawalpindi 0·80".
"	3rd.	Dehra Dun 1·35".
"	5th.	Raipur 1·17", Chanda 0·76" and Nizamabad 0·75".
"	6th.	Hazaribagh 1·29", Gaya 0·91", Minimarg 1·70", Pendra 1·32", Raipur 1·34", Chanda 0·82" and Nizamabad 0·71".

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 6th February 1908			Rainfall data from 29th November 1907 to 6th February 1908.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0·1	—0·1	14·5	8·7	+ 5·8	+ 67	+ 69
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	0·6	+ 1·6	+267	+340
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·7	0·5	+ 1·2	+240	+240
Assam	0·2	0·3	— 0·1	1·5	1·6	— 0·1	— 6	0
Eastern Bengal	0·8	0·1	+0·7	1·7	0·9	+ 0·8	+ 89	+ 13
Bengal	0·1	0·1	0	1·7	0·7	+ 1·0	+143	+ 167
Orissa	0	0	0	2·6	0·6	+ 2·0	+333	+333
Chota Nagpur	1·5	0·1	+1·4	3·5	0·6	+ 2·9	+483	+300
Bihar	1·3	0·1	+1·2	2·3	0·7	+ 1·0	+229	+67
United Provinces, East	0·6	0·2	+0·4	1·3	1·3	0	0	— 36
United Provinces, West	1·5	0·2	+1·3	2·6	1·8	+ 0·8	+ 44	— 31
Punjab, East and North	0·5	0·3	+0·2	2·2	2·5	— 0·3	— 12	— 2
Punjab, South-west	0·6	0·2	+0·4	1·2	1·3	— 0·1	— 8	— 45
Kashmir	0·5	0·4	+0·1	1·1	2·2	— 1·1	— 50	— 67
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·4	0·3	+0·1	3·5	1·7	+ 1·8	+106	+121
Baluchistan	0	0·7	—0·7	1·9	3·2	— 1·3	— 41	— 24
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·4	+ 0·5	+125	+200
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·6	— 0·2	— 33	—20
Rajputana, East	0·1	0	+ 0·1	0·7	0·7	0	0	—14
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0	+ 0·2	∞	∞
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·5	0·6	— 0·1	— 17	— 17
Central India, East	0·4	0·1	+0·3	1·4	1·4	0	0	— 23
Berar	0	0	0	0·6	1·0	— 0·4	— 40	— 40
Central Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·0	1·0	0	0	—11
Central Provinces, East	·1	0	+2·1	2·5	0·7	+ 1·8	+257	— 43
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·3	— 0·1	— 33	— 33
Hyderabad, North	0·7	0	+0·7	0·9	0·5	+ 0·4	+ 80	— 60
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0·3	0	+ 0·3	∞	∞
Mysore	0	0	0	2·2	0·3	+ 1·9	+633	+633
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	2·5	— 0·3	— 12	— 8
Madras, South-east	0	0·1	—0·1	3·6	·6	— 4·0	— 53	— 52
Madras Deccan	0·1	0	+0·1	0·8	0·7	+ 0·1	+ 14	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0	0	0·4	1·6	+ 4·8	+300	+300

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 6th February 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 1st February 1908.

Burma.—Slight showers fell during the week in one district of Lower Burma; in six districts of Upper Burma and in the northern Shan States and Chin Hills. Reaping of the winter rice crop has now been completed throughout Lower Burma and in most districts of Upper Burma. Threshing and winnowing are progressing satisfactorily. In the Upper Province transplanting of spring rice and cultivation of miscellaneous spring crops continue; these crops promise fairly well. The price of unhusked rice has risen in one; and has fallen in four districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight to moderate rain fell in all districts. Prospects of standing crops are fair to good. Preparation of land for early rice and jute, pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard are going on. Pruning, hoeing and manuring of tea are in progress. Harvesting of winter rice is practically finished. Prices of common rice have risen in five; and have fallen in three districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—Throughout the Province except in Orissa there has been another fall of rain. Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur received half an inch or less. Most of the Bihar districts received an inch, and in consequence the prospects of the spring crop sown have greatly improved. There is still some sugarcane-pressing going on, and lands are being ploughed for the autumn crop. Spring crops are being weeded after the recent rain. In Patna the poppy crop is in bud. In North Bihar some indigo sowings have commenced and the land is being prepared for the new sugarcane crop. In Orissa, potatoes, *kulthi* and some spring crops are being harvested; *dalua* rice, tobacco, cotton and vegetables are doing well. Stocks are said to be insufficient in Nadia, Murshidabad, the Deoghur subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Ranchi and Palamau. Prices are stationary. Fodder and water are scarce in some parts of Balasore and Murshidabad. Scarcity is apprehended in Nadia, the Darauli and Manjhi thanas of Saran, Ranchi and Palamau and later on in Birbhum, Jessore, Gaya and Manbhum. People are migrating from Ranchi to other districts in search of work. Test-works have been opened in Bankura, where the average daily attendance is 1,505. Some relief-work has been started in Shahabad: 659 persons attended test-works in Cuttack: figures for test-works in Balasore and Puri are not given, but are small: 13,028 people in Orissa received gratuitous relief.

United Provinces.—Rain fell in all districts except Muttra. It was heaviest in the Himalayan, Western, Submontane and South-eastern districts; and slight in the Agra division. More rain has fallen since the end of the week. Crop prospects are generally improved and the rain will be very beneficial for sowing of sugarcane. Prices remain above scarcity rates; they have risen in Jaunpur; but have fallen slightly in 20 districts. Markets are adequately stocked and importation of grain continues. Prospects of the spring crops sown are good. Wheat and barley are coming into ear. The spring crop is being weeded and irrigated where necessary. Sugarcane-pressing and ploughing for sugarcane continue. Poppy is healthy and promises well. Sanwar and extra crops are being sown. Condition of agricultural stock is fair. Fodder is dear and scarce though new grass is coming up.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcities is as follows:—Relief operations continue to expand. Famine has been declared in the Bara Banki and Sultanpur districts from 3rd February; and gratuitous relief sanctioned in Farrukhabad and in hilly and submontane tracts of Dehra Dun. The demand for field labour has slackened and numbers on relief show a steady increase. The general condition of the people is good and of those on works fair. There is some increase in crime but no noticeable wandering. Basti reports increased emigration to colonies. Private charity is active and relief measures are adequate. Private works have been started in several districts. In the Balrampur estates 7,334 persons are on works; and 3,309 on gratuitous relief. Aided works are in operation in eight districts, and are being started elsewhere. The numbers on Government relief are:—workers on public works 2,86,666; on aided works 20,977; on test works 16,029; dependants on works 1,01,245; on gratuitous relief 1,85,238; in poorhouses 6,070; total 6,16,225. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 82,869; Gonda 80,806; Mirzapur 59,561; Allahabad 57,866; Jalaun 56,153; Banda 53,551; and Kheri 35,581. Prices—Jaunpur 8⅛ and Almora 8¼; elsewhere 8½ to 10⅜ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain has been received in all districts except Lyallpur and Multan. Prices of food grains are falling in ten; and are rising in two districts but are still above scarcity rates except in Multan. Sowings of spring crops still continue in a few districts and those of extra spring crops have commenced in Multan.

Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. *Toria* is being threshed in Lyallpur. The condition of irrigated crops is good to average; and of unirrigated average to below average. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar, the outturn of sugarcane and *toria* is average. The recent rain has benefited standing crops. Spring crops have been slightly damaged by rats in parts of Lahore; *tela* (green-fly) has damaged *toria* and rapeseed in Gujranwala and turnips in Jhang; hailstones have injured *toria* and *senji* in Amritsar. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Sialkot where they are weak from overwork and want of fodder. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is scarce in Ferozepore and Lahore. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Sialkot. The canal water supply is insufficient in Delhi. 1,223 persons attended the famine test works in the Gurgaon tahsil.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell throughout the province ranging from seven cents in Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khan District to 2·31 inches in Hazara. The rain was very beneficial to unirrigated crops. The condition of standing crops is good in Bannu; and fair elsewhere. Spring sowings are finished throughout the province. Hail fell in the Dera Tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan but did no damage. Pressing of sugarcane is still in progress in Bannu but has been stopped temporarily in Peshawar owing to the recent rains. In Peshawar ⅔rds of the sugarcane crops are still in the field and the outturn is likely to be very poor in quality and value. The water supply is abundant. Extension of irrigation from hill torrents and some irrigation from the Paharpur canal continue in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good except in one village of Dera Ismail Khan. The health of the people is good. Prices are stationary in Bannu; and are falling elsewhere. Prices:—wheat 9⅞ to 12¼; grain 11 $\frac{1}{16}$ to 15; maize 13 $\frac{1}{16}$ to 18¾; and bajra 12½ to 15 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain good. Prices are stationary. Prices.—wheat is selling from 8½ to 13; and maize from 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is still insufficient in Jammu, Bhimber, Sambha, Akhnur, Kathua and Basohli Tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather is snowy and extremely cold. Prices are almost unchanged.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents was:—Alwar a maximum of 81; Beawar 40; one district of Banswara 30; Partabgarh 20; and Jaipur 14. There were also showers in Ajmer, Kishangarh and two districts of Bharatpur. Standing crops are in good condition. Extra sowings are in progress in Dholpur. Fodder is sufficient. Food stocks are being imported where necessary. Prices continue high and have risen by one seer in Tonk; and by half seer in Shahpura, Kotah and the districts of Bikaner; have fallen by ¾ seer in Kishangarh and by half seer in Alwar; and slightly in Dholpur and Ajmer. In other respects the general situation remains practically unaltered. What little distress is being caused by high prices is being met at present by extension of ordinary public works.

Central India.—Slight rain fell during the week in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops continue in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar, Harvesting of gram is in progress in parts of Bhopawar and Malwa. Prospects of spring crops are fair to good. The probable outturn is below average in Baghelkhand; and fair to good elsewhere. Crops have been slightly damaged by rats in parts of Gwalior and Dhar; and by frost in Bhilsa. Agricultural stock is fair to good except in parts of Gwalior; Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grains continue high; and are rising in Bhopal. Opium is good in Gwalior and Bhopawar. The numbers on test and relief works are:—In Nagode on works 5,394; on gratuitous relief 915; total 6,309. In Jaso on works 859; on gratuitous relief 92; total 951. In Maihar on works 1,595; on gratuitous relief 150; total 1,745. In Bhaisunda on works 418; on gratuitous relief *nil*. In Sohawal on works 65. In Kothi on works 851. In Rewa on works 81,989; on gratuitous relief 6,017; total 88,006. In Baraundu on works 2,701; on gratuitous relief *nil*. There is no change in the general situation.

Central Provinces.—The weather is warm and cloudy. During the week light showers not exceeding 25 cents were received at head-quarters of Mandla and Seoni; some scattered showers were received in outlying tracts of the Damoh, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts. In the Hatta tahsil of the Damoh District hail fell but no damage is reported. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are completed. Spring crops, except linseed, are generally in good condition and fair in Seoni, Balaghat and the districts of Berar. Harvesting of the spring linseed and pulses is in progress in Narsingpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Nagpur and Chanda. Spring crops have been slightly damaged by frost in Saugor, Jubbulpore and Seoni; and by cloudy weather in Bhandara, Bilaspur and Chhindwara. Field embankments are being raised in Seoni and in the Chhattisgarh Districts; and land is being ploughed for the ensuing season in Mandla,

Nimar, Buldana, Yeotmal and the Vindhyan districts. Work for labourers is sufficient. Fodder and water are adequate, but fodder is scarce in Yeotmal and Narsingpur and is getting dear in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Betul. The price of staple food grains remained stationary in nine districts. Wheat became cheaper in Jubbulpore and dearer in Mandla by ½ seer; the price of *juar* rose by 2¾ seers in Chanda, and by ½ seer in Wardha.

Feudatory States.—Only Sakti had 44 cents of rain during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are practically finished. Spring crops are generally in good condition. State works have been opened in Khairagarh and Kawardha to meet the demands for employment. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of wheat rose in Kawardha by 1¾ seers; and that of rice fell by 2 seers in Raigarh. Wheat and rice in Sakti, and rice in Bastar became cheaper by 1 seer; elsewhere prices remained stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Relief is now being given in four districts. Employment on public contract works and on private works is still ample. A few gangs of wanderers from Central India are reported in Jubbulpore. Prices are fluctuating; the dearest price is 7 seers per rupee in the Jubbulpore district. Some damage from frost to grain and linseed is reported but prospects of spring crops are generally fair. The condition of the people is good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient The public health is good. The numbers on relief are:—on village works 1,765; weavers 1,650; on gratuitous relief 2,155; total 5,570.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Colaba, Nasik and Satara. Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda; elsewhere crops are in good condition. Threshing of autumn crops is in progress in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar and Palanpur. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 38 to 52 per cent; in Gujarat 30 to 68 per cent; in the Konkan 22 to 33 per cent.; in the Deccan 36 to 49 per cent.; and in the Karnatak 32 to 48 per cent. less than the normal. Stocks of grain generally are adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in the Panch Mahals with 2,379 persons on relief on the last day of week ending the 26th January 1908.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The weather is unsettled. Standing spring crops are generally in fair condition and good in parts in some places. Harvesting is in progress. Late rice sowings continue in a few tracts and lands are being prepared for next season. Water is scarce in 18 talukas; and fodder in 43. Dearness of grain is an unfavourable feature of the year and affects the labouring classes. Labour is well paid for and not easily obtained. There is no distress. Prices:—wheat 5⅞; coarse rice 6¼; and juar 12 seers per rupee. Yellow juar is selling in Hyderabad city at 12 seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in 5 talukas.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady. Standing crops are in good condition and harvesting operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are good, but want of rain is felt in parts of Chitaldrug. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available, except in parts of Tumkur where they are diminishing.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and threshing of rice continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Harvest prospects are good.

Madras.—Rainfall *nil*. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts, except Guntur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Tanjore and Madura are withering; and some in parts of Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in seventeen districts; has fallen in three; and has risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen is seven; and has risen in six. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in five; and has risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in four; and has risen in five. The public health is generally good. Prospects are fair generally

but rain is required in parts of some districts. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment procurable. Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal . .	5,479	12,514	17,993	2,164	13,028	15,192	—2,801
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	314,601	162,965	477,566*	424,917	191,308	616,225†	+ 138,659
Punjab . . .	921	...	921	1,223	...	1,223	+ 302
Central Provinces .	416	3,836	4,252	1,765	3,805	5,570	+ 1,318
Bombay . . .	1,311	...	1,311	2,379	...	2,379	+ 1,068
Total British Provinces.	322,728	179,315	502,043	432,448	208,141	640,589	+ 138,546
Native States.							
Central India States .	68,987	5,395	74,382	91,171	7,174	98,345	+ 23,963
Total Native States	68,987	5,395	74,382	91,171	7,174	98,345	+ 23,963
GRAND TOTAL	391,715	184,710	576,425	523,619	215,315	738,934	+ 162,509

* Excludes 9,315 persons in receipt of relief from the Maharaja of Balrampur in his estates.

† Includes 7,334 persons on works and 3,309 on gratuitous relief in the States of the Maharaja of Balrampur.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF JAPAN TO BE HELD AT TOKYO IN 1912.

RESOLUTION.

No. 1375—1395-I., Calcutta, the 7th February 1908.

The following papers relative to the Grand Exhibition of Japan to be held at Tokyo in 1912 are published for general information.

The general regulations which have heretofore been adopted for the Grand Exhibition of Japan to be held in Tokyo in 1912 are as follows: (The location of different exhibition buildings and allotment of space, as well as the rules and regulations for exhibits will be communicated as soon as they are finally decided upon).

The Grand Exhibition of Japan will be opened on the first day of April 1912, and will be closed on the thirty-first day of October of that year.

The location of the Exhibition will be the Aoyama Parade Ground in the city of Tokyo, 1st, 2nd and 3rd blocks of Kitamachi, Aoyama of the said city about three quarters of the Imperial Estate of Yoyogi, Toyotama District, Tokyo Prefecture, and that portion of the lot, connecting the said Parade Ground and the Imperial Estate, along which the formerly called Kōbu Railway runs.

The entire site of the Exhibition will comprise about 292 acres (about 350,000 Tsubos).

All foreign Governments and peoples are invited to participate in this exhibition. For the instalment of foreign exhibits, belonging to the five different departments of Education, Science, Machinery, Electricity, and Manufactured Goods, space will be allotted in the exhibition buildings erected by the Administration Office of the Grand Exhibition of Japan. For exhibits other than those above designated, any nation may erect a separate building at its own expense. No charge will be made for space allotted for such building.

Any nation may, if it so desires, exhibit articles belonging to the aforesaid five departments and also other articles not coming under these headings in the building erected by such nation at its own expense. No charge will be made for space allotted for such building.

All articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition, and not used for commercial purposes in this country, and all materials for the buildings of foreign Governments, or special exhibition buildings and decorations thereof, will be admitted free of duty. It is proposed to make a special arrangement concerning articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for sale at bazaars, or things intended for amusement and shows which are liable to customs duty, and a bill to that effect will be introduced in the next session of the Diet.

It is also intended to afford special protection to all inventions, designs, models of utility and trade marks of foreign exhibits and a bill to that effect will be introduced in the next session of the Diet.

ORDERED that the foregoing papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin, for information, and to the Foreign Department, for information and communication to Native States.

The Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the United Provinces.
" " " the Punjab.
" " " Burma.
" " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
" " " " Ajmer-Merwara.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to all Chambers of Commerce for information.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Mint.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY DEPARTMENTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department No. 701-A., dated Calcutta, the 5th February 1908.

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1906-07.

1. *Receipts of Gold.*—The tenders of gold by the public at the Mints exceeded in value those of the preceding twelve months by about two crores of rupees. The following statement compares the value and nature of the tenders with those of past years :—

YEAR.	CALCUTTA.				BOMBAY.				TOTAL.
	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Value of bullion.	Total.	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Value of bullion.	Total.	Total value of gold tendered.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1904-05 . .	6,74,50,230	4,44,830	...	6,78,95,060	4,98,15,410	9,81,735	5,90,846	5,08,87,991	11,87,83,051
1905-06 . .	3,05,72,790	1,08,555	1,04,485	3,07,85,830	1,43,81,790	2,40,028	6,59,424	1,52,81,242	4,60,67,072
1906 07 . .	4,96,38,547	7,79,963	...	5,04,18,510	1,45,20,000	5,810	1,87,422	1,47,13,262	6,51,31,772

The bullion received during the year under review consisted mainly of gold from Indian mines.

2. *Coinage of Silver.*—The silver coinage was as follows :—

	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.
Rupees	9,31,72,018	16,05,31,265	25,37,03,283
Half-rupees	15,18,054	2,00,002	17,18,056
Quarter-rupees	26,67,985	...	26,67,985
One-eighth rupees	27,68,081	...	27,68,081
TOTAL .	10,01,26,138	16,07,31,267	26,08,57,405

The outturn of rupees during the year 1905-06 exceeded by 2½ crores the maximum number previously turned out in any one year. The large figure then reached was exceeded during the year under review by more than 5¾ crores. A portion of this heavy coinage was required in connection

with the formation of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve. This was built up from the profits on coinage during the course of the year to 600 lakhs of coined rupees, of which 200 lakhs are held at the Calcutta Mint and 400 lakhs at the Bombay Mint.

A portion of the coinage represented the re-coinage of 1835 and 1840 rupees and uncurrent coin, but by far the greater number of rupees coined were struck from bullion, this being for the most part purchased by the Secretary of State in England, but partly also through local banks. A small amount of coinage was undertaken on behalf of the Tonk Durbar, which has adopted British Indian silver currency in place of Muhammad Khani currency in the Sironj Pargana.

3. *Dollar Coinage.*—No dollars were coined during the year at either Mint.

4. *Copper Coinage.*—With effect from the 1st August 1906, when bronze coinage was introduced, copper coins ceased to be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of the Governor General in Council. Bronze is coined at the Calcutta Mint only.

The copper and bronze coinage of the year consisted of pice, half-pice, pie-pieces, Straits Settlements cents and Ceylon cents and half cents, of the aggregate value of R28,95,038.

The net gain on copper and bronze coinage which passed into circulation during the year under review amounted to R12,44,311, as compared with R9,85,311, which was the gain on copper coinage in the preceding year.

5. *Operative Losses* :—

Silver.—The loss on silver coinage at the Calcutta Mint during the year amounted to 36 standard tolas of silver for each lakh laminated, after adjustment of all fictitious gains and losses. In the Bombay Mint, there was a loss of 37 tolas on silver coinage for each lakh laminated

Copper.—In the Calcutta Mint, the net copper loss was ·4303 per cent in the year 1906-07, as against ·273 per cent in the previous year.

6. *Premelting.*—The bulk of the silver purchased was of a high touch, and was placed into direct alligation for standard meltings, as also were uncurrent silver coins received for re-coinage.

7. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue and expenditure (including interest on capital outlay and other *pro formá* charges) of the two Mints in 1906-07 compare as follows with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

Year.	Revenue			Expenditure.		
	Calcutta	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1905-06 .	13,85,848	24,73,632	38,59,480	13,40,421	12,17,597	25,58,018
1906-07	19,72,088	30,78,792	50,50,880	16,24,230	13,49,630	29,73,860

Of the aggregate revenue of R50,50,880, the receipts of the Mints on account of the seignorage on silver for the rupee coinage amounted to R48,22,590.

The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two Mints for the year under review compares as follows with the expenditure incurred during the year 1905-06 :—

	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase + or decrease — in 1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase + or decrease — in 1906-07.	1905-06	1906-07.	Increase + or decrease — in 1906-07.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fixed Establishment	1,85,909	1,83,992	—1,917	1,85,256	1,85,194	—62	3,71,165	3,69,186	—1,979
Temporary Establishment and overtime work . .	1,37,471	2,11,753	+74,282	1,19,881	1,43,424	+23,543	2,57,352	3,55,177	+97,825
Total .	3,23,380	3,95,745	+72,365	3,05,137	3,28,618	+23,481	6,28,517	7,24,863	+95,846

The increase in the charges for temporary establishment and overtime work was due to the increased coinage of the year, and to the introduction of the bronze coinage, which was a new feature in the work of the Calcutta Mint.

8. *Miscellaneous Work.*—The amount of miscellaneous work done in the two Mints is shown in the table below :—

	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1905-06 . . .	96,582	1,10,135	13,553	25,878	26,589	711	1,22,460	1,36,724	14,264
1906-07 . . .	56,784	72,374	15,590	14,360	15,135	775	71,144	87,509	16,365

Medals and decorations were struck for the Army Department and for various public institutions, scales and weights were supplied to certain Government Departments, and some miscellaneous work was also undertaken for the public.

II.—Working of the Assay Offices at Calcutta and Bombay during the year 1906-07.

9. *Number of Assays.*—Apart from a number of miscellaneous assays, the gold and silver assays made during the years 1905-06 and 1906-07 were as follows :—

Year.	Calcutta Assay Office.		Bombay Assay Office.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1905-06	398	34,801	1,564	49,874
1906-07	452	43,159	1,945	63,013

10. *Melting for standard coinage.*—The average fineness *per mille* of silver meltings for coinage during the year was as follows :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees	916·032	915·929
Half-rupees	916·064	915·837
Quarter-rupees	915·797	...
One-eighth rupees	915·642	...

11. *Parting assays of silver coins.*—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins of the Calcutta mintage was ·159 *per mille* for rupees, ·258 for half-rupees, and ·198 and ·216 for quarter and one-eighth rupees respectively. The silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint is computed to have contained 6,145 troy ounces of gold of the value of £26,054. In the Bombay Mint the proportion was ·117 *per mille* for rupees and ·072 for half-rupees.

12. *Pyx trials of silver coins.*—The results of the pyx trials in the Calcutta and Bombay Assay Offices are summarised in tabular form below :—

	Trials for Weight.			Trials for Fineness.				
					Total number of coins assayed		Average fineness *per mille* of coins assayed	
	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.
Calcutta.								
Rupees	944	9,140	180·061	943	9,430	18,740	916·520	916·745
Half-rupees	460	460	89·998	45	450	1.800	916·429	916·720
Quarter-rupees . .	158	1,580	44·987	158	1,580	15,800	916·460	916·601
One-eighth rupees . .	170	1,700	22·538	170	1,700	34,000	916·389	916·571
Bombay.								
Rupees	1,635	32,720	180·013	1,635	[illegible]190	40,875	916·587	916·605
Half-rupees	5	100	90·015	5	25	250	916·560	916·600

In seven different pyx trials of rupees in Calcutta, one coin in each was beyond the legal remedy for weight, and in six trials one coin was found in each to be outside the remedy for fineness; the fresh pyxes called for in these cases disclosed all coins to be within remedy. In Bombay, in one pyx trial of rupees for weight, one coin was found below the legal remedy, and in two trials for fineness, one coin in each was found to be outside remedy. In all these cases, however, the fresh pyxes disclosed no coin beyond the remedy.

13. *Pyx trials in England for the year 1906-07.*—The result of the pyx trials made in England showed that the average weight and fineness of the British Indian coins from the Calcutta and Bombay Mints were in close accordance with the standards laid down for the two classes of coins.

ORDERED that this Resolution, together with the Reports from the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Mint and Assay Masters.

J. S. MESTON,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

No. 275, dated 20th January 1908.

From—Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., Officiating Master of the Mint,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report on the operations of the Calcutta Mint for the financial year ending 31st March 1907, together with the following statements:—

No. I.—Account of the total revenue and expenditure of the Mint during the year 1906-07.

No. II.—Statement of coinage of the Mint for the year 1906-07.

No. III.—Statement showing the cost of miscellaneous work done in the Mint during the year 1906-07.

Colonel G. M. Porter, R.E., held charge of the Mint during the year under review.

GOLD.

2. *Receipts.*—Mint certificates of the aggregate value of R5,04,18,510 were issued for sovereigns, and half-sovereigns tendered by the Presidency Bank and private individuals in exchange for rupees. The value of the receipts exceeded that of the previous year by R1,96,32,680 and is summarised below:—

Tale.	Classification.	Value in Rupees.
3,309,229	Sovereigns of current weight	49,638,435
15	Half-sovereigns of current weight	112·5
51,983	Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value . . .	7,79,745
29	Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value .	217·5
		50,418,510

All the current weight sovereigns and half-sovereigns were remitted to the Currency Office.

3. The total value of gold coin and bullion received from treasuries and other Government departments amounted to R2,545. These receipts were:—

Tale.	Classification.	Value in Rupees.
	RECEIVED FROM TREASURIES.	R
9	Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value . . .	135
11	Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value . . .	82
130	Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than standard weight, bullion value . . .	1,873
5	Half-sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than standard weight, bullion value . . .	35
	Foreign Coin	207
	RECEIVED FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.	
	Bullion	213
		2,545

During the financial year, no gold remittances were made to England from this Mint.

4. *Receipts.*—The silver receipts comprised :—

(*a*) Silver purchased for rupee coinage on the formation of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, amounting to R11,46,55,428 standard tolas and invoiced at R8,25,54,547. Of this amount, R8,53,94,767 standard tolas (invoice value R6,12,65,468) were purchased by the Secretary of State, R2,18,40,281 standard tolas (invoice value R1,60,52,740) were purchased through local Banks, and R74,20,380 standard tolas (invoice value R52,36,339) were received from the Bombay Mint. Of the total amount received, R2,04,83,675 standard tolas (invoice value R1,49,78,452) were transferred to the Bomby Mint and the balance was operated on at the Calcutta Mint. The latter consisted of—

	Lakhs of standard tolas.
Bar silver	502·00
Mexican Dollars	280·13
Mixed Dollars	94 83
Sycee silver	64·76
	941·72

The silver was received at regular intervals throughout the year.

(*b*) Withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins received for recoinage of the nominal value of R1,52,89,282, classified as shown below :—

	In thousands of Rupees.
Government rupees and half-rupees of 1835	987 0
Ditto ditto „ 1840 (1st issue)	3,485 1
Ditto ditto „ 1840 (2nd „)	8,988 1
Ditto ditto shroff marked defective and dumb coins	7·8
Ditto ditto worn coins	1,778·9
Ditto ditto reduced rupees and half-rupees	26·3
Soldered coins from Railways	16·1
	15,289·3

(*c*) Mahomed Khani coins of the Tonk Durbar of the exchange value of R990 and yielding 1,011 standard tolas received for recoinage into Government rupees in connection with the conversion of the currency of the State.

5. *Coinage.*—Statement II submitted with the Report details the coinage of the year. The silver coinage was 129,024,714 pieces, valued at R10,01,26,137¾, against 95,241,111, valued at R7,82,91,213½ in the previous year, and was in excess by 33,783,603 pieces, valued at R2,18,34,924¼. The most noticeable increase occurred in the case of small silver, for which there was a steady demand throughout the year. In addition to the rupees and small silver coined during the year, 40 lakhs of tolas of silver were converted into blanks and then remitted to Bombay to be finally coined into rupees there.

6. *Silver branch of the gold standard reserve.*—A portion of the heavy rupee coinage of the year was required in connection with the formation of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve which Government decided to establish during the year (*vide* paragraphs 97 to 112 of the Financial Statement of 1907-08). This silver reserve consists for the present of 600 lakhs of coined rupees, of which 200 lakhs will be held at the Calcutta Mint. The uiding up of this reserve was commenced from the beginning of the year and was completed shortly before its close.

7. *Meltings.*—With the exception of the mixed dollars, sycee silver referred to in paragraph 4 and a small quantity of bars amounting to 16·54 lakhs of tolas which were premelted, the whole of the purchased silver was placed in direct

alligation, and 97 per cent. of the pots successfully passed the assay test. This process of direct alligation has proved economical, and by it the Mint was able to issue rupees in a shorter time than if the bullion had been premelted.

8. *Percentage of good coin.*—The weight of metal, in tolas, which passed through the laminating rolls for silver coinage yielded the following percentage of good coins:—

	Weight of ingots rolled. Lakhs of tolas.	Percentages of good coin.
Rupees	1,414·53	66·35
Half-rupees	23·04	58·8
Quarter-rupees	37·73	66·63
Eighth-rupees	46·59	36·47

The above percentages show very little variation from last year's figures.

9. The Assay Master's report on the pyx trials for silver coins proved that the silver coins issued during the year were within legal remedy, both as regards weight and fineness.

10. *Silver operative losses.*—The melting and coining losses written off the accounts during the year aggregated 82,537 standard tolas which were further reduced after all fictitious gains and losses had been taken into consideration; the net loss then amounted to tolas 41,444 and gave a rate of 36·0 tolas per lakh of tolas laminated. This rate is somewhat higher than that of last year, and the difference is due to a very large proportion of the amount melted (fine silver and Mexican dollars) having been placed in direct alligation. It should be explained that when silver is premelted in the premelting department and then alligated in the standard melting department, only losses accruing in the latter department are debited against the Mint. When, however, silver is placed in direct alligation, there is no loss in the premelting department as there is no premelting, but the loss in the standard melting department is somewhat increased. Taking this into consideration the rate of loss quoted above for the year is very favourable.

COPPER.

11. Under Government of India, Finance Department Resolution No. 3895-A., dated 11th July 1906, the manufacture of copper coins ceased from 1st August 1906, and a bronze coinage of similar design was successfully introduced. The composition and weight of the new bronze coins are given in paragraph 18 of my last report. At regular intervals during the year pyx trials of the bronze coinage, were made by the Assay Master, and in every case proved satisfactory.

12. *Coinage.*—As in the case of silver, the copper and bronze coinages were exceptionally heavy throughout the year. The increase over last year's figures in the case of single and half-pice is given below:—

	Coinage 1905-06. Number of pieces	Coinage 1906-07. Number of pieces.	Increase in coinage 1906-07. Number of pieces.
Single pice	130,058,484	163,014,400	32,955,916
Half-pice	8,921,600	12,205,369	3,283,769

13. Coinages for the Straits Settlements and Ceylon Government were somewhat larger than those of the previous year; for the former Government 7,504,351 and for the latter 3,271,107 pieces were struck. The Ceylon Government provided metal for their coinage in the shape of 5 cent. copper pieces plus ½ per cent. of extra copper to cover working loss.

14. Copper slabs to the amount of 35,536 maunds were purchased during the year at an average price of R51·02 per maund. The increase in the price was R6·72 per maund over last year's figure.

15. The total copper losses written off the books during the year amounted to maunds 461, giving a percentage of 1·663 per 100 maunds on the metal rolled; the total recoveries in the form of copper oxide and precipitated copper amounted to 347 maunds 20 seers 15 tolas, and the net loss of copper to ·4303 per 100 maunds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. The Mint decimal grain set was verified by the Assay Master during the year.

17. The following decorations were supplied during the year:—

Silver Tibet Mission 1903-04 Medals	1,250
Silver Gyantse Clasps	300
Silver India Medals	750
Bronze Tibet Mission 1903-04 Medals	6,750
Long Service and Good Conduct Medals	400
Volunteer Long Service Medals	250
Clasps for past Campaigns	1,600
Order of Merit Stars	20

18. Besides the above decorations the Mint met heavy demands from the Army Temperance Association and from colleges and private institutions all over India, for medals, etc.; it also manufactured and adjusted weights and scales for various Government Departments and for private individuals.

19. Statement III places the profit on outside work done during the year at R15,589.

20. The average daily working balance of silver during the year was 26,80,771 standard tolas. On the 27th April 1906, when the daily outturn was two lakhs of quarter and eighth rupee pieces, this balance fell to its minimum (*viz.*, 2,28,516 standard tolas), and on the 9th March 1907 it rose to its maximum (*viz.*, 45,82,542 standard tolas).

21. During the month of August 1906, in the midst of a heavy coinage, the 100 H.-P. Engine broke down and the rolling of straps in the Bronze Mint ceased; temporary rolling arrangements were made in the Silver Mint, and all demands for bronze coin were met without delay. The repairs to the engine were satisfactorily carried out by Messrs. John King & Co., and the engine was working again by the middle of November 1906.

22. To provide the Mint with more efficient and up-to-date motive power it has been decided to remove the existing steam power plant and to replace it by a complete electrical installation. The Public Works Department have commenced the construction of a power house and the Secretary of State for India has signed a contract with the General Electric Company, London, for supplying and fixing the necessary electrical machinery, etc. The plant, under this contract, commenced arriving in December 1906 and work in connection with the scheme is progressing.

23. During the year the approval of the Government of India has been obtained—

(i) To the transfer to the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta of a portion of the Mint land adjacent to the river together with all the buildings thereon.

(ii) To the erection of extra quarters for Mint Engineers, etc., and of buildings to replace those which will be handed over to the Port Commissioners.

(iii) To the erection of a new Assay Office and of quarters for the assistant assayers, etc.

Certain of the new buildings are now in process of construction and a few minor buildings have been completed.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

24. *Revenue (a) Charges levied.*—The total amount credited in the year under this head was R18,83,676, out of which sum R18,83,455 represented the 2 per cent. seignorage on silver for the rupee coinage taken into the Mint accounts.

(*b*) *Gain on Coinage Operations.*—The total amount credited under this head was R45,857 and included R45,660 as gain by alligating under standard.

25. *Cash and Transfer Receipts.*—The Cash receipts amounted to R11,860 and are R4,590 in excess of the receipts of the previous year; the excess is due to an increase during the year in the miscellaneous work done in the Mint.

The transfer receipts amounted to R24,331 and are R19,164 below last year's figures, due to a considerable falling off in the manufacture of military medals and to the fact that charges on the Colonial copper coinage were not adjusted during the year.

26. *Expenditure.*—Loss on Coinage Operations.

Silver.—(1). The silver operative losses have already been referred to in paragraph 10 of this report.

(2) The net loss on new coins issued over standard weight amounted to R20,863 which is somewhat less than that of the previous year. The rates of loss per lakh on account of the difference between weight and nominal value on the different denominations of coins for the year as compared with those of the previous year are detailed in the margin.

Per lakh of coin.

	1905-06.	1906-07.
Rupees	29·7	23·5
½ ,,	16·7	14·6
¼ ,,	+ 2·9	3·7
⅛ ,,	16·7	7·0

(3) The loss on withdrawn silver coins amounted to R2,28,914, a decrease on last year's figures of R15,017. The total receipts of withdrawn silver coins as shown in the statement under paragraph 4(*b*) of this report amounted to R1,52,89,282 which is R27,02,996 less than in the previous year.

(4) The difference between Mint and market price of silver used for the Army Department medals and adjusted in the accounts during the year was R1,556. Last year this difference amounted to R11,205 and the decrease is due as already stated in sub-paragraph 25 of this report, to fewer decorations having been supplied. Under Army Department letter No. 1204-B., dated 30th November 1906, all Military medals which were formerly of 925 fineness will in future be of Indian standard fineness, *viz.*, 916·67 per mille.

27. *Cost of Establishment.*—This is detailed in statement No. I and shows a decrease on the previous year of R1,917 on the fixed establishment and an increase of R74,282 on the temporary establishment and overtime pay; the increase being due to the extra operatives engaged, chiefly for bronze coinage, which is a new feature in the work of this Mint, and to the heavy coinage executed during the year, and to continuous overtime work.

28. *Copper and Bronze used for alloy and contingent purposes.*—The total expenditure under this head amounted to R58,705, an increase of R21,379 over last year; chiefly due to the extra expenditure under alloy which amounted to R57,230 and represents the value of 1,158·25 maunds of copper used for alloying silver to the rupee standard.

29. *Contingent charges.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to R44,541, a decrease of R3,014 on last year's figure.

30. *Transfer charges.*—These charges aggregated R15,442. There was an increase in the supply of new coin bags from the Alipur Jail and a considerable decrease in the supply of petty articles by other Government Departments.

31. To provide for the longer working hours and the increased coinage, greater quantities than usual of English and Local stores have had to be purchased during the year. The total expenditure on stores amounted to R2,29,609 which includes an item of R23,656 for bullion trucks, moulds, etc., which were necessary to meet the increased outturn and replace old worn out stock. The excess over the previous year's expenditure is R1,14,168.

32. *Miscellaneous charges external to Mint.*—These charges amounted to R21,329 against R19,427 in the previous year. The chief increase under this head is attributable to stationery which amounted to R4,099 in the year.

33. *Pro formâ charges.*—These charges amounted to R4,94,619 against R4,57,264 in the previous year.

The increase over last year's figures, *viz.*, R37,355, was chiefly due to the heavy average silver balance and to the bronze balance at the close of the year. The increase in the store balance is due to receipts of electrical stores.

34. *Capital Account.*—Additions to land, building, and plant amounted to R1,10,210; of this sum R20,364 represents the value of a motor, C. I. Rolls Die Sinking Machine and Bullion balances purchased during the year.

35. *Resumé.*—The credit balance of R3,47,858 is due to the increase in the seignorage of 2 per cent. on the coinage of purchased silver received during the year.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

36. On a reference to the statement of counterfeit coins attached to this report and on comparison with last year's statement it will be seen that fewer counterfeit coins were found this year in remittances of withdrawn and uncurrent rupees examined by the Mint, but that counterfeits were more numerous in the case of small silver. The comparison is as follows:—

	1905-06.	1906-07.	Differences.
Rupees	2,992	2,145	−847
½ "	21	43	+ 22
¼ "	50	169	+119
⅛ "	95	311	+216

(The increases were distributed chiefly between the Bengal and United Provinces treasuries.)

37. Receipts of counterfeits sent for examination from treasuries and other sources totalled 3,264 rupees, 33 half-rupees, 142 quarter-rupees and 86 eighth-rupees and show a marked increase over last year's receipts.

38. The Assay Office examined 511 suspected and counterfeit coins, of which 44 were sent by the Mint and the remainder by Magistrates and Police Officers. The percentage of silver present in the counterfeits varied from 3·85 to 97·43. One struck counterfeit, a very well finished coin, had a fineness of 941·2, and another cast coin, fairly well executed, a fineness of 767·4.

In addition to the above a few genuine rupees, struck prior to the year 1835, were sent for analysis, and the results showed that nearly all were of a fineness higher than Indian standard.

Of the dies and other coining implements received for inspection, none were found of any special interest.

OFFENCES AGAINST COINAGE.

39. From the usual statement attached it will be observed that the number of convictions in the calendar year 1906 slightly increased. There were also increases in the number of cases brought to trial and in the number of persons tried, which appear to be proportionately shared by all the large provinces.

No. I of 1906-07.

ACCOUNT of TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1906-07.

REVENUE.	R a. p.	R a. p.
TO CHARGES LEVIED—		
Gold—		
On bullion from Government Departments . . .	...	
		0 14 8
Silver—		
Seignorage on rupee coinage at 2 per cent. . .	18,83,455 4 7	
On bullion from Government Departments . . .	21 14 11	
Premelting fees on uncurrent coins received from Railways.	167 9 8	
Assay fees (private) . .	29 12 11	
		18,83,674 10 1
TO GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS—		
Gold—		
Miscellaneous	...	88 11 3
Silver—		
Gain by alligating under standard	45,659 8 0	
Miscellaneous . . .	108 11 3	
		45,768 3 3
TO CASH RECEIPTS—		
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals .	10,863 14 0	
Old stores and materials supplied	918 14 11	
Miscellaneous . .	56 13 3	
		11,859 10 2
Carried over .	...	19,41,392 1 5

EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
BY WORKING EXPENSES—			
Loss on Coinage Operations—			
Gold (in melting) . .	...	19 8 0	
Miscellaneous charges .	...	170 13 4	
			190 5 4
Silver operative losses . .	...	81,114 0 2	
Overstandard weight of new coins issued . . .	...	20,863 3 8	
Withdrawal of Government silver coins . . .	...	2,28,913 11 11	
Manufacture of war medals .	...	556 8 1	
Difference between Mint and bazar price of silver used for war medals . . .	...	1,555 7 11	
Silver miscellaneous charges .	...	522 1 3	
			3,33,525 1 0
BY SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—			
Fixed Establishment . .	...	1,83,992 4 9	
Extra Establishment and extra hour's pay .	...	2,11,753 0 6	
			3,95,745 5 3
BY COPPER AND BRONZE—			
Used for alloy . . .	...	57,230 3 0	
Used for contingent purposes	...	1,471 0 3	
Miscellaneous charges . .	...	3 10 9	
			58,704 14 0
BY LOCAL STORES PURCHASED—			
Coke, coal and charcoal .	...	72,191 1 11	
Oil and grease and tallow .	...	23,602 3 1	
Acids	...	1,393 8 9	
Iron and brass mongery and hardware	...	1,716 7 0	
Metals	...	1,123 14 9	
Wood for boxes	...	16,466 12 7	
Bullion trucks, moulds, etc. .	..	23,656 3 0	
Miscellaneous	...	18,239 9 6	
			1,60,389 12 7
BY CONTINGENT CHARGES—			
Books for Library and Office	...	388 8 0	
Manufacture of scales . .	...	1,152 2 0	
Cart and cooly hire on coin to Treasury	..	1,151 10 3	
Telegrams	...	345 8 0	
Inspection of boilers . .	..	239 0 0	
Removal of rubbish by Municipality	...	80 0 0	
Rents, rates and taxes . .	...	34,456 2 0	
Electricity for power and light	...	3,070 4 5	
Freight on Europe stores paid by Comptroller, India Treasuries	...	589 7 0	
Travelling allowances . .	...	594 8 6	
Purchase of Municipal lands .	...	4,145 13 4	
Miscellaneous	...	2,474 3 5	
		48,687 2 11	
Less—Value of land transferred to Capital Account .	...	4,145 13 4	
			44,541 5 7
Carried over .	...		9,93,096 11 9

ACCOUNT of TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1906-07—*contd.*

REVENUE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward		19,41,392 1 5	Brought forward			9,93,096 11 9
TO TRANSFER CHARGES—			BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY STORES USED FROM STOCK—			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied to and work done at the Mint for Government Departments	18,958 8 10		Value of English and country stores used	.	1,35,134 2 4	
			Less— Value of stores received from other Departments	509 6 0		
			Do. found in Mint Department and transferred to stock	9 6 6		
For war medals for Military Department	5,372 1 2	24,330 10 0	Do. found in excess	448 3 5		
			Do. purchased locally	43,294 13 9		
			Do. transferred to plant	20,364 0 0		
				65,325 13 8		
			Less— Value of freight charged above	589 7 0	65,915 4 8	69,218 13 8
			BY OFFICIAL POSTAGE	...	..	716 5 6
			BY TRANSFER CHARGES—			
			Value of coin bags, etc	...	12,474 15 0	
TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—			Landing and Shipping Charges	...	1,989 8 7	
Receipts external to Mint, as per statement from Comptroller, India Treasuries, dated 22nd May 1907	...	600 0 0	Petty articles supplied by other Departments	...	977 12 2	15,442 3 9
			BY PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES—			
			Repairs to buildings	...	...	29,808 0 0
			BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT—			
			Superannuation and retired allowances	...	16,417 1 5	
			Stationery	...	4,099 0 0	
			Printing	...	813 0 0	21,329 1 5
						11,29,611 4 1
			BY BALANCE	...	...	8,36,731 10 10
TOTAL		19,66,322 11 5	TOTAL	...	...	19,66,342 14 11
Total brought down		19,66,322 11 5	Total brought down	...	...	11,29,611 4 1
TO *Pro formâ* RECEIPTS— Making medals for the Royal Army Temperance Association	4,630 0 0		BY *Pro formâ* CHARGES— COST OF PENSIONS AND FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES—			
			One-sixth of the salaries of superior servants	..	28,212 0 0	
Weights to Treasury Officers	1,135 8 0		One anna in the rupee of salaries of inferior servants	...	188 0 0	28,400 0 0
		5,765 8 0				
			INTEREST ON—			
			Mint land building and plants valued at	79,48,159 0 0		
			Average working silver balance	26,80,771 0 0		
			Bronze balance at end of the year	8,64,749 0 0		
			Store balance at the end of the year	1,61,794 0 0	1,16,55,473 0 0	
			At 4 per cent.	...	...	4,66,219 0 0
						16,24,230 4 1
			BY BALANCE	...	...	3,47,857 15 4
TOTAL	...	19,72,088 3 5	TOTAL	...	...	19,72,088 3 5

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the CALCUTTA MINT brought down to the year 1906-07.

	Land.	Buildings.	Plant	TOTAL.		Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Total expenditure on account of Capital down to 1905-06 . .	20,09,200 0 0	33,96,423 0 0	24,93,099 0 0	78,98,722 0 0	Profit and Loss	...	...	(a) 60,773 0 0	60,773 0 0
Expenditure during the current year, as per statement from Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, dated 6th May 1907 .	...	85,700 0 0	...	85,700 0 0	By Balance .	20,13,346 0 0	34,82,123 0 0	24,52,690 0 0	79,48,159 0 0
Transferred to Plant from Mint General Store Account . .	...	...	20,364 0 0	20,364 0 0					
Value of land purchased for Mint defence scheme.	4,146 0 0	...	...	4,146 0 0					
TOTAL .	20,13,346 0 0	34,82,123 0 0	25,13,463 0 0	80,08,932 0 0	TOTAL .	20,13,346 0 0	34,82,123 0 0	25,13,463 0 0	80,08,932 0 0

(a) 14 Watts Presses, the plant from the Madras Mint.
2 lathes.
Box nailing machine.
Rolls.
Milling machine.

No. II of 1906-07.

STATEMENT of the COINAGE of the CALCUTTA MINT for the year 1906-07.

	Tale of pieces.	Nominal Value.	TOTAL. Tale.	TOTAL. Value.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.		R a. p.	
SILVER—					
Rupees	93,172,018	9,31,72,018 0 0			
Half-rupees	3,036,108	15,18,054 0 0			
Quarter-rupees	10,671,938	26,67,984 8 0			
Eighth-rupees	22,144,650	27,68,081 4 0	129,024,714	10,01,26,137 12 0	
BRONZE—					
Single pice	115,785,600	18,09,150 0 0			
Half-pice	5,859,769	45,779 7 1½			
Pie pieces	2,184,000	11,375 0 0			
COPPER—					
Single pice	47,228,800	7,37,950 0 0			
Half-pice	6,345,600	49,575 0 0			
Pie pieces	9,072,000	47,250 0 0			
Straits-Cents	7,504,351	1,68,847 14 5			
Ceylon-Cents	1,751,080	17,510 12 10			
„ ½-Cents	1,520,027	7,600 2 2	197,251,227	28,95,038 4 6½	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	326,275,941	10,30,21,176 0 6½	

No. III of 1906-07.

STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1906-07.

	Amount.	Total Amount.	
RECEIPTS.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Silver and Bronze War Medals	19,131 6 5		
Other Medals and Stars	31,400 4 5		
Die, Seals and Stamps	208 2 0		
Adjusting Scales and Weights	2,814 7 0		
Miscellaneous work, including Gold and Silver	18,819 6 8	72,373 10 6	
EXPENDITURE.			
Silver and Bronze War Medals	19,131 6 5		
Engravers' and Die Department, Workshop and other labour	3,974 10 1		
Jeweller's labour	5,102 7 8		
Stores used (including Gold and Silver)	28,575 11 11	56,784 4 1	
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE	...	15,589 6 5	

No. IV of 1906-07.

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during the year 1906-07.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Nominal value of uncurrent coins in thousands of rupees.	RECEIVED AT THE MINT. In remittances of uncurrent coins.				From Treasury and other Officers under Article 581, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A., dated 21st February 1901.				For examination. (a)				Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished under Article 590 A. (d), Civil Account Code.				REMARKS.
1	2	3				4				5				6				7
		R	½	¼	⅛	R	½	¼	⅛	R	½	¼	⅛	R	½	¼	⅛	
India	26,63'3	243	1	27	61	93	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	541	21	21	42	(a) Excluded Assay Office.
Central Provinces	62'1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burma	2,55'8	37	...	1	...	373	1	65	30	...	...	...	...	4,662	36	27	13	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	9,27'8	189	...	...	1	58	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	1,617	9	4	1	
Bengal	21,56'3	420	12	18	37	2	...	...	...	38	...	5	12	7,611	99	72	52	
United Provinces	87,23'4	1,145	19	95	179	1,787	3	71	44	36	...	...	...	6,870	75	116	114	
Punjab	...	1	...	...	...	494	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	3,537	15	4	36	
Madras	4,83'4	68	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
State Railways	17'2	13	6	27	33	74	1	...	..	12	...	...	...	26,263	1,185	1,169	427	From Quarterly Returns furnished by Railways.
TOTAL	152,89'3	2,145	43	169	311	2,884	33	136	74	380	...	6	12	51,101	1,440	1,413	685	

Statement of Offences against

	Counterfeiting Coins, Sections 231 and 232, Indian Penal Code.			Making, buying or selling instruments for counterfeiting Coins, Sections 233 and 234, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing Instruments or Materials for Counterfeiting Coins, Section 235, Indian Penal Code.			Abetting in India the Counterfeiting of Coins, Section 236, Indian Penal Code.			Importing or Exporting Counterfeited Coins, Sections 237 and 238, Indian Penal Code.		
	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
1. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	10	20	10		...	...	7	13	7	1	2	2	...	...	...
2. Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	2	2
3. Bombay Presidency (including Sindh).	2	2	1	...	...	...	5	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Burma	5	9	1	1	6	...	11	13	3	...	..	...	...	...	...
5. Central Provinces (including Berar).	1	2	..	...	...	...	4	8	7	...	...	...	..	...	...
6. Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...
7. Hyderabad and Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	3	9	9	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	...
8. North-Western Provinces .	7	12	6	...	...	...	12	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Oudh . . .	1	1	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Madras	10	29	24	...	...	...	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Punjab	7	20	12	2	3	...	10	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Central India (Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
13. Central India, Nowgong .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..
14. Central India (Neemuch) .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
15. Central India (Neemuch-Malwa Agency).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
16. Rajputana (Native States) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	..	...
17. Kumaon (Tehri State). .	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ajmere-Merwara . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.
19. Baluchistan . . .	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Mysore State (Bangalore) .	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	..		.	...	...
21. Kashmir	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Rampore State (Rohilkhand)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Baghelkand Agency . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Gwalior Agency. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Bhopawar Agency . .	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Mhow Cantonment . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Bhopal Agency . . .	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. North-West Frontier, Peshawar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	51	110	68	3	9	...	66	121	68	2	3	3	2	3	3

Coinage during the year 1906.

Possessing or delivering Counterfeited Coins, Sections 239, 240, 241, 242, and 243, Indian Penal Code.			Causing Coins to be Different in weight and composition from as fixed by law, Sections 224, 246 and 247, Indian Penal Code.			Taking Coining Instruments from a Mint, Section 245, Indian Penal Code.			Fraudulently altering appearance of any Coins, Sections 248 and 249, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing or delivering altered Coins, Sections 251, 252, 253 and 254, Indian Penal Code.			Total.		
Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
42	46	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	7	7	7	69	90	59
33	54	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	15	14	51	77	62
54	60	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	5	7	8	4	71	86	53
37	42	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	55	71	18
11	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	3	5	4	24	32	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	15
123	156	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	7	6	150	203	129
23	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	28	30	21
54	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	1	1	76	100	66
58	67	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	6	7	3	87	123	57
5	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	4	4	29	45	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	9	9
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
17	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	26	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	5
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
11	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	7
509	612	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	28	21	55	63	51	713	949	579
														Total of 1905	697	900	518

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REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 69, dated Calcutta, the 10th June 1907.

From—MAJOR J. LLOYD JONES, I.M.S., Offg. Assay Master, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department, Calcutta, for the official year 1906-07.

2. *Number and description of assays.*– The number of assays during the year amounted to 45,247 as compared with 36,980 made in the previous year. The details are shown in the following table:—

Description.	Number.	Total.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	324	
Check assays on fine gold	128	
		452
SILVER.		
Assays on silver alligated for silver standard coinage— for rupees 15,983; ,, ½-rupees 628; ,, ¼-rupees 1,379; ,, ⅛-rupees 1,940	19,930	
Do. pyx coins	17,440	
Do. miscellaneous	4,699	
Check assays on fine silver	1,090	
		43,159
BRONZE.		
Assays on bronze meltings for coinage	195	
Do. Pyx coins	180	
Do. Miscellaneous	18	
		393
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	80	
Assays on various metals and ores	1,127	
Assays on Mint drosses	36	1,243
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR	..	45,247

3. *Gold Assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year amounted to 452 as against 398 the previous year. Of these 92 were done for the Mint.

4. *Meltings for silver standard coinage.*—Silver meltings for coinage were assayed in every month of the year.

The average fineness of the silver meltings was—

Months.	Average fineness of meltings per mille for Rupees.	½-rupees.	¼-rupees.	⅛-rupees.
April 1906	916·047	...	915·779	915,669
May ,,	915·973	916·050	915·905	915,547
June ,,	916·031	...	...	...
Carried over	...	...	...	...

MONTHS.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF MELTINGS PER MILLE FOR			
	Rupees.	½-rupees.	¼-rupees.	⅛-rupees.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...
July 1906	916·005	...	...	...
August "	916·009	...	...	...
September "	916·049	...	915·473	...
October "	915·927	915·986	915·634	915·475
November "	916·070	916·050	916·003	915·718
December "	916·102	...	915·858	915·724
January 1907	916·090	916·217	915·780	915·648
February "	916·157	915·942	915·757	915·641
March "	916·106	916·113	...	...
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	916·032	916·064	915·797	915·642

5. *Gold in Silver Coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins for the year was :—

for rupees 0·159 per mille.
" ½-rupees 0·258 "
" ¼-rupees 0·198 "
" ⅛-rupees 0·216 "

The coinage of the year was computed to contain 6,145 troy ounces of gold of the value of £26,054.

6. *Pyx Trials—Rupees.*—The number of trials for *weight* amounted to 944 : the total number of rupees weighed was 9,440 : the average weight per piece was 180·061. The heaviest rupee weighed 181·17 and the lightest 178·82. There were 1,143 coins of the exact standard weight, giving a percentage of 12·11. One coin in each of 7 trials was found beyond remedy ; but all the 7 fresh pyxes called for were passed.

The number of trials for *fineness* came to 943 and the total number of rupees assayed was 28,170, of which 9,430 were assayed singly and 18,740 in groups of 20.

The average fineness per piece was 916·52 and of the melted coins 916·745. The highest and lowest figures for single coins were 919·5 and 913·4 and the same for melted coins (average of 3 assays) were 917·9 and 915·8.

Six trials disclosed, each of them, one rupee beyond remedy, in fineness. Fresh pyxes were called for and all duly passed.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

MONTHS.	Average weight of pyx rupees (grains).	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES (PER MILLE).		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1906	180·056	916·654	916·811	0·180
May "	180·042	916·255	916·600	0·223
June "	180·083	916·553	916·762	0·199
July "	180·086	916·626	916·843	0·141
August "	180·074	916·535	916·610	0·132
September "	180·055	916·533	916·737	0·111
October "	180·076	916·340	916·655	0·094
November "	180·063	916·433	916·571	0·152
December "	180·033	916·493	916·749	0·160
January 1907	180·023	916·365	916·734	0·118
February "	180·047	916·555	916·833	0·152
March "	180·053	916·581	916·834	0·305
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	180·061	916·520	916·745	0·159

7. *Half-rupees.*—Pyx trials of these were made during six months of the year. The number of trials for *weight* was 460. The average weight was 89·998 grains.

The highest weight of any of the coins was 90·58 and the lowest weight 89·6.

There were 124 coins found to be of the exact standard weight, giving a percentage of 26·96. One coin was found beyond remedy, but the second pyx called for passed.

The number of trials for *fineness* was 45. The total number of half-rupees assayed was 2,250, of which 450 were assayed singly and 1,800, after melting in batches of 40, in triplicate.

The average fineness of the single coins was 916·429.

The highest and lowest figures for single coins were 918·6 and 915·0, respectively.

The average fineness of the melted coins was 916·720; and the highest and lowest figures for the melted assays were 917·0 and 916·3 (the average of 3 assays).

8. *Quarter-rupees.*—Trials of these were made every month except in July and were 158 in number, both for *weight* and *fineness.*

The total number weighed was 1,580. The average weight was 44·987, which is within the legal remedy. The heaviest and lightest coins weighed respectively 45·9 and 43·82 grains. There were 321 coins of the exact standard weight, equal to 20·32 per cent. The total number of quarter-rupees assayed was 17,380, of which 1,580 were assayed singly; the remainder 15,800 were melted in groups of 100 and triplicate assays taken.

The average fineness of the single coins was 916·46.

The highest and lowest touches of any individual coin were 918·1 and 915·0.

The average fineness of the melted coins was 916·601 and the highest and lowest figures 917·1 and 916·1.

All were within remedy.

9. *One-eighth rupees.*—There were pyx trials made during 11 months of the year and numbered 170 for both *weight* and *fineness.*

The total number weighed amounted to 1,700.

The average weight for the year was 22·539, which is within the legal remedy.

The heaviest piece weighed 23·84 and the lightest 21·2.

There were 340 pieces of the exact standard weight equal to 20 per cent.

There were 35,700 coins assayed; 1,700 of them singly and 34,000 after melting in groups of 200 and an assay in triplicate taken.

The average fineness of the coins assayed singly was 916·339, and the highest and lowest figures for fineness of single coins were 918·2 and 914·1.

The average fineness of the melted coins was 916·571 and the highest and lowest figures obtained for any melting of finished coins were 917·2 and 915·8.

No trial disclosed a coin outside the remedy.

10. *Summary of pyx trials.*—The following table is a summary of results detailed in paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9 :—

DENOMINATION.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting (per mille).	Proportion of gold in pyx coins (per mille).
Rupees	9,430	9,430	18,740	180·051	916·520	916·745	0·159
Half-rupees . . .	460	450	1,800	89·998	916·429	916·720	0·258
Quarter-rupees . .	1,580	1,580	15,800	44·987	916·460	916·601	0·198
One-eighth rupees . .	1,700	1,700	34,000	22·539	916·339	916·571	0·216

11. *Standard meltings for Bronze Coinage.*—Bronze meltings for coinage were assayed during each month of the year and were 195 in number.

The following table gives a detail for each month as well as the average for the year.

Months.	Average fineness of meltings (per cent.) for		
	Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.
April 1906	95·080	3·936	1·047
May „	95·067	3·897	1·037
June „	95·033	3·963	0·963
July „	94·930	3·972	1·132
August „	94·940	3·946	0·950
September „	94·950	3·955	0·960
October „	94·878	3·948	0·976
November „	94·985	3·940	0·925
December „	94·937	3·940	0·91[illegible]
January 1907	94·930	3·960	0·826
February „	94·762	3·950	0·937
March „	94·975	3·975	0·897
Average for the year .	94·952	3·950	0·966

12. *Pyx trials for bronze coinage.—Bronze pice (¼-anna).*—There were pyx trials during 9 months of the year, a total of 33 in number, with 132 assays. The average for the year was—

copper 94·939 per cent., tin 3·965 per cent. and zinc 0·822 per cent.

13. *Bronze half-pice (⅛-anna).*—There were 5 trials, making 20 assays during two months only of the year, *viz.*, in October and November, the average being copper 94·937 per cent., tin 3·934 per cent. and zinc 0·910 per cent.

14. *Bronze pies (1/12-anna).*—There were trials during 3 months of the year, seven in number, and numbering 28 assays, the average being copper 95·036 per cent., tin 3·969 per cent. and zinc 0·804 per cent.

Besides the assays on bronze standard meltings and bronze pyx coins, there were 18 assays made on bronze scissel and experimental bronze meltings for the Mint.

15. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 1,127 assays under the head "assays on various metals and ores," 1,041 were assays made for the Mint, Treasury and Police Officers and Magistrates, etc., on coins counterfeit or suspected to be counterfeit, or on material suspected to be for the manufacture of counterfeit coins.

As usual, a separate report on these counterfeit coins is made to the Mint Master.

16. *Verification of weight pieces.*—The following verifications were made during the year:—

1. Mint decimal grain set.
2. Assay office Laboratory set of tola and fractions for weighing coins.
3. Assay office working standard set of tola and fractions.
4. Assay office working standard 100 gramme brass weight.

17. The post of Assay Master was held by Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. MacCartie, I.M.S., C.I.E., from 1st to 23rd April, and by Major J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., from 24th idem to the end of the year.

Major J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., held the post of Deputy Assay Master from 1st to 5th April, Colonel MacCartie (in addition to his own duties) from 6th to 16th idem, and Major F. J. C. Hughes, I.A., from 17th idem to the end of the year.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MINT.

No. 1317, dated Bombay, the 15th August 1907.

From—Lieut.-Colonel W. G. R. CORDUE, R.E., Mint Master,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the operations of the Bombay Mint for 1906-07, together with the prescribed statements.

During my absence on furlough, Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., held charge as officiating Mint Master up to the 22nd November 1906, since which date I have been in charge.

GOLD.

2. *Receipts.*—

(*a*) The gold bullion and coin tendered during the year were valued at R1,47,13,262, as compared with R1,52,81,242 in 1905-06, and consisted of the following:—

CLASSIFICATION.	Value in rupees.
Sovereigns of current weight	1,44,75,000
Half-sovereigns of current weight	45,000
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	4,215
Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	1,223
Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than three grains less than the standard weight (bullion value)	402
Gold from Indian Mines	1,87,335
Bazaar gold and miscellaneous	87
TOTAL	1,47,13,262

(*b*) In addition to the above, 3,962 sovereigns were found to be light weight, defective or sweated, on detailed examination at the Mint, and were withdrawn by the tenderers.

(*c*) With the exception of R65,452, the whole of the gold received, together with the balance of the previous year, was transferred to the Currency Gold Bullion and Coin Accounts.

(*d*) No remittances were shipped to London during the year by the Mint.

(*e*) At the close of the year the balance in the Currency Gold Coin Account amounted to R46,53,802 and in the Gold Bullion Account to R2,33,193. These balances consisted of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, mines gold and miscellaneous.

SILVER.

3. *Receipts.*—The silver receipts comprised:—

(*a*) Silver purchased for rupee coinage on the formation of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounting to 15,42,00,469 standard tolas, and invoiced at R11,20,92,905-12-0. Of this amount, 11,12,49,058 tolas (invoice value R8,04,66,908-8-0) were purchased by the Secretary of State, 2,24,67,736 tolas (invoice value R1,66,47,549-9-0) were purchased through local Banks, and 2,04,83,675 tolas (invoice value R1,49,78,451-11-0) were received from the Calcutta Mint. Of the total amount received 74,20,380

tolas (invoice value R52,36,339-3-0) were transferred to the Calcutta Mint and the balance was operated on at Bombay. The latter consisted of—

	Lakhs of standard tolas.
Bar silver	1,034
Mexican Dollars	328
Mixed Dollars	34
Sycee silver	72
	1,468

The silver was received at regular intervals throughout the year.

(*b*) Withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins received for recoinage of the nominal value of R1,17,87,522 classified as follows:—

Classification.			Nominal value in rupees.
Government rupees and half-rupees of 1835			6,57,131
Ditto	ditto	1840 (1st issue)	19,28,540
Ditto	ditto	1840 (2nd issue)	77,88,351
Ditto	shroff-marked, defective and dumb coins		4,99,948
Ditto	worn coins		8,74,580
Ditto	reduced rupees and half-rupees		38,881
Arcot coins			32
Confiscated coins			59
		TOTAL	1,17,87,522

(*c*) Mohammad Khani coins of the Tonk Durbar of the exchange value of R1,72,884-10-3 and yielding 1,76,395½ standard tolas received for recoinage into British India Government rupees in connection with the conversion of the currency of the State.

4. *Coinage.*—

(*a*) The Government coinage for the year consisted of rupees and half-rupees and amounted in value to R16,07,31,267, being the largest silver coinage on record for the Indian Mints, the next highest figure being R12,17,23,238, which was the coinage of the Bombay Mint for 1905-06.

The amounts coined were distributed as under:—

	R
On Government account (including R400 lakhs for the Gold Standard Reserve)	16,05,58,382
On account of Native States (Tonk Durbar)	1,72,885

(*b*) No coinage was undertaken for any other Government during the year.

(*c*) The whole of the coinage was found by the Assay Master to be within legal remedy for weight and fineness.

Silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve.—A portion of the heavy rupee coinage of the year was required in connection with the formation of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve which Government decided to establish during the year (*vide* paras. 97 to 112 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08). This Silver Reserve consists for the present of 600 lakhs of coined rupees of which 400 lakhs will be held at the Bombay Mint. The building up of this Reserve was commenced from the beginning of the year and was completed shortly before its close.

5. *Meltings.*—Uncurrent silver coins remitted by treasuries, as well as the Mexican dollars and fine silver received from the Secretary of State, and part of the mixed dollars purchased through the local Exchange Banks, were issued to the Standard Melting Department in direct alligation during the year, but all sycee silver and Mohammad Khani coins as well as the later consignments of mixed dollars purchased through the Exchange Banks were premelted before alligation.

6. *Percentages of good coin.*—The percentages of good coin calculated on the amounts laminated were as detailed in the margin and show little variation, in the case of rupees, as compared with 1905-06.

Description of coin.	Weight of ingots laminated. Tolas.	Percentage of good coin.
Government rupees . . .	22,69,72,839	69·28
Do. half-rupees . . .	6,22,493	64·30

7. *Silver operative losses.*—After allowing for dirt on coins used in direct alligation, the combined operative losses of the Melting and Coining Departments amounted in the case of Government rupees and half-rupees to R1,77,059. On making the necessary corrections on account of fictitious gains and losses, there is a net loss of R84,201, equal to 37·0 per lakh laminated. The loss is smaller than in 1905-06, and is due to silver valued at about R10,000 having been recovered from dross left unrefined that year.

NICKEL COINAGE.

8. Experiments were undertaken last year in connection with the manufacture of a nickel one-anna piece with a view to obtain a coin distinctive in shape from any existing coin current in British India. As the design for a coin with a hole in the centre previously submitted was not approved of and the attempts to strike a coin with an eccentric hole having failed, all further efforts were directed to producing a coin with a waved or scolloped outline, the design for which was suggested by Captain McCormick, R.E. The principal difficulties met with were in the edging of the scolloped blanks and in the arrangements for feeding them correctly into the coining press. The economical manufacture of grooved dies without the introduction of special and costly plant, also taxed the ingenuity of the Engineering staff, to whom great credit is due for the way in which all the difficulties in connection with the coinage were successfully overcome. No nickel coins were, however, actually struck during the year under report. The one-anna nickel piece as finally approved by Government is coined from an alloy consisting of 25 parts of nickel and 75 parts of copper, the weight being 60 grains, or one-third that of a rupee.

COPPER AND BRONZE.

9. No copper or bronze coinage was carried out during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. *Miscellaneous work.*—This consisted of the recurring supply of medals, seals, stamps, etc. to various public institutions and rifle associations, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights and miscellaneous supplies and repairs undertaken for other Government Departments and the public, the profit made being R501. In addition to the above 126 war medals with 146 clasps were issued.

11. *Treasure Trove coins.*—During the year 153 gold, 81 silver and 43 copper coins found in the Ratnagiri, Poona, Larkhana, Panch Mehals and Ahmednagar districts were forwarded to the Mint by the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, for disposal to numismatists. The amount realised by the sales of Treasure Trove coins during the year was R3,044, the metal value at which the coins were credited in the Mint accounts being R2,758. The profit on the sale of these coins amounted to R274, postage and other charges being R12.

12. *Mint working standards.*—The weights in all the departments were periodically compared with the standards, and any difference found carefully adjusted.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

13. *Revenue.*—

(*a*) *Gain on coinage operations.*—The gain on this head was R1,16,443 and was more than that of the preceding year by R11,269.

(*b*) The charge of 2 per cent. on the total amount of purchased silver brought to account during the year exclusive of silver sent to the Calcutta Mint in standard bars (*vide* para. 3*a*) but including 2 per cent. on the coinage for Native States, amounted to R29,39,135, exceeding the revenue of the previous year under the same head by R6,19,213.

(*c*) *Cash and transfer receipts.*—These receipts amounted to R16,543, and were less by R13,001 than those of the year 1905-06, owing to smaller issues of nitric acid to other Government Departments.

14. *Expenditure.*—

(*a*) *Loss on coinage.*—

(i) *Gold.*—There is no loss recorded under this head for the reason explained in the last year's report.

(ii) *Silver.*—The difference between the par and the weight value of uncurrent coin received from Government Treasuries for recoinage amounted to R1,75,212 as against R1,93,658 in the preceding year.

	1906-07.	1905-06.
	R	R
Fixed establishment . . .	1,85,194	1,85,256
Extra establishment and overtime work	1,43,424	1,19,881
TOTAL	3,28,618	3,05,137

(*b*) *Cost of Establishment.*—The total expenditure on salaries and establishment for the year as compared with that of the preceding twelve months is shown in the margin.

(*c*) *Local and English Stores.*—This expenditure amounted to R1,70,684 and exceeded that for the preceding twelve months by R32,477, owing to larger issues of all stores consequent on the increased output.

(*d*) *Copper used for alloy and contingent purposes.*—The amount expended under this head was R1,15,449 as compared with R56,923 for 1905-06, the increase being due to the heavier coinage carried out and to the larger proportion of fine silver alligated in the year under report.

(*e*) *Contingent charges.—Miscellaneous.*—These charges amounted to R22,349, and were greater than the figure for the previous year by R4,117, mainly on account of an increase under water-supply due to the heavier coinage.

(*f*) *Transfer charges.*—These amounted to R19,084 as compared with R18,844 in the preceding twelve months.

(*g*) *Pro formâ charges.*—The amount of these charges for the year was R2,90,271 as against R2,96,276 in the previous year.

15. *Resumé of Revenue and Expenditure.*—The result of the transactions of the year, as summarised in Statement I, shows that, including interest on capital outlay and *pro formâ* charges, the net profit from Mint operations during the year was R17,29,162 against R12,50,030, the increase being due to the larger receipts under seignorage.

16. *Balances sunk in the Mint.*—The balance of silver bullion belonging to Government valued at one rupee per tola of standard fineness stood at the beginning of the year at R77,23,964 and at its close at R6,00,557. The average daily balance, exclusive of silver belonging to the Currency Department was R23,75,974. The minimum daily balance was R5,46,382 on 27th March 1907, and the maximum was R77,23,964 on the 1st April 1906.

17. *Capital Account.*—Rupees 88,259 on account of buildings and R44,167 on account of machinery were added to the heads of Buildings and Plant, respectively. The balance at debit of this account at the end of the year stood at R40,40,196.

18. *New Rolling Department roof.*—During the year under report the re-roofing of the Rolling Department was taken in hand at a cost of R56,363, the old roof having been condemned owing to the way it leaked in the rains. Of the above

amount R10,013 was expended by the Public Works Department during the preceding year in the purchase of materials. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to dispense with the central pillars supporting the beams as they were found to interfere with the work of the Department. The new roof is of the ridge and furrow type with northern lights and was erected by the Public Works Department, the contractors being Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas.

19. *Extensions.*—During the year the extension of the Mint to cope with a coinage of 7½ lakhs of rupees daily, proposed in my letter to the Government of India No. 2066, dated 19th November 1904, was sanctioned and taken in hand. The original proposals were somewhat modified owing to the necessity for making arrangements for the coinage of nickel and to the possibility of all the machinery being driven in the near future by electric power.

Orders were placed for a 25 H.P. engine and a 30 H.P. boiler and for the additional machinery required in connection with the enhanced outturn. Part of the above plant has been delivered, but until the remainder is received and is put np but little progress can be made towards obtaining the desired increase in the coinage. As a result of the enhanced outturn, it was necessary to provide increased stronghold accommodation and to make more suitable arrangements for dross washing. Government accordingly sanctioned additional strongholds being built in the Mint quadrangle, which work was taken in hand and completed by the Public Works Department. The same Department also undertook the construction of a new dross washing shed, which has been duly completed and is now in use.

Electric Lighting.—The Government of India having sanctioned the installation of electric lights and fans in the Mint and Assay Office, tenders were called for from some of the leading firms of Electricians in Bombay and the work was entrusted to Messrs. F. & C. Osler, Limited, who are carrying out the installation under the supervision of the Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. The electric current will be supplied by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE.

21. *Return of counterfeit coins.*—The usual return of counterfeit coins is appended to this report.

2,643 counterfeit coins (2,544 rupees, 30 half-rupees, 48 quarters and 21 one-eighths) were received for examinatiou during the year as against 4,937 in 1905-06, and were classified as follows:—

(i) 573 coins (361 castings and 212 struck) received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rajputana-Malwa and Southern Mahratta Railways, and one cast counterfeit coin received from the Treasury Officer, Jubbulpore, were "exceptionally well executed."

(ii) 461 coins (246 castings and 215 struck) were good enough to deceive the public, both as to execution and colour of metal.

(iii) The remaining 1,608 coins (1,403 castings and 205 struck) were in the majority of cases inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal and all easily detectable.

The second and third class include coins which were returned to the Railways as they did not come up to the standard of excellence required by Government.

About 17·33 per cent. of the coins received from the Railways were imitations of King Edward VII rupees.

Two thousand and twenty-five counterfeit coins (1,586 rupees, 16 half-rupees, 83 quarters and 340 one-eighths) were discovered in remittances of uncurrent coin to the Mint.

During the year under report 20,261 counterfeit coins were cut at treasuries and Railways as against 24,267 in 1905-06.

22. *Retirement of Mr. Forbes.*—By the retirement on pension of Mr. D. M. Forbes, late Foreman, in May last year, the Bombay Mint lost the services of a most experienced and skilful Engineer. Mr. Forbes' record of 30 years' service in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints has been one of preeminent usefulness, and the various improvements in the mechanical operations of coining introduced by

him have resulted in greater efficiency, accompanied with economy in manufacture. The present method of lapping the rolls, which was at first introduced by him into the Calcutta Mint and afterwards, in 1890, into the Bombay Mint, deserves special mention, being responsible not only for a greater outturn of coin, but also for a saving of about R2,000 annually. Mr. Forbes' experience in minting operations was of great benefit in the experiments in connection with the coinage of the new nickel anna and he was largely instrumental in bringing these to a successful conclusion. In recognition of his special services, Government were pleased to grant him a bonus of £500 on retirement.

I

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT and the ASSAY OFFICE during the year 1906-07, referred to in paras. 2 and 3 of FINANCIAL RESOLUTION NO. 3234, dated 5th October 1878.

REVENUE.	R a. p.	R a. p.
To CHARGES LEVIED—		
Mint Seignorage .	...	
Premelting fees on uncurrent coin received from Railways . .	...	
Assay fees (Private) .	1,171 13 10	
Melting fees on Gold Bullion tendered at the Mint . . .	...	
		1,171 13 10
To GAIN IN COINAGE OPERATIONS—		
Silver—		
Gain by alligating under standard .	1,08,200 8 0	
Do. Assay Benefit .	...	
Do. short weight of new coin issued . .	1,560 0 0	
Surplus in the Bullion Office	2,099 0 0	
Refined silver of Premelting and Bullion Departments . . .	4,254 0 0	
Other items . . .	329 6 1	
		1,16,442 14 1
Miscellaneous—		
Seignorage on rupee coinage	...	29,39,134 10 10
To CASH RECEIPTS—		
For scales, weights and other articles supplied to and work done for private individuals .	...	10,526 11 0
For old stores and materials sold . .	1,030 3 9	
English stores sold . .	376 14 1	
		1,407 1 10
Carried over .	...	30,68,683 3 7

EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.
BY WORKING EXPENSES—		
Loss in Coinage Operations—		
Gold (in melting) . .	...	
Loss on purchase of sovereigns for medals, etc. . . .	2 4 10	
Silver operative losses .	1,77,059 8 0	
Loss by dirt on Government uncurrent coins and dollars used in direct alligations .	21,550 0 0	
Loss by withdrawal of uncurrent silver coins	1,75,211 8 3	
Overstandard weight of new coins issued .	...	
		3,73,823 5 1
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—		
Gold, Silver and Copper	7,062 4 2	
		7,062 4 2
BY SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—		
Fixed . . .	1,85,194 6 3	
Extra and allowances .	1,43,423 14 7	
		3,28,618 4 10
BY LOCAL STORES PURCHASED—		
Coal, coke, charcoal and firewood . .	69,388 6 4	
Oil, grease and tallow	5,774 8 8	
Acids	738 0 0	
Iron and brass mongery and hardware . .	295 1 6	
Metals .	583 10 5	
Miscellaneous . .	29,905 2 11	
		1,06,684 13 10
BY COPPER—		
Used for alloy R1,13,304-14-8		
Contingent purposes R2,387-8-4		
	1,15,692 7 0	
Less—		
Returned by Mint Department (copper from troughs) . . .	243 8 7	
		1,15,448 14 5
BY CONTINGENT CHARGES—		
Landing stores . .	856 0 6	
Purchase and repairs of furniture . .	11 6 0	
Books for Library and Office . . .	151 10 0	
Binding books, etc. .	91 6 0	
Cart, coolie, and boat-hire . . .	612 4 0	
Scales and weights .	567 12 0	
MISCELLANEOUS—MINT—		
Gas	729 4 3	
Travelling allowance .	97 0 0	
Purchase of medicine .	16 0 0	
Boiler inspection fees .	125 0 0	
Peons' clothing . .	52 0 0	
Plague allowance .	616 5 4	
Municipal taxes . .	67 1 0	
Water-supply . .	7,025 2 0	
House-rent . . .	8,646 12 5	
Advertising charges .	54 12 0	
Service telegrams .	616 13 0	
Other items . .	1,824 6 3	
One-fifth freight on Europe stores paid by Accountant-General .	188 9 0	
		22,349 7 9
Carried over .	...	9,53,987 2 1

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT and the ASSAY OFFICE during the year 190[illegible]7, referred to in paras. 2 and 3 of FINANCIAL RESOLUTION NO. 3234, dated 5th October 1878—*concluded.*

	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	...	30,68,683 3 7	Brought forward	...	9,53,987 2 1
To TRANSFER RECEIPTS—			BY ENGLISH STORES USED FROM STOCK—		
For scales, weights and other articles supplied to and work done at the Mint for Government Departments	...	4,609 0 0	Value of English stores used and issued	64,188 0 5	
			Less— One-fifth freight on English stores charged above	188 9 0	63,999 7 5
			BY OFFICIAL POSTAGE— Service postage labels	...	288 11 0
			BY TRANSFER CHARGES—		
			Value of articles supplied to and work done for the Assay Office	7,111 3 4	
			Value of articles transferred from other Departments	11,972 6 11	19,083 10 3
			BY PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES— Repairs and alterations to buildings	...	11,500 0 0
			BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT—		
			Printing	2,366 15 0	
			Stationery	280 12 7	
			Superannuation and retired allowances	7,852 10 9	10,500 6 4
TOTAL	...	30,73,292 3 7	TOTAL	...	10,59,359 5 1
			By Balance	...	20,13,932 14 6
				...	30,73,292 3 7
Total brought down	...	30,73,292 3 7	Total brought down	...	10,59,359 5 1
To *pro formâ* RECEIPTS—			BY *pro formâ* CHARGES—		
Cost of additions and alterations to Mint buildings transferred to Capital Account	...	5,500 0 0	Cost of pensions and furlough allowances	...	
			One-sixth of the salaries of superior servants	21,279 2 6	
			One anna in the rupee of the salaries of inferior servants	377 10 9	21,656 13 3
			Value of Mint land and buildings and plant	[illegible] 0 0	
			Average silver balance	23,75,974 0 [illegible]	
			Average copper balance	1,57,919 0 0	
			Store balance, Europe and Country	1,41,258 0 0	
			4 per cent. interest on	67,15,347 0 0	2,68,614 0 0
			TOTAL	...	13,49,630 2 4
			By Balance	...	17,29,162 1 3
TOTAL	...	30,78,792 3 7	TOTAL	...	30,78,792 3 7

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the MINT brought down to the year.

	Land. R a. p.	Buildings. R a. p.	Plant. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.		Land. R a. p.	Buildings. R a. p.	Plant. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
Total expenditure on account of Capital brought forward from last year	12,62,200 0 0	16,81,343 0 0	9,64,227 0 0	39,07,770 0 0	Allowance for depreciation	...	...	...	...
Expenditure during current year	...	5,500 0 0	44,167 0 0	4[illegible],667 0 0	Transfer, Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...
Expenditure during current year by P. W. Department	..	77,590 0 0	...	77,590 0 0					
					TOTAL	...	...	...	...
Work done by Mint but charged against 45.—Civil Works [illegible] charge of Civil officers	...	5,169 0 0	...	5,169 0 0	Balance at debit	12,62,200 0 0	17,69,602 0 0	10,08,394 0 0	40,40,196 0 0
TOTAL	12,62,200 0 0	17,69,602 0 0	10,08,394 0 0	40,40,196 0 0	TOTAL	12,62,200 0 0	17,69,602 0 0	10,08,394 0 0	40,40,196 0 0

II.

STATEMENT of the BOMBAY MINT COINAGE for the year 1906-07.

METALS.	Tale of Pieces.	Nominal Value.	TOTAL. Tale.	TOTAL. Value.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Silver—				
Rupees	160,531,265	16,05,31,265 0 0		
Half-rupees	400,005	2,00,002 8 0		
Quarter-rupees	...	......		
Eighth-rupees	...	......		
British dollars	...	......		
			160,931,270	16,07,31,267 8 0
Nickel—				
One-anna	*Nil*	*Nil*		
Copper and bronze	*Nil*	*Nil*		
GRAND TOTAL	...	......	160,931,270	16,07,31,267 8 0

III.

STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1906-07.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Receipt.			
Receipt for medals, seals, stamps, etc.	4,499 7 0		
Adjusting weights	1,701 2 0		
Sale proceeds of Treasure Trove coins	3,044 2 0		
Miscellaneous	5,891 0 0	15,135 11 0	
Expenditure.			
Engraver's labour	764 12 0		
Workshop "	1,968 6 8		
Jeweller's "	405 15 0		
Stores used (including gold, silver and copper)	11,221 4 11	14,360 6 7	
NET PROFIT	...	775 4 5	Including R274-3-8 profit on sale of Treasure Trove coins.

IV.

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the BOMBAY MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during 1906-07.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Nominal value of remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of Rupees.	COUNTERFEITS RECEIVED AT THE MINT: In remittances of uncurrent coins from Treasuries.				From Treasury and other officers under Article 581, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A., dated 21st February 1901.				For examination.				Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 590A(d), Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. A.-6192, dated 10th December 1901.				REMARKS.
		R	½-R	¼-R	⅛-R	R	½-R	¼-R	⅛-R	R	½-R	¼-R	⅛-R	R	½-R	¼-R	⅛-R	
Bombay	8,537·4	1,203*	9	62	236	354	8	7	13	610	19	11	5	6,577	334	326	329	* Includes 44 counterfeit rupees found in remittances of R10,62,676 received for special examination.
India (Muscat)	23·7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta (Baluchistan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras	1,699·3	192†	6	16	69	95	3	6	2	23	...	20	...	8,553	605	484	263	† Includes 7 counterfeit rupees found in a remittance of R1,40,000 received for special examination.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	211	1	...	...	
Central Provinces	509·1	97	1	...	6	13	...	2	...	34	...	2	...	705	25	31	7	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	101·0	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	2	2	...	
Rajputana	862·9	54	...	2	22	235	...	...	...	682	...	...	...	1,076	2	5	1	
Central India	56·6	6	..	..	1	64	...	...	1	159		..	...	655	13	10	2	
Burma	6·7	2	..	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
TOTAL	11,796·7	1,586	16	83	340	791	11	15	16	1,753	19	33	5	17,819	982	858	602	

Report on the working of His Majesty's Assay Office.

No. 150, dated Bombay, the 12th August 1907.

From—Lieut.-Col. F. F. MACCARTIE, I.M.S., M.B., Assay Master, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department, Bombay, for the official year 1906-07.

2. *Number and description of assays.*—The number of assays during the year amounted to 65,675 as against 51,861 in the previous financial year.

The details are shown in the following table:—

DESCRIPTION.	Number.	Total.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	1,757	
Check assays on fine gold	188	1,945
SILVER.		
Assays on silver received for coinage	2,243	
Ditto alligated for silver standard coinage	29,469	
Ditto pyx coins	12,495	
Ditto miscellaneous	15,595	
Check assays on fine silver	3,211	63,013
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	28	
Assays on various metals and ores	617	
Assays on Mint drosses	72	717
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR	...	65,675

3. *Gold and Silver assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year was [illegible], as against 1,564 in the previous year; of these 101 assays were done for the Mint.

The total number of silver assays from all sources was 63,013 as against 49,874 in the previous year; of these 48,160 were done for the Mint.

4. *Meltings for Silver standard coinage.*—Silver meltings for rupees were assayed during the whole of the year, and for half-rupees in the months of November 1906 and February 1907 only.

The average fineness of the silver meltings is shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.	Rupees Per mille.	Half-rupees Per mille.
April 1906	915·912	...
May "	915·955	...
June "	915·893	...
July "	915·867	...
August "	915·974	...
September "	915·973	...
October "	915·918	...
November "	915·937	915·900
December "	915·966	...
January 1907	915·952	...
February "	915·913	915·774
March "	915·896	...
Average for the year	915·929	915·837

5. *Gold in silver coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly "parting assays" in the silver pyx coins for the year was ·117 per mille for rupees, and ·072 for half-rupees.

6. *Pyx trials, rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 1,635, the total number weighed being 32,720. One trial disclosed one coin below the legal remedy. Twenty fresh coins were weighed and found to be within remedy.

The average weight per piece was 180·013 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 179·10 and 180·90 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 1,635 in number, 8,190 coins having been assayed singly, and 40,875 in groups of 25 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 914·6 to 919·2, and the average fineness over 8,175 coins was 916·587 per mille. In two trials only were single coins found to be outside remedy, and the fresh pyxes called for in these cases disclosed no coin beyond the remedy. The 40,875 coins assayed in groups of 25 after melting gave an average fineness of 916.665, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being, respectively, 915·6 and 917·5.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of Pyx Rupees grains.	Average fineness of Pyx Rupees per mille.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1906	179·970	916.531	916·479	·136
May „	180·044	916·713	916·552	·106
June „	179·977	916·570	916·051	·071
July „	180·019	916·496	916·458	·112
August „	180·021	916·634	916·660	·107
September „	180·025	916·620	916·690	·094
October „	180·020	916·532	916·636	·143
November „	180·020	916·542	916·683	·154
December „	180·009	916.690	916·830	·117
January 1907	179·998	916·553	916·726	·120
February „	180·058	916·603	916·700	·115
March „	180·005	916·580	916·650	·117
Average	180·013	916·587	916·665	·117

7. *Half-rupees.*—There were only 5 trials of these coins for weight (two in December 1906 and three in March 1907), the total number weighed being 100. The average weight per piece was 90·015 grain; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were, respectively, 89·60 and 90·40 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 5 in number, 25 coins having been assayed singly, and 250 in groups of 50 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variation in fineness ranged from 914·9 to 918·4, and the average fineness of the 25 coins was 916·560 per mille. The 250 coins assayed in groups of 50 after melting gave an average fineness of 916·600, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 916·0 and 917·1 per mille, respectively.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Month.	Average weight of Pyx Half-Rupees grains.	Average fineness of Pyx Half-rupees per mille.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
December 1906	90·027	917·230	917·050	·041
March 1907	90·006	916·113	916·300	·104
Average	90·015	916·560	916·600	·072

8. *Summary of Pyx trials.*—The results detailed in paragraphs 6 and 7 are summarised in the following table:—

Denominations.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting. (per mille).	Proportion of gold in Pyx coins (per mille).
Rupees . . .	32,720	8,190	40,875	180·013	916·587	916·665	·117
Half-rupees . . .	100	25	250	90·015	916·560	916·600	·072

9. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 617 assays under the head "Assays on various metals and ores" in paragraph 2 of this report, 585 were assays on counterfeit coins received from the Mint, Police officials, Railways and various Government offices.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1908.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 1st February 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	40	33
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	..
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	22	17
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	19	5
		Panch Mahals Districts	„ „	1	1
		Rewakantha Agency	„ „	1	1
		Kaira District	„ „	49	22
		Broach Port	„ „	..	...
		Broach District	„ „	3	1
		Mahikantha Agency	„ „	30	9
		Palanpur „	„ „	2	1
		Surat Town and Port	„ „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	„ „	...	...
		Surat District	„ „	17	16
		Jhara Port	...	...	..
		Utan „	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava „	„ „	...	...
		Kolva „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori „	„ „	...	...
		Mahim „	„ „	...	...
		Parawai „	...	...	...
		Dhanu „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi „	G. I. P.	1	1
		Aghashi „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon „	„ „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...	...
		Bassein „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana „	„	1	1
		Bandra „	B., B. & C. I.	4	8
		Umbergaon Port	„ „	...	...
		Kon „	...	...	..
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	2
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	20	21
		Poona District	„ „	53	37
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara „	S. M.	83	60
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	94	58
		West Khandesh „	„	6	...
		Nasik District	„	18	18
		Sholapur Town	„		..
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	3	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	„ S. M.	23	18
		Salem District	„	25(*b*)	16 (*a*)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	„	...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	92 (*a*)	82
		Kurnool „	„ „	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & „	1(*c*)	1 (*c*)
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore „	„	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah „	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura „	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	„ „	...	...
		Coimbatore „	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	„	1	1
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris District	Madras	2	2
		Chingleput „	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari „	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	„	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly „	„	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		South Arcot District	„	...	...
		Nellore District	„	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	„	...	...
		Calingapatam „	„	...	...
		Coconada „	„	...	...
		Gopalpore „	B. N.	...	...
		Calicut „	Madras	...	...
		Sandur State		...	...
			TOTAL	145	121
Bengal.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	15(*a*)	15
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia „	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	„ & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	„	...	...

(*a*) One imported.
(*b*) Two imported.
(*c*) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	59	62
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	10	8
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	59	56
		Darbhanga Town	"	10	5
		Darbhanga District	"	20	21
		Shahabad "	E. I.	86	63
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	55	47
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	76	63
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	15	10
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Purnea "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	405	350

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	O. & R.	2	1
		Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	24	24
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	24	14
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Koil "		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	14	13
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	7	7
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	1	1
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	..	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	11	10
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Furrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	15	12
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	14	24
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	4	
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	44	40
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	2	2
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I	5	1
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	2	2
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	4	3
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	9	9

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	1	1
		Allahabad District	" "	4	4
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	2	2
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	53	43
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	18	18
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	...	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	" " "	...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	4	12
		Ballia "	"	107	101
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	2	1
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	66	71
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	1	1
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	E. I.	...	...
		Azamgarh District	"	60	61
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	"	[illegible]	77
		Basti District	"	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal "	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	66	54
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	"	...	...
		Hardoi "	"	21 (a)	21 (a)
		Rae Bareli "	"	39	28
		Sitapur "	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri "	"	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 1st February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	2	2
		Gonda „	„	27	26
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur „	„	9	3
		Ajodhya	„ & B. & N. W	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	11	9
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ „	5	4
			TOTAL	774	703
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	104	104
		Hissar „	„ & N. W.	66	21
		Karnal „	E. I.	26	24
		Simla „	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	63	44
		Ambala „	N. W. & E. I.	3	5
		Ludhiana „	„	11	10
		Rohtak „	„	53	56
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	„	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „	„	13	13
		Ferozepur „	„	...	...
		Kangra „	„	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	„	20	20
		Gurdaspur „	„	8	8
		Lahore City	„	...	...
		Lahore District	„	18	14
		Gujranwala District	„	6	1
		Montgomery City	„	...	...
		Montgomery District	„	18	18
		Sialkot „	„	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawal-pindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	15	15
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	19	19
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	31	17
		Jhang "	"	11	5
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	1	...
		Patiala State	N.W., E. I., B., B. & C. I.&J. B	57	51
		Maler Kotla State	"	22	13
		Jind "	"	10	9
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
		Bahawalpur "	"	12	11
			TOTAL	587	478
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	16	16
		Hanthawaddy District	"	..	...
		Pegu "	"	...	..
		Tharrawaddy "	"	36	36
		Prome "	"	109	107
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	7	2
		Bassein "	"	7	4
		Henzada "	"	19	19
		Pyapon "	.		
		Myaungmya "	..	19	19

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	24	22
		Thaton „	„	2	2
		Moulmein Town	„	9	8
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	„	...	...
		Tavoy District	„	...	...
	Minbu	Thayetmyo District	Burma	...	...
		Pakokku „		.	...
		Minbu „		...	...
		Magwe „		...	.
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	Burma	50	47
		Maymyo Town	„	...	...
		Mandalay District	„	...	...
		Myitkyina „	„	...	...
		Bhamo „		...	..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	Burma	1	1
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District		...	...
		Sagaing District	„	2	2
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	Burma	...	...
		Yamethin „	„	8	8
		Kyaukse „	„		...
		Meiktila „	„	...	...
		Northern Shan States	„	...	...
			TOTAL	315	299
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda „	„	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara „	„	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	„	...	...
		Dacca District	„	...	...
		Faridpur District	„	...	...
		Manipur State	„	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P. . . .	59	53
		Kamptee Cantonment . .	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town . .	"	...	...
		Nagpur District . . .	B. N. & G. I. P. . . .	4	3
		Wardha Town . . .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District . . .	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District . . .	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town . . .	B. N.	4(a)	3(b)
		Bhandara District . . .	"	...	..
		Balaghat Town . . .	"	...	...
		Balaghat District . . .	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . .	E. I. & G. I. P. . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . .	" "	...	
		Jubbulpore District . .	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec) . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . .	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . .	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	..	...
		Saugor District . . .	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town . .	" (") . . .	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N	..	...
		Seoni District . . .	"	..	...
		Mandla " . . .	"	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . .	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. . .	...	...
		Burhanpur " . . .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District . . .	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. . .	...	...
		Pachmarhi . . .	G. I. P.	...	.
		Hoshangabad Town . . .	"	...	..
		Hoshangabad District .	"	...	
		Narsingpur Town . . .	"	...	.
		Narsingpur District . .	"	...	
		Betul " . . .	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . .	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District . .	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.		...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . .	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . .	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	38	39
		Raipur District . . .	"	...	.

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	..	...
		Akola District	"	28(a)	15(b)
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	98	56
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Ellichpur City	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	38	24
			Total	264	193
Coorg	...	Coorg		1	...
			Total	1	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	39	32
		Bangalore City	" "	33	27
		Bangalore District	"	93	87
		Mysore City	"	32	26
		Mysore District	"	62	45
		Kadur "	"	19	9
		Hassan "	"	9	9
		Kolar "	Madras	63	49
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	19	13
		Tumkur District	S. M.	6	1
		Shimoga "	"	6	5
		Chitaldrug "	"	7	10
			Total	388	313
Hyderabad State.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	71(c)	42 (c)
		Bidar "	N. G. S.	...	...
		Parbhani "	"	...	..
		Atrafi Balda	"	...	...
		Raichur District	"	5 } (c)	4 } (c)
		Gulbarga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	2 } (c)	1 } (c)
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	...	...
			Total	78	47

(a) One imported.
(b) Two imported.
(c) Figures for the period from 21st to 27th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	.	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...
		Sunderai Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	8(a)	4(a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)		...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Maksudargarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	..
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	5(a)	5(a)
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	G. I. P.	.	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Rugoo State	.	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Sitamau "	"	...	...
		Piploda "	"	...	...
		Bagli "	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I P.	...	..
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai	"	...	...
		Barwan	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Laskar City	"	...	
			TOTAL	13	9

(a) Figures for the week ending 25th January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State . . .	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	14(a)	10(a)
		Deoli	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District . .	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State . . .	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . .	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur) . .	J. B.	1(b) } (a)	1 } (a)
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	71 } (a)	71 } (a)
		Jaipur State	"	13 } (a)	13 } (a)
		Kishengarh Town . . .	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. . .	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	2(a)	2(a)
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	.
		Dholpur	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	70(a)	49(a)
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	171	146
(c) KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	...	...
		Mirpur "	"	...	...
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...
(c) N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Bannu "	. . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	"	..	...
		Kohat District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . .	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District .	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . .	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	...	...
		Peshawar District . . .	"	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . .	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 24th January 1908.
(b) Imported.
(c) Return not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	..
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . .	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL .	4,464	3,621

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
	During 1st-half of 1907.	During official year 1906-07.	Mean mileage worked. 1907.	Mean mileage worked. 1908.	Total earnings for week ending 26th January 1907.	Total earnings for week ending 25th January 1908.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1907.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1908.	Total earnings from 1st January to 26th January 1907.	Total earnings from 1st January to 25th January 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to 26th January 1907.	Total earnings from 1st April to 25th January 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R.-D. 2' 6")	301	266	2,026	2,117	7,50,631	6,02,000	370	284	24,11,729	19,73,000	...	4,38,729	2,19,09,733	2,26,60,000	7,50,267	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	310	312	21	21	7,950	6,600	379	314	21,015	23,800	2,785	...	2,75,721	2,50,000	...	25,721
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	912	777	504	504	3,90,697	3,64,000	775	722	14,48,609	13,20,000	...	1,28,609	1,61,33,387	1,65,44,000	4,10,613	...
" Nagda-Muttra (a)	...	...	...	101	...	2,600	...	26	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	77,300	77,300	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	362	386	1,281	1,274	6,22,177	5,00,000	486	392	21,11,593	17,53,000	...	3,58,593	2,11,95,329	2,20,07,000	8,11,671	...
East Indian	700	725	2,280	2,323	17,59,612	17,08,000	772	735	68,96,015	58,66,000	...	10,30,015	6,57,57,936	6,54,77,000	...	2,80,936
Great Indian Peninsula system	786	630	1,569	1,569	13,63,577	12,26,000	869	781	48,69,927	41,47,000	...	7,22,927	3,96,50,409	4,02,80,000	6,29,591	...
" Agra-Delhi Chord	263	275	126	126	47,637	30,800	378	244	1,50,011	1,02,000	...	48,011	14,66,570	11,97,000	...	2,69,570
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	307	245	914	914	3,39,568	2,45,000	372	268	12,43,628	8,68,000	...	3,75,628	92,02,624	98,38,000	6,35,376	...
Madras—Southern Mahratta (east of Jalarpet)	336	339	845	538	2,86,766	1,97,000	339	366	9,91,674	6,32,000	...	3,59,674	1,21,68,112	1,22,58,000	89,888	...
" South Indian (west ") (b)	...	...	...	308	...	92,000	...	299	...	2,97,000	2,97,000	...	...	2,97,000	2,97,000	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore	35	24	56	77	1,864	4,900	33	64	6,975	19,100	12,125	...	(c) 37,285	1,62,000	1,24,715	...
" North-East line	246	232	494	496	1,22,226	1,16,000	247	234	3,42,699	3,72,000	29,301	...	47,64,130	47,54,000	...	10,130
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	114	103	60	60	6,580	6,100	110	102	23,384	23,200	...	184	2,55,615	2,86,000	30,385	...
North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N.-D. 2' 6")	366	357	3,499	3,555	12,47,305	11,90,000	356	335	44,85,579	41,51,000	...	3,34,579	5,22,77,306	5,79,46,000	56,68,694	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	279	247	1,298	1,298	4,05,027	3,30,000	312	254	16,57,486	11,41,000	...	5,16,486	1,34,74,901	1,47,79,000	13,04,099	...
" Hardwar-Dehra	235	207	32	32	6,188	5,600	193	175	25,528	19,800	...	5,728	2,82,387	3,18,000	35,613	...
Assam-Bengal	112	113	771	771	96,322	81,500	125	106	3,66,118	2,82,000	...	84,118	36,67,317	39,23,000	2,55,683	...
Burma	267	230	1,340	1,474	4,18,731	4,84,000	312	328	13,75,828	15,82,000	2,06,172	...	1,23,51,752	1,33,06,000	9,54,248	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	128	131	124	124	15,507	18,500	125	149	51,812	58,800	6,988	...	6,81,526	6,55,000	...	26,526
Lucknow-Bareilly	158	149	237	237	46,909	41,700	198	176	1,50,646	1,24,000	...	26,646	13,09,181	13,10,000	819	...
Nilgiri	428	267	17	17	6,663	4,100	392	241	20,199	16,700	...	3,499	2,60,923	2,68,000	7,077	...
Palanpur-Deesa	50	44	17	17	612	1,000	36	59	2,470	3,000	530	...	31,309	35,200	3,891	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	312	285	1,909	1,909	6,10,551	5,10,000	320	267	21,78,953	18,28,000	...	3,50,953	2,27,83,586	2,25,74,000	...	2,09,586
South Indian	242	230	1,131	866	2,57,305	2,36,000	228	273	9,22,759	8,09,000	...	1,13,759	1,10,63,141	1,15,16,000	4,52,859	...
" Tanjore District Board	124	118	103	103	11,137	9,800	108	95	38,266	33,100	...	5,166	4,97,704	5,11,000	13,236	...
" Travancore Branch	97	89	108	108	8,992	11,600	83	107	32,911	36,500	3,589	...	4,16,046	5,07,000	90,954	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. Sec.)	177	150	1,165	1,166	1,76,725	1,95,000	152	167	6,17,500	6,96,000	78,500	...	73,39,745	81,04,000	7,64,255	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	24	23	33	33	763	800	23	24	2,576	2,700	124	...	33,574	35,700	2,126	...
" Dharmavaram-Katpadi and Pakala-Gudur (d)	...	...	...	264	...	10,200	...	39	...	37,100	37,100	...	...	37,100	37,100	...
" Hospet-Kottur	17	20	48	48	736	1,000	15	21	2,746	3,500	754	...	40,440	37,600	...	2,840
" Mysore Section	138	121	296	296	37,113	47,900	125	163	1,36,530	1,74,000	37,470	...	13,02,759	18,38,000	3,35,241	...
Mysore State	225	213	614	763	1,98,720	1,42,000	324	186	6,13,255	[illegible]6,000	...	97,255	55,50,389	60,58,000	5,07,671	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	287	258	59	59	8,528	10,100	145	171	32,160	[illegible]500	340	...	6,73,619	[illegible]10,000	1,36,381	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	26	2,092	[illegible]	...	192	29,026	[illegible]	3,274	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	42	36	26	26	95	900	37	35	3,227	[illegible]100	...	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Jorhat	53	55	32	32	1,450	1,900	45	59	4,316	[illegible]5,400	1,084	...	70,297	[illegible]78,100	5,803	...
TOTAL	372	343	23,054	23,645	92,56,234	84,35,100	402	357	3,32,40,216	2,89,63,200	...	42,77,016	32,71,93,172	34,08,10,900	1,36,17,728	...
All other Railways.																
Amritsar-Patti	93	55	28	28	1,729	3,100	62	111	7,141	10,800	3,659	...	(e) 22,509	1,48,000	1,25,491	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	151	116	114	114	17,401	16,500	153	145	49,336	57,900	8,564	...	5,35,498	6,33,000	97,502	...
Bina-Goona-Baran	82	65	148	148	14,006	11,200	95	76	45,336	45,600	264	...	3,96,005	4,69,000	72,995	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	286	259	162	162	37,531	37,200	232	230	2,57,460	1,28,000	...	1,29,460	17,97,896	17,87,000	...	10,896
Jammu-Kashmir	96	98	16	16	1,693	1,500	106	94	6,474	5,800	...	674	67,361	63,000	...	4,361
Kolar Gold-fields	407	399	10	10	3,915	2,000	391	200	15,285	9,500	...	5,785	1,68,185	1,65,000	...	3,185
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	158	116	79	79	13,410	12,800	170	162	50,499	45,600	...	4,899	5,46,623	5,52,000	5,377	...
Nagda-Ujjain	135	102	34	34	14,134	3,500	416	103	23,189	8,400	...	14,789	1,48,948	1,51,000	2,052	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	297	260	334	334	1,04,555	1,01,000	313	302	3,58,501	3,24,000	...	34,501	35,99,205	40,16,000	4,16,795	...
Petlad-Cambay	132	108	34	34	3,078	4,200	91	124	11,400	15,400	4,000	...	1,43,280	1,75,000	31,720	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	234	201	107	107	30,213	23,900	282	223	1,10,952	81,300	...	29,652	9,47,136	11,26,000	1,78,864	...
Southern Punjab	199	182	425	425	95,845	71,000	226	167	3,34,179	2,63,000	...	71,179	33,23,335	37,58,000	4,34,665	...
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	100	83	155	155	18,310	16,100	118	104	59,702	51,500	...	8,202	5,67,022	7,42,000	1,74,978	...
Tapti Valley	168	127	155	155	31,751	24,900	205	160	86,194	75,500	...	10,694	7,72,378	7,69,000	...	3,378
Tarkessur	362	316	22	22	6,717	5,300	305	241	25,291	21,100	...	4,191	2,85,453	2,78,000	...	7,453
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	60	34	34	1,947	2,500	57	74	7,216	8,300	1,084	...	85,543	95,000	9,457	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	102	81	55	55	5,043	4,800	92	87	16,105	16,100	...	5	1,79,200	2,05,000	25,800	...
Bengal and North-Western	208	169	932	1,015	1,87,791	1,48,000	201	146	8,23,035	5,41,000	...	2,82,035	66,03,903	70,87,000	4,83,097	...
Bengal Dooars	193	222	36	36	6,689	6,300	186	175	28,118	25,100	...	3,018	3,55,995	3,62,000	6,005	...
" extensions	95	107	117	117	13,036	11,000	111	95	45,581	43,100	...	2,481	4,88,530	5,05,000	16,470	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad Porbandar	133	117	455	455	56,044	58,100	123	128	1,82,331	1,94,000	11,669	...	19,18,983	22,10,000	2,91,017	...
Birur-Shimoga	78	61	38	38	3,086	2,600	81	68	10,143	9,600	...	543	96,625	1,17,000	20,375	...
Dibru-Sadiya	253	254	78	78	23,696	19,500	304	250	76,477	64,800	...	11,677	8,40,450	8,34,000	...	6,450
Gaekwar's Railways	88	73	134	134	10,787	8,700	80	65	32,665	32,000	...	665	4,04,346	4,40,000	35,654	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	202	157	392	392	85,073	84,000	217	214	2,86,931	2,87,000	69	...	24,54,689	24,98,000	43,311	...
Jaipur	43	40	32	73	1,355	1,800	42	25	5,248	7,600	2,352	...	52,442	84,600	32,158	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	87	709	709	71,531	54,800	101	77	2,31,536	1,87,000	...	44,536	26,20,396	23,38,000	...	2,82,396
Kolhapur	142	118	29	29	3,375	2,700	116	93	12,559	9,500	...	3,059	1,40,837	1,37,000	...	3,837
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	80	67	95	95	6,629	9,200	70	97	21,320	27,900	6,580	...	2,53,855	3,52,000	98,145	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	53	54	8,412	6,500	159	120	27,912	24,400	...	3,512	2,33,361	2,70,000	36,639	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	171	168	66	66	21,387	9,800	324	148	44,201	24,600	...	19,601	5,60,505	5,51,000	...	9,505
" Bareilly-Soron extension	174	114	64	144	14,856	15,700	232	109	52,195	48,800	...	3,395	3,40,316	4,27,000	86,684	...
Sangli (f)	176	...	...	5	...	400	...	80	...	1,500	1,500	...	...	20,600	20,600	...
Shoranur-Cochin	129	117	65	65	8,245	8,600	127	132	27,847	29,000	1,153	...	3,22,811	3,44,000	21,189	...
Udaipur-Chitor	83	72	67	67	5,400	3,000	81	45	17,532	13,000	...	4,532	2,00,127	1,92,000	...	8,127
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. Sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	124	129	67	67	9,789	7,000	146	104	34,357	25,300	...	9,057	3,79,925	3,12,000	...	67,925
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	152	113	78	78	13,358	9,400	171	121	56,308	34,900	...	21,408	2,34,786	4,07,000	1,72,214	...
Cooch-Behar	98	99	34	34	3,459	3,900	103	115	15,456	14,200	...	1,256	1,43,875	1,46,000	2,125	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	119	80	94	94	7,500	7,600	80	81	33,005	28,000	...	5,006	3,20,828	3,65,000	44,172	...
Rajpipla	51	36	37	37	1,441	1,000	39	27	3,795	3,800	5	...	51,254	61,100	9,846	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	360	367	51	51	12,847	14,000	252	275	39,793	43,000	3,207	...	8,04,802	7,89,000	...	15,802
TOTAL	166	143	5,635	5,845	9,77,057	8,35,000	173	143	35,72,606	28,86,900	...	6,85,706	3,34,09,224	3,59,81,300	25,72,076	...
GRAND TOTAL	331	304	28,689	29,490	1,02,33,291	92,[illegible],200	357	314	3,68,12,822	3,18,50,100	...	49,62,722	36,06,02,396	37,67,92,200	1,61,89,804	...

(a) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(b) Transferred to South Indian Railway from 1st January 1908.
(c) From 21st August 1906.
(d) Transferred from South Indian Railway from 1st January 1908.
(e) From 21st September 1906.
(f) Opened from 1st April 1907.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1908.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1908.

No. 431-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Thursday, the 20th February 1908, starting by special train from Howrah at 11 P.M. (Calcutta time).

His Excellency will visit Kodarma, where he will inspect the East Indian Railway Volunteers, and Mandla in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency will return to Calcutta on Monday, the 2nd March, arriving at Howrah at 7·54 A.M. Calcutta time.

His Excellency's departure from and return to Calcutta will be private.

All covers intended to reach the Viceroy and party during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

All communications, other than those of an urgent nature, should be sent to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

The party accompanying the Viceroy on tour will be as follows—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C.I.E., Private Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel V. R. Brooke, D.S.O., Military Secretary.
Captain J. Mackenzie, Comptroller.

By Command,

VICTOR BROOKE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1908.

No. 1.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 24th day of July 1877, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33rd Vict., Cap. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg;

And whereas the said Chief Commissioner has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th day of February 1908;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and in the Coorg District Gazette:—

REGULATION NO. 1 OF 1908.

A Regulation further to amend the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

I of 1899. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Regulation may be called the Coorg Land and Revenue (Amendment) Regulation, 1908.

I of 1899. Amendment of section 109 of Regulation I of 1899. 2. For section 100 of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Effect on encumbrances of sale of property for a sum other than an arrear due in respect thereof. "109. When immoveable property is brought to sale under this Chapter for the recovery of any other sum than an arrear due in respect thereof, such property shall, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, be sold free of all encumbrances, and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of the property shall become void as against the purchaser.

Exception 1.—Engagements made between the defaulter and his tenants shall be subject to the provisions of section 108, sub-section (2), and shall not, except as therein provided, be rendered invalid by any sale under this section.

Exception 2.—No encumbrance, grant or contract created or made in good faith and entered before the notification of attachment in the record-of-rights as amended in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI, shall be rendered invalid by any sale under this section."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1908.

No. 212.—Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days combined with leave out of India for five months and thirteen days, under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the 12th March 1908.

The 14th February 1908.

No. 223.—The services of Major A. Miller, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SANITARY.

The 14th February 1908.

No. 387.—The following officers are appointed to the Bacteriological Department :—

1. Lieutenant-Colonel D. Semple, M.D., R.A.M.C. (retired), Director of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
2. Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., I.M.S., (Madras), Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.
3. Major G. Lamb, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Director, Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.
4. Major J. W. Cornwall, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), Director, Southern India Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.
5. Major S. P. James, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, sub. *pro tempore.*
6. Captain W. G. Liston, M.D., I.M.S.
7. Mr. F. M. Gibson, M.B., Assistant to the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.
8. Captain E. D. W. Greig, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
9. Captain W. F. Harvey, M.B., I.M.S.
10. Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S., Director of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras.

JAILS.

The 13th February 1908.

No. 64.—The services of Captain W. T. Finlayson, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department.

No. 67.—The services of Captain A. H. Proctor, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th February 1908.

No. 188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S.I., I.C.S., one of the Judges of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, to officiate as Chief Judge of that Court, during the absence on combined leave of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Fox, Kt., or until further orders.

The 13th February 1908.

No. 196.—Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Solicitor to Government, is granted leave for nine months from the 1st March 1908, under article 658 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 197.—Mr. F. H. Eggar is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Kesteven or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 13th February 1908.

No. 209.—The services of Major J. L. W. ffrench-Mullen, 13th Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th February 1908.

No. 58.—The Reverend H. S. Stephenson, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 17th January 1908.

No. 60.—The services of the Reverend E. R. Clough, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st March 1908.

EDUCATION.

The 10th February 1908.

No. 146.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, sub-section 3, of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to approve of the election, by the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, respectively, of Babu Adhar Chandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., and Rai Debendranath Ray, Bahadur, L.M.S., to be Ordinary Fellows of the University.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1908.

No. 24.—Mr. H. E. Pellereau, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 27th January 1908, during the absence of Mr. H. F. B. Frost on privilege leave.

The 14th February 1908.

No. 25.—The services of Mr. L. L. Wickham, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Public Works Department, for employment on famine duty.

W. A. INGLIS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William ; the 11th February 1908.

No. 385 G.—*Erratum.*—In Notifications Nos. 190-G., dated the 24th January 1907 and 1473-G., dated the 24th May 1907, after the words "Captain W. R. Battye, Indian Medical Service" omit the word "(Bombay)".

No. 419-F.—Captain G. O. F. Scaly, I.M.S., is placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 1st December 1907, and until further orders.

The 12th February 1908.

No. 584-*E. A.*—Mr. J. P. Sequeira, Extra-Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 9th June 1906.

No. 587-*E. A.*—Under section 3 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council 1907, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Arthur Prescott Trevor, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf, *vice* Mr. John Hugo Hepburn Bill.

2. Foreign Department Notification No. 3770-E. A., dated the 25th September 1907, is hereby cancelled.

The 13th February 1908.

No. 411-*G. B.*—With reference to Notification No. 1997-G.B., dated the 20th July 1907, Mr. Fritz Theodor Simon, Consul for Germany at Madras, resumed charge of his office on the 3rd February 1908.

No. 428-*G.*—Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 429-*G.*—Lieutenant C. T. C. Plowden, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted to the Bannu District, as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 25th January 1908.

The 14th February 1908.

No. 441-*G. B.*—The following notification, which appeared in the "London Gazette", dated 17th January 1908, is re-published for general information:—

Whitehall, January 15th, 1908.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 14th January 1908, to confer the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom upon Charles George Hillersden Allen, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

No. 455-*G.*—Captain R. T. C. Calvert, 120th Rajputana Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th January 1908.

No. 457-*G.*—Mr. E. B. Howell, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is placed on special duty as Assistant Political Officer in the Khyber.

No. 461-*G. B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Sidney Roberts as Consul for Siam at Rangoon.

S. H. BUTLER,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1908.

No. 935-*E. O.*—Mr. A. J. Currie is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 3rd of February 1908.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1908.

No. 1432-53.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for rule 104 of the rules published with Notification No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department :—

104. A telegraphic money order shall be redirected to the payee by post, free of charge, on his written request.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 10th February 1908.

No. 1434-33.—Major C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A., Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for six months in continuation, with effect from the 1st March 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The 13th February 1908.

No. 1562-147.—In modification of the second paragraph of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 295-147, dated the 9th January 1908, Mr. S. S. Cooper, Assistant Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, is appointed, with effect from the 1st February 1908, to officiate as Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.

2. Mr. A. G. Hein is appointed to officiate as Assistant Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, with effect from the same date.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 13th February 1908.

No. 1464-41.—Mr. P. N. Datta, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, with effect from the 1st March 1907, *vice* Mr. H. H. Hayden, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1465-41.—Mr. E. Vredenburg, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, with effect from the 5th July 1907, *vice* Mr. T. H. D. La Touche on combined leave.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 14th February 1908.

No. 1617-1.—Mr. A. E. McKenna, a Superintendent in the Calcutta Custom House, officiated as an Assistant Collector, Class III, in the Imperial Customs Service from the 23rd October 1907 to the 1st December 1907.

No. 1618-1.—Mr. A. E. McKenna is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector, Class IV, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 2nd December 1907; and is posted to Bengal.

No. 1532—1541—57.

RESOLUTION.

EMIGRATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1908.

THE orders of His Majesty's Secretary of State having now been received on the report of the Committee, which was appointed in accordance with the Resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1384—1392—15, dated the 20th February 1906, to enquire into certain matters connected with the supply of labour for the tea gardens of Assam, the Government of India propose briefly to review the question, as it now presents itself, and to issue the following orders on specific points raised in the Committee's report.

2. The proposals of the Committee are summarised in chapter XI of its report. They have been generally supported by the Local Governments concerned and by the Indian Tea Association, and the Government of India were able to recommend the adoption of all the principal suggestions of the Committee to the Secretary of State, by whom they have been accepted. The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam has given it as his opinion that the report marks a distinct advance in the history of the labour question, remarking that it is not so much by any modification of the law or rules that this question can be solved as by concerted action on the part of the employers to offer attractions to labour and to ensure that conditions on the gardens are made popular with the labourers. With this opinion the Government of India are in entire agreement. The very thorough and careful enquiry which the Committee has made, points clearly to the fact that the industry must recognise the altered circumstances which have arisen in the districts from which it draws its labour, and must be prepared to meet these in a practical manner. The Government of India trust that, with the facts which employers have now had put before them, the industry may be entering on a period of transition, during which it will take such action as may before long enable Government control to be practically dispensed with, and the present vexatious enactment which governs the recruitment and management of labour to be swept away. There is evidence in the report that a change is already in progress. In all directions there is a movement towards the greater freedom of the labourer, and towards making his life on the gardens congenial. It can only be by the steady pursuit of this policy and by the recognition of the fact that the industry must offer terms enabling it better to compete in the labour market, that a final solution of the problem can be attained.

3. The Government of India recognise with much satisfaction that the Committee, containing as it did some members representing the recruiting districts who were new to Assam, was favourably impressed with the material condition of the labourers on the gardens. They are well-fed and are provided with good water and skilled medical attendance, the tasks are reasonable and such as a labourer of ordinary physique can perform in a few hours, and for a considerable portion of the year, it is generally possible for the labourers to make substantial additions to their wages by working overtime. Despite these advantages, the supply of labour becomes yearly more difficult to obtain, and the problem before the Committee was to ascertain the reasons for this shortage of labour and to make suggestions for procuring a more constant supply. The recommendations of the Committee to this end, may be considered as they affect conditions in the labour districts, and as they deal with the arrangements for recruitment in the districts from which labour is taken for the gardens.

4. With regard to the labour districts, the Committee's proposals are mainly devoted to the necessity for obtaining greater freedom for the labourers and for increasing the attractions offered by Assam. On the first point the Committee has recommended that Act VI of 1901 under which labour is controlled, should not at present be withdrawn from the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley. It considers that it would not be fair to the industry suddenly to withdraw the special law on which the latter has hitherto depended

for the management of labour on the gardens, but it would fix a time at which the Act should be withdrawn and labour should become as free as in the rest of India. The Indian Tea Association is opposed to a decision being come to as to withdrawing the Act after a specified term of years, until it is seen how the changes to be introduced work in practice. The Government of India have adopted this suggestion, and they have decided to postpone consideration of the question for two years. Having regard to the great change in the situation produced by the extension to Upper Assam of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the prospect of further rapid progress within the next few years, when Dhubri is connected by rail with Gauhati, they believe that the time must shortly arrive when the industry must fall into line with other employers of labour and be prepared to forego the law on which it at present relies. The Government of India wish it to be clearly understood that the operation of the Act cannot be indefinitely prolonged, and that, if the industry fails to exert itself towards adopting freer methods of management, and towards meeting the rise in the market-value of labour by increasing the emoluments of the labourer or by the grant of land, the question of withdrawing the Act on comparatively short notice, may have to be considered, so as to allow of the free operation of the law of supply and demand.

5. While allowing Act VI of 1901 to remain in force in the Upper Valley, the Committee makes two important recommendations for its amendment. It proposes to withdraw the local contract, allowed by sections 118 to 121 of the Act, and to abolish the right of private arrest under sections 195 and 196. The first of these proposals is specially intended to secure that all contracts with the intending emigrant are entered into when he is in his own country among his own friends and appears before a Magistrate who knows his own language. There should be no possibility of his being taken up to Assam as a free emigrant and being placed under a contract when he gets there. The withdrawal of sections 118 to 121 will prevent the re-engagement of time-expired labourers under Act VI. But the Committee points out that there is a general feeling that, in so far as old coolies are concerned, the necessity for the retention of these provisions hardly arises. Their withdrawal will also tend to remove the practice which has hitherto not been unknown of bringing pressure to bear on the labourer to renew his engagement, when his four years' time has been completed. The second proposal, to withdraw the right of private arrest, is strongly pressed by the Committee. It is shown that abuses have grown up in connection with the exercise of this power, and that its rigid enforcement on unpopular gardens has done much to contribute to the dislike of Assam in the recruiting districts. Both proposals have been accepted by the Indian Tea Association, and a notification giving effect to them has been published by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam with the approval of the Government of India.

6. The existing state of things is defended by those who advocate the retention of the power of private arrest of absconders on the ground that, if it is withdrawn, there will be no security against enticement of labourers, imported at a heavy cost to the garden, by employers who have not themselves borne any part of this expense; and it is gathered from the evidence taken by the Committee that this consideration is the main reason why the majority of the planters in Upper Assam deprecate the disuse of the Act contract with its present incidents. To meet this objection the Committee proposed a system of indemnifying importers of labour for the loss of their labourers by requiring the new employer to repay to the importer the expenses of importation, or a proportion of them varying according to the time, up to four years, which the labourer has worked on the original garden. This proposal, as set forth in the report, is not favoured by the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, although they urge that substantial compensation is necessary as a safeguard against enticement. The Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, do not consider the matter pressing, and the Lieutenant-Governor, in view of the difficulty of the question and the divergence of opinion, does not think that the subject is ripe for legislation. In the circumstances the Government of India do not propose to take any action on the proposal, and prefer to await further experience of the changes now to be made

before considering whether any legislation of the character advocated is necessary.

7. Various suggestions are put forward in the report for further improving the labourer's condition, so as to increase the attractions which can be offered by Assam. The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam is so convinced of the practical advice which the report contains on this subject, that he suggests that it should not be allowed to remain buried in the pages of a blue book, but should be published in pamphlet form for distribution among the planters of the Province. The Government of India will be glad to see this done. It rests with employers themselves to give effect to the suggestions offered by the Committee with a view to render labour on the tea estates more popular, and the Government of India trust that these measures will receive the attention they deserve. They would note in particular the Committee's recommendations as to the adaptation of the labourer's surroundings to what he has been accustomed to in his own country, letting him live in a separate hut as far as possible in the same hamlet as his caste-fellows, the grant of leave in the slack season to enable the emigrant to revisit his country, and especially the allotment of land to cultivate. Nothing could be a more certain magnet to draw the landless labourer to the country, and wherever land can be had in proximity to a garden, the settlement of the labourers on it should be the first concern of the employer.

8. The question of the tea garden wage is discussed by the Committee in paragraphs 257 to 262 of the report. The Committee recommends that the minimum wage should not now be raised by law, first because a change in the wage was introduced so recently as 1903, and second, because it considers that the greater freedom which the labourer will obtain, by the abolition of the power of arrest and by the fact that the penal contract will, it is believed, be less resorted to, will react on the wage. The majority of the Local Governments consulted are prepared to accept the conclusion arrived at by the Committee, although they lay emphasis on the fact that the wage offered by the gardens is quite inadequate as an inducement to people down-country to leave their homes and go to Assam. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces regrets that the Committee decided against an enhancement of the statutory wage; without the offer of a higher wage emigration will become less and less.

9. The Government of India are convinced of the correctness of the view that the industry cannot expect to compete successfully in the down-country labour market on the terms it at present offers. The evidence recorded by the Committee discloses a remarkable rise in prosperity among the labouring classes in the chief recruiting grounds, the competition for labour is very keen, and the expansion of coal and manganese mining in the districts adjoining Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces respectively, to take but one instance, has seriously affected tea garden recruitment in tracts which were formerly regarded as its special field. In view, however, of the generally favourable opinion expressed by the Committee as to the material condition of labourers on the gardens, the Government of India do not consider it essential to take steps to raise their wages on the ground that they are at present left with a bare subsistence. A further reason for postponing action in the matter is the attention that is beginning to be paid to the offer of land to supplement wages. It is for the industry itself to take steps to meet the altered conditions in the recruiting districts by increasing the emoluments which it offers to the emigrant, and as has been above announced, failure on its part to adapt itself to these conditions must be followed by withdrawal of the Act at a comparatively early date.

10. Coming next to the questions connected with recruitment, the proposals of the Committee may be considered under the two main divisions of the agency employed for obtaining labour for the gardens, contractors and garden sardars. Dealing with the first of these the Committee is not prepared to recommend the abolition of the middleman who has grown up under the present system for the supply of labour. But it is strongly of opinion that his action should be controlled, and that only contractors licensed under the Act should be permitted to work for Assam. It has pointed out the abuses

which lately existed in some districts of Bengal, where contractors were allowed to work without control. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has since published a notification bringing all contractors under the provisions of Chapter III of the Act. The Government of India accept the opinion of the Committee that the contractor cannot altogether be dispensed with, but that he should invariably be licensed. They also agree to the modifications in the conditions for licensing contractors and their recruiters which have been put forward in paragraphs 82 to 85 of the report, and they desire that the necessary steps be taken by Local Governments to have these modifications in the existing procedure introduced.

11. The system of recruitment which is specially to be encouraged is that conducted by garden sardars, emigrants who have been to Assam and return to their country to enlist fresh emigrants. With a view to assisting this form of recruitment, the Committee in paragraph 89 of the report recommended that certain districts might be altogether closed to contractors' recruitment. The suggestion is of special importance in connection with the question of emigration to the Surma Valley, from which the labour provisions of the Act will shortly be withdrawn, and it has been pressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam as helping towards a solution of the difficulty, to be presently noticed, which arises in this connection. The Governments of the United Provinces and Bengal have agreed to the whole of the United Provinces and the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions of Bengal being closed to contractors' recruitment, and notifications have recently been published giving effect to this.

12. At present there are two varieties of recruitment by garden sardars one regulated by the provisions of Chapter IV. of the Act, and the other by section 90. Under the latter specially certificated garden sardars are given certain concessions, they are allowed to take away the people they recruit without any formality beyond giving three days' notice to the local magistrate. The Committee was asked to consider whether the scope of this section should not be extended. It has recommended against any such extension. It was intended to facilitate the recruitment of labourers by fairly competent men who could get on in the recruiting districts without outside help. But the person who comes down from Assam to recruit is himself a coolie, he cannot get on by himself and is dependent on the local agent who is appointed under section 64 of the Act to look after ordinary garden sardars. The Committee has stated that this fact should be clearly recognised, and has proposed that any extension of facilities in recruitment should be granted only to sardars who are assigned to a responsible local agent and work under his guidance and control. The Government of India consider that this is a sound recommendation, and they accept the suggestions which the Committee has made for giving effect to it. These are briefly that the whole control of recruitment should be left to the local agent, who is approved and licensed by the Superintendent of Emigration, so long as the emigrant is not placed under a labour contract. If a contract is to be taken from the emigrant, he must be produced before the magistrate in accordance with section 71. All that will be required of the local agent will be that he should keep certain returns and supply the magistrate with any information he may call for, and should also produce the emigrants for examination when ordered.

13. Orders have already been issued to Local Governments to give effect to the above proposal and notifications in favour of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association have been published by the Governments of Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, and the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Under section 91 of the Act the concession can be allowed only in the case of specified agencies or approved associations of employers, and the Government of India, although they are considering the [illegible]ent of this provision of the law, believe that the limitation of the [illegible] to such agencies or associations is a useful precaution, as it ensures [illegible]ent of capable men as local agents. They particularly desire [illegible] this condition is fulfilled, the local agent should be interfered [illegible] possible. The Committee found, in the districts of Bengal [illegible]ject to the provisions of the Act, that recruitment by the

agents of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association was carried on entirely free of control without any complaints on the part of the district authorities. And it is specially necessary, if the free movement of labour is eventually to be attained, that an attempt should now be made to work on the lines laid down, it being remembered that the emigrants thus recruited are free labourers, and cannot be placed on contract under the Act when they get to Assam.

14. The Committee has recommended the repeal of the Madras Labour Contracts with Natives Act (Madras Act V of 1866). The Government of Madras have accepted the proposal that the Act should be repealed, on conditions that Act VI of 1901 is not entirely withdrawn, but kept in suspense in the manner recommended in paragraph 128 of the Committee's report, in connection with recruitment for the Surma Valley. As will be presently stated, the Government of India are not prepared to agree to the complete withdrawal of the recruitment provisions of the Act in respect of emigration to the Surma Valley, and the Government of Madras will be asked to take steps for the repeal of Act V of 1866.

15. The Government of Madras have recommended that emigration to Assam should be allowed under Chapter IV of Act VI of 1901 in the plains portion of the Godavari District and in the Districts of Kistna, Guntur and Nellore. The Committee has supported this recommendation which should now be carried into effect. The Committee was further of opinion that emigration might be permitted under certain safeguards from the Agency Tracts of the Northern Madras Districts. The Government of Madras are, however, opposed to these tracts being opened to recruitment, and in view of the difficulties which, it appears, this course would entail, the Government of India agree that the Agency Tracts should remain closed as at present.

16. There remains the question of the transport of emigrants dealt with by the Committee in Chapter VI of its report. While the Committee would retain the rules which govern the management of contractors' depots, it recommends the removal of restrictions on the transport of emigrants travelling with garden sardars to Assam. And it believes that, with the initiative of employers and local agents, it should be perfectly possible for sardars and their coolies to travel through to Assam without any assistance except such as can properly be expected of the Railway Companies. The Government of India endorse this opinion. In the case of emigrants proceeding to the gardens free of contract, it has to be noted that by section 93 of the Act the provisions of the rules relating to labourers and their dependants do not apply, and there is nothing to prevent these travelling as ordinary third class passengers, as the Committee would like to see. At a meeting held at Calcutta in January 1907, of representatives of the chief Railway Companies interested in the carriage of labour to Assam, arrangements were made for cheapening fares for tea garden coolies and for the general introduction of the credit-note system which was first brought forward by the Assam-Bengal Railway. The Railways also agreed to run such through carriages as might be required from time to time.

17. In the Resolution appointing the Committee, the Government of India announced their intention of withdrawing the Act from the districts of the Surma Valley and from Kamrup and Goalpara, and the Committee was directed to consider the effect which such withdrawal would have upon emigration to the Assam Valley. The Committee has found that the two Valleys mainly require labour of a different type, the latter favouring emigration from districts with an aboriginal or semi-aboriginal population, while the former can more readily draw its labour from the plains districts of Bengal and of the United Provinces. While this view may be theoretically correct, the Government of India doubt whether there is likely, in actual practice, to be any flow of emigration from the plains districts to the Surma Valley. It cannot certainly take place, unless the employers in the latter offer greater attractions to labour than at present. It is, therefore, considered that emigration to the two Valleys is likely to proceed to a considerable extent side by side in the parts of the country to which recruitment for the tea gardens is mostly confined, namely the districts of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions and the Santal Parganas in Bengal and parts of the Central Provinces and Madras. This being the case, it becomes necessary to examine very closely the effect of the withdrawal of

which lately existed in some districts of Bengal, where contractors were allowed to work without control. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has since published a notification bringing all contractors under the provisions of Chapter III of the Act. The Government of India accept the opinion of the Committee that the contractor cannot altogether be dispensed with, but that he should invariably be licensed. They also agree to the modifications in the conditions for licensing contractors and their recruiters which have been put forward in paragraphs 82 to 85 of the report, and they desire that the necessary steps be taken by Local Governments to have these modifications in the existing procedure introduced.

11. The system of recruitment which is specially to be encouraged is that conducted by garden sardars, emigrants who have been to Assam and return to their country to enlist fresh emigrants. With a view to assisting this form of recruitment, the Committee in paragraph 89 of the report recommended that certain districts might be altogether closed to contractors' recruitment. The suggestion is of special importance in connection with the question of emigration to the Surma Valley, from which the labour provisions of the Act will shortly be withdrawn, and it has been pressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam as helping towards a solution of the difficulty, to be presently noticed, which arises in this connection. The Governments of the United Provinces and Bengal have agreed to the whole of the United Provinces and the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions of Bengal being closed to contractors' recruitment, and notifications have recently been published giving effect to this.

12. At present there are two varieties of recruitment by garden sardars one regulated by the provisions of Chapter IV. of the Act, and the other by section 90. Under the latter specially certificated garden sardars are given certain concessions, they are allowed to take away the people they recruit without any formality beyond giving three days' notice to the local magistrate. The Committee was asked to consider whether the scope of this section should not be extended. It has recommended against any such extension. It was intended to facilitate the recruitment of labourers by fairly competent men who could get on in the recruiting districts without outside help. But the person who comes down from Assam to recruit is himself a coolie, he cannot get on by himself and is dependent on the local agent who is appointed under section 64 of the Act to look after ordinary garden sardars. The Committee has stated that this fact should be clearly recognised, and has proposed that any extension of facilities in recruitment should be granted only to sardars who are assigned to a responsible local agent and work under his guidance and control. The Government of India consider that this is a sound recommendation, and they accept the suggestions which the Committee has made for giving effect to it. These are briefly that the whole control of recruitment should be left to the local agent, who is approved and licensed by the Superintendent of Emigration, so long as the emigrant is not placed under a labour contract. If a contract is to be taken from the emigrant, he must be produced before the magistrate in accordance with section 71. All that will be required of the local agent will be that he should keep certain returns and supply the magistrate with any information he may call for, and should also produce the emigrants for examination when ordered.

13. Orders have already been issued to Local Governments to give effect to the above proposal and notifications in favour of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association have been published by the Governments of Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, and the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Under section 91 of the Act the concession can be allowed only in the case of specified agencies or approved associations of employers, and the Government of India, although they are considering the amendment of this provision of the law, believe that the limitation of the concession to such agencies or associations is a useful precaution, as it ensures the employment of capable men as local agents. They particularly desire that, provided this condition is fulfilled, the local agent should be interfered with as little as possible. The Committee found, in the districts of Bengal which were not subject to the provisions of the Act, that recruitment by the

agents of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association was carried on entirely free of control without any complaints on the part of the district authorities. And it is specially necessary, if the free movement of labour is eventually to be attained, that an attempt should now be made to work on the lines laid down, it being remembered that the emigrants thus recruited are free labourers, and cannot be placed on contract under the Act when they get to Assam.

14. The Committee has recommended the repeal of the Madras Labour Contracts with Natives Act (Madras Act V of 1866). The Government of Madras have accepted the proposal that the Act should be repealed, on conditions that Act VI of 1901 is not entirely withdrawn, but kept in suspense in the manner recommended in paragraph 128 of the Committee's report, in connection with recruitment for the Surma Valley. As will be presently stated, the Government of India are not prepared to agree to the complete withdrawal of the recruitment provisions of the Act in respect of emigration to the Surma Valley, and the Government of Madras will be asked to take steps for the repeal of Act V of 1866.

15. The Government of Madras have recommended that emigration to Assam should be allowed under Chapter IV of Act VI of 1901 in the plains portion of the Godavari District and in the Districts of Kistna, Guntur and Nellore. The Committee has supported this recommendation which should now be carried into effect. The Committee was further of opinion that emigration might be permitted under certain safeguards from the Agency Tracts of the Northern Madras Districts. The Government of Madras are, however, opposed to these tracts being opened to recruitment, and in view of the difficulties which, it appears, this course would entail, the Government of India agree that the Agency Tracts should remain closed as at present.

16. There remains the question of the transport of emigrants dealt with by the Committee in Chapter VI of its report. While the Committee would retain the rules which govern the management of contractors' depots, it recommends the removal of restrictions on the transport of emigrants travelling with garden sardars to Assam. And it believes that, with the initiative of employers and local agents, it should be perfectly possible for sardars and their coolies to travel through to Assam without any assistance except such as can properly be expected of the Railway Companies. The Government of India endorse this opinion. In the case of emigrants proceeding to the gardens free of contract, it has to be noted that by section 93 of the Act the provisions of the rules relating to labourers and their dependants do not apply, and there is nothing to prevent these travelling as ordinary third class passengers, as the Committee would like to see. At a meeting held at Calcutta in January 1907, of representatives of the chief Railway Companies interested in the carriage of labour to Assam, arrangements were made for cheapening fares for tea garden coolies and for the general introduction of the credit-note system which was first brought forward by the Assam-Bengal Railway. The Railways also agreed to run such through carriages as might be required from time to time.

17. In the Resolution appointing the Committee, the Government of India announced their intention of withdrawing the Act from the districts of the Surma Valley and from Kamrup and Goalpara, and the Committee was directed to consider the effect which such withdrawal would have upon emigration to the Assam Valley. The Committee has found that the two Valleys mainly require labour of a different type, the latter favouring emigration from districts with an aboriginal or semi-aboriginal population, while the former can more readily draw its labour from the plains districts of Bengal and of the United Provinces. While this view may be theoretically correct, the Government of India doubt whether there is likely, in actual practice, to be any flow of emigration from the plains districts to the Surma Valley. It cannot certainly take place, unless the employers in the latter offer greater attractions to labour than at present. It is, therefore, considered that emigration to the two Valleys is likely to proceed to a considerable extent side by side in the parts of the country to which recruitment for the tea gardens is mostly confined, namely the districts of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions and the Santal Parganas in Bengal and parts of the Central Provinces and Madras. This being the case, it becomes necessary to examine very closely the effect of the withdrawal of

the Act from the Surma Valley districts, to which the Government of India gave their assent in the Resolution of the 20th February 1906. Such withdrawal would not, it is believed, handicap the Upper Valley in the matter of competition for labour, provided the latter comes generally to forego the penal contract which it at present asks the emigrant to enter into, and, if it holds out sufficient inducements to labour in the matter of the offer of land, it has great advantages over the Surma Valley. But there is another aspect of the question which cannot be overlooked, the possibility of having two systems of recruitment for the districts east of the Brahmaputra working side by side, one regulated by law and the other uncontrolled. The evidence recorded by the Committee in the recruiting districts was strongly against such an arrangement, and there was a widespread belief that abuses in recruitment would arise if all control were given up over recruitment for the Surma Valley, as people down-country do not distinguish between Cachar and Sylhet and the Assam Valley. A majority of the Committee was prepared to give the experiment a trial, provided the Surma Valley estates were prepared to give up taking coolies from contractors and depended on thoroughly organised recruitment by garden sardars.

18. The Governments of Bengal and of the Central Provinces are very strongly opposed to this proposal. And the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam has pressed for the retention of control over contractors working for the Surma Valley, and recognises that this must be accompanied by some measure of control over garden sardars. The Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association has also taken strong exception to the suggestion that contractors should be left to work, even as an experiment, free of supervision. It is clear that the original proposal for withdrawing the Act, which had the active support of the great majority of the employers in the Surma Valley, must be reconsidered if control is to be exercised over contractors. There can be no such control, if the Act is swept away. Further, in a representation submitted on behalf of the employers who asked for the repeal of the Act, it is admitted that at least some gardens in the Surma Valley will still make use of the contractor to obtain the labour they require.

19. In the light of these facts and in view of the strong opposition to the step on the part of the Local Governments chiefly concerned, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the complete withdrawal of the Act from the districts of the Surma Valley would be inadvisable. If abuses sprang up in recruitment, as the Local Governments anticipate, nothing could be more prejudicial to emigration. The feeling of security which has been brought about in the recruiting districts by the regulations of the present Act would be upset, and a distinct check to voluntary emigration would result. Great injury might in this way be done to the industry in general, including the Surma Valley estates which have asked for the Act to be withdrawn. The Government of India propose, therefore, to retain the recruitment provisions of the Act, while authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam to remove the provisions relating to the labour districts from the district of the Surma Valley and from Kamrup and Goalpara in which they are no longer required except those dealing with Employers' returns, Magistrates' inspections and repatriation of labourers physically incapacitated or wrongfully recruited. Before, however, a notification to this effect can be published under section 221 of the Act, it will be necessary to amend the procedure governing recruitment, so as to dispense with the taking of contracts from emigrants engaged for the Surma Valley, whether by contractors or by garden sardars.

20. Final orders on this point must, however, for the present be reserved, but the Government of India are inclined to consider that the object in view can best be secured by re-enacting section 91 of the present Act, so as to enable Local Governments by notification to dispense with any of the provisions of Chapters III and IV in the case of any specified labour district subject to any provisions that may be prescribed in the notification. This course possesses two advantages. It would enable the present cumbersome provisions of the Act governing recruitment to be hereafter gradually abandoned, should circumstances arise to render this possible, without having recourse to fresh legislation. It would also enable a trial to be given, despite what has been said above, to the

system of absolutely free recruitment by garden sardars which the Surma Valley employers are anxious to obtain. The Government of India would be prepared when power has been obtained to see such a trial made in the United Provinces, if His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to the step. Recruitment by contractors would remain prohibited by notification under section 3 of the Act, and garden sardars only allowed to work. But all restrictions on the latter would be withdrawn under the powers which the Local Government would possess under the law as amended. It may be that the anticipations as to the recurrence of abuses may not be so well founded as has been imagined, and the experiment would be of value as showing whether labour is likely to move to the gardens of the Surma Valley if the formalities of the Act are absolutely foregone. On this point the Government of India have already expressed their doubts. Labour will not be attracted without the offer of inducements sufficient to compete with the wages the labourer can command in other fields of employment, and till this is thoroughly recognised by the industry in both the Valleys of the Eastern province, there can, it is believed, be no real solution of its present difficulties.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Indian Tea Association, to the Home and Finance Departments and to the Railway Board.

Ordered, also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th February 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 101.—The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Sebright Coffin,—26th January 1908.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 102.—Army Department Notification No. 56 of 1908, notifying the removal from the service of Lieutenant R. M. Greig, 42nd Deoli Regiment, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 103.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*", *dated 21st January 190°, page 497.*

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
21st January 1908.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Brevet Colonels :—

Henry Templer, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 28th October 1907.

Francis C. Colomb, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 5th November 1907.

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"London Gazette", dated 24th January 1908, page 570.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
24th January 1908.

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UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 25th January 1908:—

Arthur Edward Barstow.
Charles Churchill Crick.
Frederic George Bonney Wetherall.
Eric Alister Hay Mackenzie.
William Macandrew Marshall.
Henry Winton Seton.
Gerald Patrick Murphy.
Francis Downie Leslie.
Henry George Tranchell.
Francis Harold Fardell Hornor.
Rhodri Deane Owen Jones.
Ivan Lancelot O'Hara Hare.
Cuthbert Noel Chadwick.
Charles Kelvynge Greenway.
Robert Darell Elford Darell.
James Forteath Russell.
Laurence Spencer.
Walter Joseph Nance.
King Davie Harris.
Claude Alwyne Muriel Tennant.
Alik Gerald Joseph Copeland.
Robert Boisragon Dent.
John Wharton Jones Le Marchand.
Donald Theodore Macdonald.
Roger Gilmore Bacon.
Claud Weldon Molony.
Rafe Langdon Beddy.
Albert Henry Darley Barron.
Herbert Raymond Wilson.
Montague Francis Davy Cobbold.
Perceval Ivor Renorden Sandilands.
Hastings Roy Harington.
John Campbell Haverfield.
Edward Victor Francis Seymour.
Arthur Annesley Francis Charles Hutton Dawson.

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PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 104.—Conductor Frederick William Fryer, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 105.—The provisional promotion of Lieutenant William Louis Oberkirch Twiss, Indian Army, 9th Gurkha Rifles, to the rank of Captain, published in Army Department Notification No. 57 of 1907, is confirmed.

No. 106.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels.

8th December 1907.

Michael Joseph Tighe, D.S.O., Commandant, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

12th February 1908.

Samuel Garnett Radcliff, Commandant, 93rd Burma Infantry.

To be Major.

14th February 1908.

Captain William Frederick Travers O'Connor, C.I.E., Political employ, India.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

11th February 1908.

Egbert Dickson, 74th Punjabis.
William Francis Boucher Edwards, 24th Punjabis.
Sydney Robert Gordon Kendall, 87th Punjabis.
Evelyn Stuart Constantine Willis, D.S.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Claud Jameson Torrie, 30th Punjabis.
Charles Elliot, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Charles Frederick Knaggs, 3rd Skinner's Horse.
Henry John Hamilton Trueman, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.
Lionel Hugh Branson, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Kenelm Digby Bold Murray, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Eustace Clementi Smith, 22nd Punjabis.

To be Lieutenant.

8th February 1908.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Falkland, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

29th January 1908.

Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle.
Roger Parker Wilson.
Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday.
Christopher Dering Dawes.
Clarence Barrymore Harrison, M.B.
Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman Lalor, M.B.
Thomas Henry Symons.
Ernest Reinhold Rost.
Hugh Ainsworth, M.B.
Frank Addinsell Smith, M.D.
John Wolfran Cornwall, M.D.
Alfred Miller, M.B.
Frederick Arthur Lucas Hammond.
Sydney Price James, M.D.
Peter Dee, M.B.

(Army Department Notification No. 74 of 1908, so far as it relates to the above officers of the Indian Medical Service, is cancelled.)

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

22nd October 1905.

Major William Donald Gunn.

No. 107.—The promotion of Major R. F. Standage, Indian Medical Service, notified in Army Department Notification No. 672 of 1907, is antedated from the 29th July 1907 to the 29th January 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 108.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Albino Rodrigues, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain;

First class Assistant Surgeon Alexander Grant Cazalett, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,—

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain A. P. Rodrigues, retired; with effect from the 9th December 1907.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 109.—No. 1176, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, T. Nārāyanasāmi Sāminathan Nāyudu, to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, ranking as Subadar;

No. 1194, 1st class Hospital Assistant C. Sadasiva Mudali, to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar,—

vice No. 1139, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant C. P. Nagappau Pillai, deceased; with effect from the 29th November 1907.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 110.—Supernumerary Conductor Henry John Pay to be absorbed, *vice* Conductor William Davies transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 17th November 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 111.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Robert Sandwith, Indian Army,—28th April 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Goldsmith Ievers, Cantonment Magistrate's Department, —1st January 1908.

Major James Sweet Hodding, 80th Carnatic Infantry,—1st March 1908.

No. 112.—Colonel Howard Goad, C.S.I., Indian Army, Director General, Army Remount Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st April 1908.

No. 113.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, Captain Hugh Miller, 75th Carnatic Infantry, is transferred to the permanent half-pay list, with effect from the 1st February 1908, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 114.—Lieutenant William Angelo resigns his commission. Dated 4th January 1908.

Second (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 115.—Second-Lieutenant William David Snell resigns his commission. Dated 10th January 1908.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 116.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain and Honorary Major Frederick Henry Addis.
Captain Charles Rimmington Scott.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Christopher George.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 14th February 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 10.—With reference to Department of Military Supply Notification No. 11 of 1908, the following appointments are made:—

Major G. A. Robertson, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Military Supply, with effect from the 7th February 1908, and until further orders.

Major R. F. G. Bond, Royal Engineers, to continue to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Military Supply, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Secretary, till the 7th February inclusive, and thereafter to officiate as Deputy Secretary until further orders.

Major W. H. F. Basevi, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), Attaché, Adjutant General's Division, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Military Supply, with effect from the 8th February 1908, and until further orders.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 11.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S.O., Indian Army, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Military Supply, to the 31st March 1908, (p. a.).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 9.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified:

To be Sub-Lieutenants.

Richard Hart Garstin from 4th September 1907.
Herbert Ludlow Davis from 23rd October 1907.

To be Assistant Engineers.

Arthur Henry Wayman.
Thomas Kerr.
Horace Oscar Webb.
Louis Bray Wengi.
} from 19th November 1907.

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1908.

No. 36.—Mr. H. O. Weller, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Bombay-Sind Connection Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 37.—Major W. J. McElhinny, R.E., Officiating Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Manager of that Railway in class I, grade 2, with effect from the 20th December 1907.

No. 38.—Captain W. K. Russell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, officiated as Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, from the 25th October to the 19th December 1907, inclusive.

The 13th February 1908.

No. 39.—Mr. H. P. Burt, Manager, North Western Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough up to the 27th December 1907, inclusive, in extension of that granted in Railway Board's Notification No. 310, dated the 22nd November 1907.

The 14th February 1908.

No. 41.—Mr. J. P. Williams, Officiating Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, reverted to his officiating appointment of Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of that railway, in class I, grade 3, (officiating) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 27th January 1908.

No. 42.—Mr. J. H. Chase, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 with effect from the 31st December 1907.

No. 43.—Mr. D. B. Trevor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st August 1907.

No. 44.—Mr. G. Hales, District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Raliways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd February 1908.

No. 45.—Mr. J. S. Lovejoy, Chief Carriage Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on that railway, with effect from the 7th October 1907 and until further orders.

No. 46.—Mr. C. N. D. Inglis, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 24th October 1907, *vice* Mr. H. G. N. White on leave.

No. 40.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 277 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1908.

Adoption on the Assam-Bengal railway of certain modifications in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\ A}{8}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 102, dated the 1st May 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 76 R. T., dated the 22nd April 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

Read also—

Letter No. 1011, dated the 24th January 1908, from the Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Assam-Bengal railway of the modifications, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which rules were sanctioned for adoption on the Assam-Bengal railway in Railway Board's resolution No. 76 R. T., dated the 22nd April 1907.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the modifications in the said General Rules, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Assam-Bengal railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the modifications cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, and to the Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company for information.

By order,

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any paper sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 672 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th February 1908:—

No. 62 of 1908.—Auto-Hydraulic, Limited, of 108a Cannon street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to automatic water elevators.*

No. 63 of 1908.—Robert Henry Francis Rennick, Colonel (retired), of Bajaura, Kangra district. *Improvements in preserved vegetable foods.*

No. 64 of 1908.—Michael Roukawischnikoff, physician, of 40 Nevsky Perspective, St. Petersburg, Russia. *Improvements in method of movement of ships.*

No. 65 of 1908.—Edward Jacob Hill, engineer, of 11 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements relating to the couplings of railway vehicles.*

No. 66 of 1908.—Edouard Huwart, engineer, of 101 rue Jonfosse, Liege, Belgium. *Process and apparatus for disinfecting by means of trioxymethylene.*

No. 67 of 1908.—D. C. Churchill, Superintendent of Industries, American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar. *A domestic loom.*

No. 68 of 1908.—Jehu Baxter Schafer, commercial agent, of 23 Lower Clapton Road, England. *Improvements relating to machines used for freezing ice-cream and the like.*

No. 69 of 1908.—Ragunath Shripat Sule, pleader, Thana, in the Bombay Presidency. *Automatically measuring the quantity of tea powder required for the preparation of a cupful of tea, to be called "auto tea measure."*

No. 70 of 1908.—Carl Jost, engineer, of Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, British India. *Improvements in ceiling or other fans driven by cords or the like, or in other vertical shafts.*

No. 71 of 1908.—Carl Jost, engineer, of Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, British India. *Improvements in automatic tension devices and in apparatus for transmitting rotary motion by means of cords or the like specially for use with ceiling or other fans or the like.*

No. 72 of 1908.—Harry Hamilton Bowack, engineer, residing at Wellington Lines, Bombay. *Improvements in armoured concrete structures.*

No. 73 of 1908.—Professor M. D. Avan, proprietor, Ab-i-Hayat Pharmacy, Pindi Bahaud Din, District Gujrat, Punjab. *The single remedy for all internal and external human diseases, to be called Ab-i-Hayat or elixir of life.*

No. 74 of 1908.—P. S. Subramanya, chief draftsman, office of the Superintending Engineer, Architect, Rangoon, Burma. *A vertical hand loom.*

No. 673 P.—THE undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 8-D. of 1908.—S. Sevatha Marakayar, residing at 20 Yovusan Pillay street, Negapatam, and Munisami Asari, residing at 9 Nadu street, Mylapore, Madras. *A disc for necklaces bearing specified words on each side.*

No. 9-D. of 1908.—P. Narayanaswami Asari, engraver, Sivankoil street, Palamcottah, O. R. P. K. V. Paramasivam Pillai, merchant, South Kosavan Thattu street, Tinnevelly, and Shunmugavelu Chettiar, Kasukadai, Tinnevelly. *A coin like gold piece for necklaces.*

No. 10-D. of 1908.—P. Narayanaswami Asari, engraver, Sivankoil street, Palamcottah, O. R. P. K. V. Paramasivam Pillai, merchant, South Kosavan Thattu street, Tinnevelly, and Shunmugavelu Chettiar, Kasukadai, Tinnevelly. *A coin like gold piece for necklaces.*

No. 11-D. of 1908.—P. Narayanaswami Asari, engraver, Sivankoil street, Palamcottah, O. R. P. K. V. Paramasivam Pillai, merchant, South Kosavan Thattu street, Tinnevelly, and Shunmugavelu Chettiar, Kasukadai, Tinnevelly *A coin like gold piece for necklaces.*

No. 674 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 1 of 1907.—Van Buren Lamb, manufacturer, of 113 East Pearl street, in the city of New Haven and state of Connecticut, United States of America. *Improvements in brakes.* (Specification filed 29 January 1908.)

No. 2 of 1907.—Van Buren Lamb, manufacturer, of 113 East Pearl street, in the city of New Haven and state of Connecticut, United States of America. *Improvements in brakes.* (Specification filed 29 January 1908.)

No. 3 of 1907.—Van Buren Lamb, manufacturer, of 113 East Pearl street, in the city of New Haven and state of Connecticut, United States of America. *Improvements in brakes.* (Specification filed 29 January 1908.)

No. 4 of 1907.—Van Buren Lamb, manufacturer, of 113 East Pearl street, in the city of New Haven and state of Connecticut, United States of America. *Improvements in braking device.* (Specification filed 29 January 1908.)

No. 5 of 1907.—Van Buren Lamb, manufacturer, of 113 East Pearl street, in the city of New Haven and state of Connecticut, United States of America. *Improvements in brake construction.* (Specification filed 29 January 1908.)

No. 6 of 1907.—Van Buren Lamb, manufacturer, of 113 East Pearl street, in the city of New Haven and state of Connecticut, United States of America. *Improvements in brake shoe mounting.* (Specification filed 29 January 1908.)

No. 316 of 1907.—Bertram Parrott Gray, solicitor, of 43 Summer Row, in the city of Birmingham, England. *A combined horse shoe and pad.* (Specification filed 29 January 1908.)

No. 317 of 1907.—Georg Loebbecke, Managing Director, of Zehlendorf near Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia, German Empire. *Paper bag and process for the manufacture of craped or goffered paper.* (Specification filed 29 January 1908.)

No. 321 of 1907.—Archibald Frank Stevenson, engineer, of the St. Helens Cable & Rubber Company, Limited, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements relating to pneumatic hubs for vehicles.* (Specification filed 30 January 1908.)

No. 325 of 1907.- John Thompson Steele, Secretary to a Public Company, of "Hove Dene", 60 Oakfield road, West Croydon, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in locking devices for loose leaf ledgers and other volumes of a similar character.* (Specification filed 29 January 1908.)

No. 550 of 1907.—L. P. Declozets, civil engineer, of Rangoon, Burma. *A process for making a paddy husk composition which he calls "Paddylite."* (Specification filed 28 January 1908.)

No. 675 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 362 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Improvements in the manufacture of alkali cellulose.* (From 17 February 1908 to 17 February 1909.)

No. 365 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Manufacture of soluble cellulose and of products therefrom.* (From 17 February 1908 to 17 February 1909.)

No. 423 of 1896.—Frederic Fowler Farlow. *An improved automatic low water alarm apparatus.* (From 5 February 1908 to 5 February 1909.)

No. 347 of 1897.—William Richard Sumption Jones and Everard Richard Calthrop. *Improvements in or in connection with buffers and draw-bars for railway and other similar vehicles.* (From 24 February 1908 to 24 February 1909.)

No. 201 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1908 to 8 February 1909.)

No. 202 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in mechanism for casting curved linotypes.* (From 8 February 1908 to 8 February 1909.)

No. 203 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the delivery spouts and mouths of the metal pots of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1908 to 8 February 1909.)

No. 206 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the ejecting mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1908 to 8 February 1909.)

No. 210 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the matrix-aligning mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1908 to 8 February 1909.)

No. 267 of 1898.—William Stronach Lockhart. *Improvements in hydraulic upward current separators for treating metals, ores, gems and other minerals or mixed substances.* (From 8 February 1908 to 8 February 1909.)

No. 34 of 1899.—Allibhoy Vallijee & Sons. *An improved ladies' airtight hat box* (From 25 March 1908 to 25 March 1909.)

No. 310 of 1899.—John Walter Ottley and Henry Vero Biggs. *Improvements in fittings and attachments for coats, jackets, military tunics and the like.* (From 17 March 1908 to 17 March 1909.)

No. 370 of 1899.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault. *Improvements in and relating to ejectors for raising sewage and other liquids.* (From 23 March 1908 to 23 March 1909.)

No. 441 of 1899.—John Walter Ottley. *Improvements in covers for the barrels of small arms.* (From 21 March 1908 to 21 March 1909.)

No. 224 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in linotype machines.* (From 6 February 1908 to 6 February 1909.)

No. 362 of 1901.—William Henry Deakin. *Improvements in or relating to railway signalling apparatus.* (From 11 March 1908 to 11 March 1909.)

No. 413 of 1901.—Arthur Kitson. *Improvements in vapour-burning apparatus.* (From 11 February 1908 to 11 February 1909.)

No. 344 of 1902.—Achille Marie Plaissetty. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of incandescent filaments and mantles.* (From 3 March 1908 to 3 March 1909.)

No. 396 of 1902.—John Fraser, Norman Fraser, and Patrick Fraser. *Improvements in drawing and roving frames, or similar machines for preparing flax, jute and other fibres for spinning.* (From 6 February 1908 to 6 February 1909.)

No 233 of 1903.—Sydney George Young. *A new or improved blast pipe without a cap for use in locomotive or other steam engines.* (From 3 February 1908 to 3 February 1909.)

No. 505 of 1902.—James Thomas Jepson. *Improvements in self-discharging eight-wheeled or twelve-wheeled railway bogie wagons for the conveyance of minerals or other materials in bulk.* (From 24 March 1908 to 24 March 1909.)

No. 168 of 1904.—La Societe Anonyme Westinghouse and Maurice Leblanc. *Improvements in cooling apparatus.* (From 16 June 1908 to 16 June 1909.)

No. 235 of 1903.—Arthur Boyd Price. *An improved centring or mould for making or constructing circular, elliptical, segmental or other shaped tubes, drains, pillars and the like.* (From 6 February 1908 to 6 February 1909.)

No. 420 of 1903.—John Parker. *Improvements in the jointing of drain pipes, conduits and the like.* (From 9 February 1908 to 9 February 1909.)

No. 16 of 1904.—The Morgan Crucible Company, Limited. *Improvements in crucible furnaces.* (From 17 February 1908 to 17 February 1909.)

No. 105 of 1904.—Window Glass Machine Company. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for drawing glass.* (From 15 April 1908 to 15 April 1909.)

No. 676 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 427 of 1902.—Edgar Jennings. *Making and baking chapaties without being touched by hand.* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)

No. 23 of 1903.—Henry Collins and Charles William Collins. *Improvements in apparatus for operating the points of overhead electric tram wires.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)

No. 71 of 1903.—Gulam Hyder Gunmaker. *Improvements in and pertaining to apparatus for producing powerful light by combustion of petroleum using mantles.* (Specification filed 6 November 1903.)

No. 84 of 1903.—Claire Azema Coryton, Herbert Humespry, and George Richardson. *Improvements in mechanical stokers for brick kilns and the like.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)

No. 112 of 1902.—Frank Henry Sleeper and Edward Albert Mahon. *Improvements in rotary engines.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)

No. 156 of 1903.—Alfred Henry Martin. *An improved shirt and suspender combined to be known as the "Suspensory shirt."* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s*. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
Quinine.		
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	12 11 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on or about the 22nd August 1907, the treasure mentioned below was found by Nutangi Tatigadu, farm servant of Kavala Jaggayya, while digging his master's field in Chikkala village, Yernagudem Taluk, Kistna District. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Kistna, on 17th July at 3 P.M., at Masulipatam and establish their claims:—

Description of the property.	Estimated value. R a. p.
8 gold beads	1 0 0
8 coral beads	0 2 0
Gold earring with nine ornamental gold wire knots	12 0 0
One gold earring shaped like a cobra	4 0 0
Two gold rings	1 0 0
Gold bead with ornamental work	0 2 0
One brass case	0 4 0
TOTAL	18 8 0

B. ANANTARAM AIYAR,
for Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE;
Masulipatam, the 11th January 1908.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 68.

The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 16th March 1908, for the supply of 230,000 maunds of firewood in billets or in logs at Quetta. The contract to extend from 1st May 1908 to 30th April 1909. Earnest money deposit R2,100.

2. Further particulars and Form of Tenders and Schedules on payment of Rupee one per set can be obtained on application from—

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 65.

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the—

(1) Divisional Contract Officer . . . . . . Quetta,
(2) Station Supply Officer . . . . Karachi,
(3) Warrant Officer . . . . Supply Depôt, Hyderabad,

up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders, Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above officers. A fee of rupee one will be charged for each set of tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Stations where required.	Maximum requirements.	Earnest money.	Period. From	Period. To	Date of opening tenders.
		lbs.	R			
Potatoes	Karachi . .	4,88,000	500	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	18th February 1908.
	Hyderabad .	3,00,000	300			
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	500			
		lbs.				
Linseed	Karachi . .	9,000	25			
	Hyderabad .	15,000	40			
Provisions for Native Troops .	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	300			
Oil of sorts	Karachi . .		35			
	Hyderabad .		2,			
Materials for repairs of gear of carts, etc.	Karachi . .		170			
Charcoal	Karachi . .	23,500	25			
	Hyderabad .	9,500	25			
Miscellaneous articles for repairs, etc., of equipment of different arms of service.	Karachi . .	As provided for in the Schedule.	30			
	Hyderabad .		25			

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE No. 70.

The Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, will receive and open tenders at Karachi at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 18th February 1908, for the supply of :—

	For Ration.	For Bakery.	For Ration at Monora.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Firewood at Karachi	1,717,500	32,500	250,000

The earnest money deposit is R350 and the contract to extend from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909.

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders and schedules on payment of rupee one per set can be obtained on application from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta. / Station Supply Officer, Karachi.

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February 1908.

	Total amount of notes in circulation			Reserve: Coin and Bullion: In India			In England		In Transit between India and England		Securities (Purchase price)		Total	Remarks
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,95,08,775	15 76,62,860	17,71,71,635	7,36,64,831	*1,19,60,332	53,44,443	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	26,65,44,552	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpur	...	2 75,38,180	2 75,38,180	2,86 94,687	43,54,410			...	...	...	...	...	3.30,49 097	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,08,012.
Lahore	...	2,86,73,795	2,86,73,795	1,13,73,684	39,18,145		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,91,829	
Bombay	24,73,595	8 52,18,105	8,76,91,700	4,26,84,161	1,19,75,581	...		...	...	...	...	...	5,46,59,742	
Karachi	...	1,24,35,340	1,24,35,340	28,37,475	3,18,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,55,985	
Madras	38,91,220	4,85,86,880	5,24,78,100	1,59,00,725	20,04,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,04,965	
Calicut	...	19,85,075	19,85,075	17,39,625	2,19,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,59 180	
Rangoon	...	2,90,63,210	2 90,63,210	1,66,14,030	14,92,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,06,770	
	2,58,73,590	39,11,63,445	41,70,37,035	19,35,09,218	3,52,43,313	53,44,443	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	40 96,72,120	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			73,64,915	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									Nil	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			40,96,72,120	TOTAL RESERVE R									40,96,72,120	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th February 1908.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th February 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	200	72	28	6	308	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	6	.	6	...	400	...	15	3	418		...	9

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R. E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 11th February 1908.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1903).

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.
FOUND IN THE NÁSIK DISTRICT.			R a. p.
Coined about the year 120 A. D.			
B. Coins of Nahapan (In excellent preservation)	Silver	491	0 12 0
C. Do. do. (In fair preservation)	Do.	1,789	0 8 0
E. Do. drilled (In good preservation)	Do.	499	0 8 0
F. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Selected specimens)	Do.	130	1 0 0
G. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Ordinary specimens, in good preservation)	Do	7,319	0 8 0
H. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Ordinary specimens)	Do.	184	0 6 0
J. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Poor specimens)	Do.	939	0 4 0
FOUND IN THE RATNÁGIRI DISTRICT.			
L. Wire coins called "Larin"	Silver	20	0 12 0

N.B.—Applicants when writing for the above coins are requested to quote the letter showing the description of coin required, thus: 3 of E, 2 of H, etc. Only 2 of L will be available to each applicant.

W. G. R. CORDUE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 20th August 1907.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th February 1908.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	ASSETS.	R a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	1,75,17,231 0 0
		Other authorized Investments	35,58,833 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,97,24,874 0 11
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 73,23,090 12 11; Public Deposits at Branches 96,77,588 15 6	1,70,00,679 12 5	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,88,43,994 11 11
		Bills discounted and purchased	4,33,03,170 13 4
		Balances with other Banks	14,15 408 14 7
		Bullion	......
		Dead Stock	17,16,982 15 5
		Stamps	18,021 8 11
		Sundries	2,35,418 6 2
			16,63,33,935 7 3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	15,42,28,559 0 2	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * . R 98,64,297 1 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches † 2,31,38,017 7 9	4,30,02,314 9 5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,77,006 0 5		
Sundries	13,80,005 3 8		
RUPEES	20,93,36,250 0 8	RUPEES	20,93,36,250 0 8

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R2,08,380 0 0
† Do. do. do. R4,64,152 8 0

R6,72,532 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 8th February 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 24·77.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th February 1908.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,84,04,925	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	35,61,416	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	5,03,64,693	15	4
Public Deposits at Head Office . 69,89,470 8 9; Public Deposits at Branches 95,14,663 11 1	1,65,04,134	3	10	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,83,59,098	1	4
				Bills discounted and purchased	4,12,36,211	6	6
				Balances with other Banks	12,83,119	9	3
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	17,15,772	2	0
				Stamps	18,346	9	10
				Sundries	2,33,439	4	10
					16,51,77,022	1	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	15,63,52,427	12	9	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *2,34,26,778 15 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,22,47,966 8 0	4,56,74,745	7	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,04,693	6	10				
Sundries	13,40,512	1	4				
RUPEES	21,08,51,767	8	9	RUPEES	21,08,51,767	8	9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R2,57,085 0 0
† Do. do. do. R4,09,792 8 0

R6,66,877 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 13th February 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 26·08.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are: —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are: —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 3rd February 1908.

No. 1.—The following draft of the rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, (IV of 1884) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act and in accordance with the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1908 :—

Any objection which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Resident in Mysore.

DRAFT.

Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884, for the Transport, Manufacture, Possession and Sale of Explosives.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, (IV of 1884), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport, manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and on the Railways in Mysore under British Jurisdiction.

All rules heretofore made by the Resident in Mysore under the said Act for regulating the transport, manufacture, possession or sale of explosives are hereby cancelled.

General exceptions. Nothing in these Rules shall apply to the packing, or transport of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, or transported in the same consignment with arms covered by a license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).*

PRELIMINARY.

Classification of explosives. 1. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows namely :—

Class 1	Gunpowder.
Class 2	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	Fulminate.
Class 6	Ammunition.
Class 7	Firework.

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

Definition of "gunpowder" (class 1). 2. The expression "gunpowder," as used in these rules, means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

Definition of "nitrate-mixture" (class 2). 3. The expression "nitrate-mixture," as used in these rules, means any preparation other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

* Further exemptions are made by section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, which runs as follows :—

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government. "Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer, under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such." XX of 1869.

Nitrate-mixture includes, among other explosives,—

Chilworth special powder,	Ripp-Lene,
Fortis explosive,	Safety blasting powder, and

Westfallite.

Definition and sub-division of "nitro-compound" (class 3).

4. (1) The expression "nitro-compound" as used in these rules, means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties, or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(2) Nitro-compound shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,	Dynamite,
Ballistite,	Gelatine Dynamite,
Blasting Gelatine,	Gelignite,
Carbonite,	Lithofracteur,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro compound; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,	Nitrated gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picrates,
Bellite,	Picric powder,
Coopal's powder,	Roburite,
Cotton gunpowder,	Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
E. C. powder,	Schultz's powder, and
Gun-cutton ordinarily so-called,	Tonite (or cotton powder), and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in division 1.

Definition and sub-division of "chlorate-mixture" (class 4).

5. (1) The expression "chlorate-mixture," as used in these rules, means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(2) Chlorate-mixture shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows namely:

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder, and

Brain's blasting powder, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound, and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as —

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite, and

Chlorated gun-cotton, and

(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in division 1.

Definition and sub-division of "fulminate" (class 5).

6. (1) The expression "fulminate," as used in these rules, means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in any of the foregoing definitions or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness, to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(2) Fulminate shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(*a*) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter; and

(*b*) Division 2 comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Definition of "ammunition, percussion-cap, detonator, safety fuze, and safety cartridge," and sub-division of "ammunition" (class 6).

7. (1) The expression "ammunition," as used in these rules, means any explosive included in any of the foregoing definitions, when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(*a*) a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting or

(*b*) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(*c*) a tube for firing explosives, or

(*d*) a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a fire-work.

(2) The expression "percussion-cap," as used in these rules, does not include a detonator.

(3) The expression "detonator," as used in these rules, means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(4) The expression "safety fuze," as used in these rules, means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

(5) The expression "safety cartridge," as used in these rules,—

(i) means a cartridge for small arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(ii) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (i) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers.

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (i) or case (ii) does not exceed one inch.

(6) Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(*a*) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,

Safety fuzes for blasting,

Railway fog-signals, and

Percussion-caps; and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for shall arms, other than safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives, and

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition; and

(c) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells, and
Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanation.—The expression "ammunition containing its own means of ignition" means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

Sub-division of "firework" (class 7).

8. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(1) Division 1, comprising fire-work compositions, that is to say,—

(a) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(b) any star, and

(c) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

(2) Division 2, comprising manufactured fire-works, that is to say, any explosive of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and any fire-work composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured fire-work" and not a "firework composition."

TRANSPORT.

Packing of explosives for conveyance.

9. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

(1) Unless the context otherwise requires,—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder, of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression "authorized explosive" means exclusively an explosive included in a List of Authorized Explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and published annually in the *Gazette of India*, and in force for the time being;

the expression "propellant" means an authorized explosive of Class 3, adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms; and the expression "special authority" means a written authority granted by the Chief Inspector of Explosives to which may be attached such conditions as may in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, be necessary to meet the special requirements of the case.

(2) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(3) Save as hereinafter provided there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(4) Every package when actually used for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance:

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or another propellant:

Provided also that this rule shall not prevent the packing of any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature or liable to cause fire or explosion, in the same package as an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the following shall be the method of packing authorized explosives of various classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be in any one package:

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1 . . .	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise		
	A double package, the inner and outer packages being as above defined.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
		Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed—	
		50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 2 . . .	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid . .	As for Class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Class 4 . . .	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 5 . . .	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
	If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions set forth in a special authority.		
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package:	Unlimited	......
	Provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this division.		
	Provided also that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(a) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment:—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number	......
	(b) Exceeding 50 in number:—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number.	50 in number.

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 6, Division 2 .	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes, shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	......	......
	Other ammunition of this division :—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	......
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for Class 1 . . . . Provided that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
Detonators .	(a) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment :— As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(b) Exceeding 1,000 detonators :—		
	The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light frame work or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(c) Where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.		
Electric Detonators .	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1 .	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed, and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2 .	Single outer package, provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division.	100 lbs.	......

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer, provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(7) An explosive which is not an authorized explosive shall be packed in such manner as may be directed by a special authority with reference to such explosive.

(8) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive" the name of the explosive, the number of the class and division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

In the case of explosives of Classes 3 and 4, there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be appoved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Provided, first, that in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up.

Provided, secondly, that in the case of explosives of Class 6, Division 1 (safety fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk".

Provided, thirdly, that in the case of Pin-fire cartridges for pistols there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges."

Provided, fourthly, that in the case of safety fuzes or gunpowder the word "Explosive" and the number of class and division may be omitted; and

Provided, fifthly, that, where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

(9) To meet special cases exemption may be granted by special authority from the observance of any one or more of the conditions imposed by this rule.

10. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to R1,000. Penalty.

11. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives: Mode of conveyance.

i. No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

ii. There shall not be conveyed in any carriage which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

iii. Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

iv. Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage no fire or artificial light, or any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

v. In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

vi. The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completed covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

vii. There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

viii. In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endanger by any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

ix.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following :*

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2

* NOTE.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 13.

x.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule i) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

Conveyance otherwise than by railway.

12. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway :—

i—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage whilst carrying public passengers unless the quantity is less than 5 lbs. and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage: and all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion:

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, except detonators packed according to Rule 9 to the number of 200.

Provided that the amount of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Agent of the Company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport).

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

ii—With respect to the conveyance by carriage of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed :

(1) The person in charge of the carriage shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage conveying explosive and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment, and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs. stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily, at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

iii.—No explosive belonging to class 1 (gunpowder class), class 2 (nitrate-mixture class), class 3 (nitro-compound class), class 4 (chlorate mixture class) or class 5 (fulminate class), shall be carried, otherwise than by rail, across any railway bridge over which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in respect of quantities of explosives of class 1 (gunpowder class) or class 3 (nitro-compound class) not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight.

Conveyance by public railways.

13 The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railways :—

i.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and

also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

ii.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

iii.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

iv.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

v.—The railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

vi.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger-train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuses (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators packed according to rule 9 may be carried to the nnmber of 200.

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

vii.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved by the Railway Board for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small-arms.

viii—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

ix.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorised by the Resident in this behalf that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India or in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

x.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4 the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abevementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognised.

xi.—The certificate referred to in rule 13 (ix) shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives, if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

xii.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

xiii.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

xiv.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or oth.. suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

xv.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

xvi.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in rule 13 (xii) shall not be stored in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges, for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of rule 11 (iii), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

xvii.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

xviii.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

xix.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

xx.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

xxi.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during day light.

14. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to R100. Penalty.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Licenses when required.

15. (*1*) An explosive shall not be manufactured except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such manufacture. License when required for manufacture.

(*2*) Provided that clause (*1*) of this rule shall not apply—

(*a*) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(*b*) to the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use; or

(*c*) in the case of any person who holds a license under these rules to possess an explosive, and who, duly observing the regulations prescribed in clause (1) of rule 35 in connection with his magazine or licensed premises, fills with the said explosive, for sale or otherwise, cartridges for small-arms; or

(*d*) in the case of any person who holds a license under these sules to possess an explosive, and who, duly observing the regulations prescribed in clause (2) of rule 35 in connection with his magazine or licensed premises, by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control.

16. (*1*) An explosive shall not be possessed except under, and in accordance with the co nditions of, a license granted under these rules for such possession. License when required for possession.

(*2*) Provided that clause (*1*) of this rule shall not apply to the possession—

(*a*) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with rules 9 to 14.

(*b*) by any person who is lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act, of such explosives in such quantities as may be prescribed by the said Act, or rules, or, when no quantities are so prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use; or

(*c*) by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds when the same are obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and are possessed by such person for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and when they are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosives; and (if such fireworks be kept in a municipality in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds) when they are covered by a permit issued by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police-officer not below the rank of District Superintendent of Police.

(*3*) Provided also that clause (*1*) of this rule shall not apply to the possession by any person, for his private use and not for sale, of

(*i*) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding thirty pounds; or

(*ii*) safety cartridges made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder; or

(*iii*) cartridges (non-safety) for small arms, made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than five pounds of gunpowder; or

(*iv*) cartridges for cannon or blasting, made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than thirty pounds of gunpowder; or

(*v*) cartridges for small-arms, made with small-arm nitro-compound and containing in all not more than ten pounds of small-arm nitro-compound; or

(*vi*) small-arm nitro-compound in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds; or

(*vii*) percussion-caps or safety fuzes for blasting; or

(*viii*) railway fog-signals when kept by a railway company for use on their Railway; or

(*ix*) any other explosives in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds (whether or not contained in cartridges), or, in the case of detonators, in any quantity not exceeding one hundred in number; provided that the possession of the explosives is covered by a permit issued by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

(4) The quantity of any kind of explosive kept by any person for his private use under clause (3) without a license shall be in substitution for the like quantity of any other kind of explosive (whether gunpowder or not) which might otherwise be so kept by him; and the quantity of such other kind of explosive shall be reduced accordingly: provided that, if the explosive so kept is in any other form than that of cartridges for small-arms, the explosive of which the quantity is so reduced shall be some explosive other than safety cartridges made with gunpowder.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3) or clause (4) of this rule, clause (1) shall apply to the possession for private use of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class in any quantity.

Saving of notifications under section 6 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

17. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to authorise the manufacture or possession of any explosive in contravantion of any prohibition notified under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and for the time being in force.

License when required for sale.

18. (1) An explosive shall not be sold except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such sale.

(2) Provided that clause (1) of this rule shall not apply to the sale by any person of an explosive which he is lawfully entitled to possess for his own private use, to any person who is lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Grant of licenses.

Grant of licenses for manufacture, possession and sale in certain cases.

19. (1) Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell or to possess and sell, or to possess or to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been granted under rule 22—

(a) an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, or

(b) small-arm nitro-compound belonging to the 3rd class, or

(c) an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or

(d) an explosive of the 7th (firework) class,

may be granted by the District Magistrate.

(2) A license granted under this rule shall not entitle the licensee to possess at the same time more than—

(i) two hundred pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, together with any quantity of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or

(ii) two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks, or

(iii) sixty pounds of explosives (including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks), together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or

(iv) any such less quantity of any of the said explosives as the licensing officer may think fit to specify in the license:

(3) Every such license shall specify the place in which alone the explosives referred to in it may be kept; and such place shall (except in the case of a license to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been issued under rule 22) be approved by the licensing authority.

(4) Every license granted under this rule shall be in Form A, Form B, or Form C in the schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

(5) The expression "small-arm nitro-compound," as used in this rule, means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

Grant of licenses for manufacture in cases not provided for by rule 19.

20. (1) Licenses to manufacture explosives in cases not provided for by rule 19 may be granted by the Governor General in Council.

(2) Every such license shall be in such form and shall contain such conditions as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

Provided that the conditions so prescribed in the case of the manufacture of any explosive in any quantity shall comprise all the conditions prescribed in these rules and the Forms hereto annexed in the case of the possession of such explosive in such quantity.

Grant of licenses for possession in certain cases not provided for by rule 19.

21. (1) Licenses for the possession, at such places as may be approved by the licensing officer, of explosives other than those specified in rule 19 may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed sixty pounds, be granted by the District Magistrate.

(2) Every such license shall be in Form D in the schedule hereto annexed and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

Grant of licenses for possession in, and sale from, a magazine in certain other cases.

22. (1) Licenses for the possession of explosives in, and the sale of explosives from, a magazine in cases not provided for by rules 19 and 21, may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Resident, or by any officer authorized by the Resident in this behalf.

(2) An applicant for such a license must submit to the District Magistrate an application in Form E in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application, the District Magistrate shall forthwith cause notice to be published of the application and fix a day on which will be heard any persons who object to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site and who have, not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate, and to the applicant, notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(4) The day of hearing to be fixed under clause (3) shall be a day following soon after the expiration of a period of one month from the publication and service of the notices prescribed by this rule.

(5) Where the site of the proposed magazine lies within, or within one mile of the limits of the jurisdiction of any Municipal Authority, the applicant shall prepare, for service on such Authority, a notice of the application and of the said day of hearing.

(6) The notice by the District Magistrate under clause (3) shall be published, and the notice under clause (5) shall be served, at the cost of the applicant, by the District Magistrate, not less than one month before the said day of hearing.

(7) On consideration of the application, and on making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, the District Magistrate may dissent altogether from the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site, or may assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(8) On the completion of the inquiry, the District Magistrate shall forward the application and draft license with his recommendation to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall forward to the applicant a statement in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. The table of distances which will ordinarily be followed is that annexed to these rules.

(9) The said Form F shall be returned, with the third column duly filled in, by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall submit it to the licensing authority constituted by clause (1) of this rule, with his recommendations, and with the draft license and a statement in Form G showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant when returning Form F to him, he considers should be kept clear round the magazine.

(10) The licensing authority may thereupon grant the license as applied for, or with such modifications or restrictions as may be deemed proper, or may reject the application.

(11) A copy of each license granted shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and the original license shall be forwarded to the District Magistrate if the license has not been granted by him.

(12) The District Magistrate, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; and, unless and until so confirmed, the license shall not come into force.

(13) If the District Magistrate decides not to confirm any license, he shall forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(14) Every license granted under this rule shall be in Form H in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

23. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Resident may, in cases of urgency and for any period not exceeding six months, grant a license for the possession of explosives under rule 22 in a floating magazine. *Grant of licenses for possession in a floating magazine.*

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (14) of rule 22, such licenses shall be in Form I in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions and restrictions prescribed therein and such further conditions and restrictions (if any) as the Resident may in any case direct.

24. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class may be granted by the Governor General in Council in such form, and subject to such conditions, as he may in each case prescribe. *Grant of licenses for possession of fulminates.*

25. (1) Licenses for the sale of explosives in cases not provided for by rules 19 and 22 may be granted, by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same. *Grant of licenses for sale in cases not provided for by rules 19 and 22.*

(2) Every such license shall be in Form J in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

Duration of licenses.

26. All licenses granted under any of these rules except rule 23 shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year for which they are granted. *Duration of licenses.*

Renewal of licenses.

Renewal of licenses granted under rule 20.

27. The Resident may, from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any license granted by the Governor General in Council under rule 20 for the manufacture of explosives:

Provided as follows:—

(1) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosives other than that specified in the original license;

(2) every such renewal shall first be approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and

(3) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

Renewal of licenses granted under rule 22.

28. (1) Any licensee who desires the renewal of a license granted under rule 22, must, before the expiration of the license, submit the license to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, with a written application stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the license to be renewed.

(2) On receipt of such application the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any variation in the particulars of the license, send to the applicant a statement in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(3) The procedure prescribed in clauses (9) to (13) of rule 22 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

Renewal of other licenses.

29. Any license granted under any of these rules other than rule 20 or rule 22 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license either would not be authorised under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made previous to its expiration.

Duplicate licenses.

Grant of duplicate licenses.

30. When a license granted under these rules is lost or accidently destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee.

Temporary licenses.

Disposal of stock and grant of temporary license on expiration or forfeiture of license.

31. (1) A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosives shall, on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District Magistrate, of the quantity of such explosives then in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said Magistrate may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same.

(2) On receiving a notice under clause (1) of this rule, the said Magistrate may grant, for a term not exceeding three months, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license.

Fees for licenses.

Amount of fees.

32. The following fees shall be charged for licenses granted under these rules, namely:—

A—Each license granted under rule 19—

(1) to manufacture, possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-half	Twenty rupees;
(2) to manufacture, possess and sell half the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth	Ten rupees;
(3) to manufacture, possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity	Five rupees;
(4) to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-half	Ten rupees;
(5) to possess and sell half the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth .	Five rupees;
(6) to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity . .	Two rupees and eight annas;
(7) to possess explosives	Eight annas;

B—Each license granted under—

rule 20 or rule 24 . . .	Such fee as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe.
rule 21 or rule 25 . . .	Five rupees.
rule 22 or rule 23 . . .	Twenty rupees.
C—Each license on renewal . .	The same fee as that charged for the original license.

D—Each duplicate license granted under rule 30.	Eight annas.
E—Each temporary license granted under rule 31.	A fee bearing the same proportion to the fee charged for the annual license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.
F—Each new license granted under rule 42.	One rupee.

33. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 32. Exemptions from payment of fees.

(1) the holder of a license duly granted in Form VI-B, or in Form VII-B, under rule 11 of the rules made under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), may, on production of such license before the District Magistrate, be granted a license under rule 19 of these rules without payment of any fee, and

(2) no fee shall be charged for licenses granted to contractors, cultivators or other persons to possess gunpowder, fuses or other explosives in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes.

34. (1) The fees chargeable under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp: provided that if the application is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*— Stamps for payment of fees.

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Supplemental provisions.

35. (1) When any person referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (2) of rule 15 fills cartridges as indicated in that sub-clause he shall see to the observance of the following regulations, namely:— Regulations to be observed by certain persons who are exempted from taking out a license for manufacture.

(a) There shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Resident in this behalf, unless it is made up into safety cartridges;

(b) no work unconnected with the making of the cartridges shall be carried on in the said room while such filling is being carried on;

(c) there shall not be in the said room, while such filling is being carried on, any fire or any artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion;

(d) if filling is done on magazine premises the said room shall be detached from the magazine, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and shall be situated at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same; and

(e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.

(2) When any person referred to in sub-clause (d) of clause (2) of rule 15 adapts or prepares explosives as indicated in that clause, he shall see to the observance of the following regulations, namely:—

(i) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Resident in this behalf;

(ii) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said Workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on;

(iii) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and shall be situated at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same;

(iv) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients; and

(v) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.

36. Any authority granting a license under these rules may, if such authority thinks fit, direct, by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license granted by the like authority under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878). Power to extend effect of license.

Powers of inspections, search, seizure, etc.,

37. (*1*) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of this rule may, within the areas respectively specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies—

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any place or carriage in which an explosive is being transported, manufactured, possessed or sold, as the case may be, under a license granted under these rules or any prior rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being transported, manufactured, possessed or sold in contravention of the said rules or Act;

(*b*) search for explosive therein;

(*c*) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof; and

(*d*) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(*2*) The officers and areas referred to in clause (*1*) of this rule are:—

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector and Inspector of Explosives. The District Magistrate. The Superintendent or an Inspector of Police.	In all parts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and on the Railways.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction.

(*3*) Whenever the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives, or the Superintendent or an Inspector of Police or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate.

(*4*) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor the Superintendent nor an Inspector of Police nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(*5*) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure; and whenever any officer other than the District Magistrate so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate.

Production of license or authenticated copy thereof.

38. (*1*) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by any Inspector of Explosives, any Magistrate, any Police-officer in charge of a police-station, or any Police-officer of higher rank.

(2) Copies of any such license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

Control over officers.

39. All Magistrates and other authorities shall, in the exercise of their functions under these rules, be subject to the control of their immediate executive superiors and of the Resident.

Penalties.

Fines.

40. Whoever commits any offence mentioned in column 1 of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in column 2 of that table:—

1	2
Offences	Fine which may be imposed.
Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of rule 15 . .	Three thousand rupees.
Possessing an explosive do do 16 . .	One thousand rupees.
Selling an explosive do do 18 .	Five hundred rupees.
Committing a breach of any condition in a license granted under—	
rule 19 or rule 25	Five hundred rupees.
rule 21, rule 22, rule 23, or rule 24	One thousand rupees.
rule 20	Three thousand rupees.
Possessing or transporting an explosive in contravention of any direction given under rule 31, clause (1) . . .	One thousand rupees.
Failing to produce a license or an authenticated copy thereof, when called upon to do so under rule 38, clause (1) .	Two hundred rupees.

41. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions contained therein. Forfeiture of licenses.

42. If any person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty under these rules for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to admit of his making an application to the authority which granted the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Exemption from penalties of persons carrying on business of deceased or disabled licensees.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See Rule 19.)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or an explosive of the 7th (Fire-work) Class.

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 190 .

TOWN ; 190 . } Seal. (Signature) District Magistrate of

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Resident may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. (1) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(a) in the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards or

(b) in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (fire-work) class, of fifty yards.

(2) In the case of filling cartridges for small arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance shall not apply: Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(3) In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. The number of persons employed in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosives shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

9. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.

10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises show on the face of the license.

11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

12 (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosive in Mode A.

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th ammunition), class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) If the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(a) gunpowder;
(b) small-arm nitro-compound; or
(c) ammunition of the first division of the 6th class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all . .	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity,

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building or any such excavation, or any such receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes;

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class.

15. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

16. (1) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

18. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the following particulars, namely:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article sold;

(b) the nature and amount of articles sold; and

(c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

19. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act for the possession of explosives.

FORM B.

(See Rule 19.)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class.

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 190 .

Town, 190 . } Seal. (Signature.)

District Magistrate of

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 31, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Resident may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate, or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives ; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete or must be a securely constructed fire-proof safe : and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse, not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following :

(1) if the only explosives kept be one or more of the following, namely—

(a) gunpowder,

(b) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(c) ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A, lbs.	In Mode B, lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks,

the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all . . .	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.
In the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (fire-work) class, fifty yards.
Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class.

9. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of fire-work may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (1) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) Gunpowder, small-arm, nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

12. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the following particulars:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and

(c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

13. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act, for the possession of explosives.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 36, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

FORM C.

(See Rule 19.)

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class.

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December 190 .

Town, }
190 . }

Seal.

(Signature.)
District Magistrate of

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock in such form as the Resident may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe: and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following, namely:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely—

(a) gunpowder,

(b) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(c) ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class,

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (fire-work) class fifty yards:

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks,

the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all . .	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes;

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class.

7. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

8. (*1*) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other;

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) Gunpowder, small arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased, and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

II E 2

FORM D.

(See Rule 21.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 190 .

TOWN, 190 . } Seal. (Signature.) District Magistrate of

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. (1) The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without:

(2) Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifteen pounds of any such explosive may be kept inside any building not conforming to clause (1) of this condition, if the explosive is placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may lawfully be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(c) the date of purchase.

FORM E.

[See Rule 22 (2).]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in, and sale from, a Magazine.

	The Replies to be written in this column.
1. Applicant's Name . . . . " Calling . . . . " Address	
NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given.	
2. Situation of the proposed Magazine— District . . . . Village	
3. Explosive proposed to be stored— Class . . . . Division (if any) . . . . Name and description	
NOTE.—The class and division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in the General Rules to regulate the transport, manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.	
4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable.	
NOTE.- A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof drawn to scale. The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small arms with explosives in pursuance of rule 35 (1) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of rule 35 (2) of the said rules; and, if both a room and workshop are to be used, the distance of the room from the workshop. The matters referred to above, and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows:— (a) The boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances appended to these rules); and (b) The situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other; and (c) The nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such works is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosives, and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept; and (d) The situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which the explosive is to be kept and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building; and (e) Any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.	

5. Remarks	

(Signature of applicant) ____________________

(Postal address of applicant) ____________________

(Date of application) ____________________

FORM F.

[*See Rule* 22 (*8*) *and* 28 (2).]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Distances to be kept clear round a Magazine.

Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established at { District________ Village________

To be kept *clear from the undermentioned Buildings and Works.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 35 (*1*) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives	yards		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 35 (*2*) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives†	"		
Private railway	"		
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"		
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or registered premises	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"		
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"		
Public Railway	"		
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier	"		
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building	"		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government *with* the consent, in writing of the Government of India or such Department	"		
Do. *without* such consent	"		
Residency	miles		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe and in the column of 'Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, e. g., whether the magazine will be protected by mounds or by the natural features of the ground, or otherwise.

(Signature of applicant)________

(Postal address of Applicant)________

(Date) ________

*The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

†This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM G.

[See Rule 22 (9).]

Distances* to be kept clear round a magazine.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works:—

From every	NOT LESS THAN YARDS.
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 35 (1) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.	
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 35 (2) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.†	
Private railway	
Highway or public footpath	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	
Reservoir or bunded tank	
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or registered premises.	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	
Furnace, kiln or chimney	
Public Railway	
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier	
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	
Factory not belonging to Government	
Church, chapel or hospital	
Public institution or building	
Government building	
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India, or any Department under that Government *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	
Ditto, *without* such consent	
Residency	

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths; but if a Government Inspector notifies in writing that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction, shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazines but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM H.

[See Rule 22 (14).]

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives other than fulminate in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine.

[Granted by the Resident or officer appointed by the Resident in this behalf.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine	Description of explosive to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 190 .

190 . } Seal.

(Signature.)

First Assistant Resident or

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales in such form as the Resident may from time to time direct.

3. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.

4. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

5. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives, and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings, shall so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom:

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

6. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once during the currency of the license.

7. Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer, matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

10. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

11. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

12. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows—

(a) the various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuses belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(d) the various explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(e) the various explosives of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

13. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

14. (1) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its or their importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

FORM I.

(See Rule 23.)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.)

(Granted by the Resident).

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored.	Situation, character and construction of the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

190 . } Seal.

(Signature.)

First Assistant Resident.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, barge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire; and for preventing the introduction of any grit, iron or steel, into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosive; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (1) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft in which the explosive is or is to be carried—

(a) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,

(b) contains only explosives, and

(c) is closed or otherwise properly covered over:

Provided that clause (a) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license.

(2) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

(a) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class] is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open; and

(b) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or in its immediate vicinity,

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft," in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (*1*) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment.:

(*2*) Provided as follows :—

(*a*) the various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*d*) the various explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*e*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*3*) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosive shall not be kept in the same magazine.

FORM J.

(See Rule 25.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to sell explosives.

[Granted by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4
			The 31st December 190 .

TOWN OR DISTRICT, | Seal. | (Signature.)

190 | | of

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Resident may from time to time direct.

3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

4. All explosives exceeding one pound in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives, with the word "Explosives" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES WHICH SHOULD

[See rule

In any case where any of the items enumerated in the first column of this Table is, in by the natural features of the ground or by good and substantial artificial mounds of earth of the item in question will pass through the intervening ground or mound, the distance reduced one-half. Provided that when a natural hill so intervenes as to afford a degree tion, the distance shown in the Table will be reduced to one-quarter.

N. B.—The figures in small italics are the distances to be observed when ordinary Gunpowder only is other Explosives being reckoned

		AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE ALLOWED								
		500 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs.	3,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs.	5,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs.	7,000 lbs.	8,000 lbs.
DISTANCES TO BE KEPT CLEAR FROM—										
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 35 (1) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives	yds.	50 *35*	50 *35*	50	51	52	52	53	53	54
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 35 (2) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives [*see* note (*b*)]	"	...	75 *50*	100 *75*	101 *90*	102	104	106	106	108
Private railway	"									
Highway or public footpath	"									
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"									
Reservoir or bunded tank	"									
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine store, or registered premises	"	100 *65*	150 *100*	200 *150*	200 *175*	200	200	200	200	200
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"									
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"									
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"									
Public Railway	"	...	...	...	210	215 *200*	225 *210*	235 *220*	240 *230*	250 *245*
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing of the occupier	"	50 *35*	75 *50*	100 *75*	110 *90*	120 *100*	130 *110*	140 *125*	145 *140*	155 *150*
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	"	100 *65*	150 *100*	200 *150*	240 *175*	280 *200*	320 *255*	335 *310*	405 *360*	445 *415*
Factory not belonging to Government	"									
Church, chapel or hospital	"									
Public institution or building	"									
Government building	"									
Factory or Magazine, occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government	"									
(1) with *the consent in writing of the Government of India or such Department*	"									
(2) Ditto without *such consent*	"	880 *585*	1,320 *880*	1,760 *1,320*	1,780 *1,540*	1,805 *1,760*	1,825 *1,790*	1,850 *1,820*	1,870 *1,850*	1,890 *1,880*
Residency	*miles.*	1	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

NOTE.—(*a*) This table furnishes the basis on which applications for licenses will be considered, but is susceptible
(*b*) This rule applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises—(1) belonging to the same
(*c*) Detonators may be kept in an annexe near to or adjoining a magazine under the following conditions:—
(1) The amount of explosive contained in the detonators must not exceed 100 lbs. reckoned in detonators of "sextuple" strength; with detonators of greater strength the number would
(2) The detonator annexe must be so constructed that not less than 2 feet of masonry and 3 feet of

ORDINARILY BE KEPT CLEAR ROUND MAGAZINES.

22 (8).]

the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, effectively screened from a Magazine, either or mine refuse, of such height that a line drawn from any part of the Magazine to any part from that item (except for quantities of 1,000 lbs. of explosives and under) will be of protection which, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, justifies a further reduc-

to be stored or other explosives up to the equivalent of 5,000 lbs. of Gunpowder, every half pound of such as 1 lb. of Gunpowder.

IN THE MAGAZINE (IN POUNDS.)

9,000 lbs.	10,000 lbs.	11,000 lbs.	12,000 lbs.	13,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.	15,000 lbs.	16,000 lbs.	17,000 lbs.	18,000 lbs.	19,000 lbs.	20 000 lbs.	22,000 lbs.	24,000 lbs.	26,000 lbs.	28,000 lbs.	30,000 lbs.	32,000 lbs.	34,000 lbs.	36,000 lbs.	38,000 lbs.
54	55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138
200	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	265	280	295	310	325	340	355	370	385
255	265	270	280	285	290	300	305	310	315	325	330	345	355	370	380	395	410	420	435	445
165 *160*	175	180	190	200	205	215	220	230	235	245	250	265	280	295	310	325	340	355	370	385
485 *470*	525	560	590	625	655	690	720	750	785	815	850	920	990	1060	1130	1200	1265	1330	1395	1460
1910 *1905*	1930	1950	1970	1990	2005	2025	2040	2060	2075	2095	2110	2145	2180	2215	2255	2290	2325	2360	2395	2430
1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½

to modifications under special circumstances on the advice of the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India. occupier, or (2) so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

he proportion of not less than 2½ lbs. of explosives per 1,000 detonators :—(This proportion represents roughly about 44,000 be of course less).
air-space shall intervene between any detonators in such annexe and the interior of the main magazine.

TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES WHICH SHOULD

[See rule

In any case where any of the items enumerated in the first column of this Table is, in by the natural features of the ground or by good and substantial artificial mounds of earth of the item in question will pass through the intervening ground or mound, the distance reduced to one-half : Provided that when a natural hill so intervenes as to afford a degree tion, the distance shown in the Table will be reduced to one-quarter.

N.B.—The figures in small italics are the distances to be observed when ordinary Gunpowder only is other Explosive being reckoned

		AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE ALLOWED									
		40,000 lbs.	42,000 lbs.	44,000 lbs.	46,000 lbs.	48,000 lbs.	50,000 lbs.	52,000 lbs.	54,000 lbs.	56,000 lbs.	58,000 lbs.
DISTANCES TO BE KEPT CLEAR FROM—											
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 35 (1) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosive .	yds.	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 35 (2) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives [*see* note (*b*)]	"	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158
Private Railway	"										
Highway or public footpath	"										
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) .	"										
Reservior or bunded tank	"										
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store, or registered premises . .	"	400	415	430	445	460	475	490	505	520	535
Any other room or workshop or any shop . .	"										
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"										
Furnace, kiln, or chimney	"										
Public railway	"	460	475	485	500	510	525	540	550	565	575
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier	"	400	415	430	445	460	475	400	505	520	535
Dwelling-house *without* such consent	"	1525	1590	1655	1720	1785	1850	1915	1980	2045	2110
Factory not belonging to Government . .	"										
Church, chapel or hospital	"										
Public institution or building	"										
Government building	"										
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government	"										
(1) with *the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department* . .	"										
(2) Do. without *such consent*	"	2465	2500	2535	2570	2605	2640	2675	2710	2745	2780
Residency	*miles.*	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	3	3	3¼	3¼

NOTE.—(*a*) This Table furnishes the basis on which applications for licenses will be considered, but is susceptible to
(*b*) This rule applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises—(1) belonging to the same occupier,
(*c*) Detonators may be kept in an annexe near to or adjoining a magazine under the following conditions :—
(1) The amount of explosive contained in the detonators must not exceed 100 lbs. reckoned in the detonators of "sextuple" strength: with detonators of greater strength the number would be of
(2) The detonator annexe must be so constructed that not less than 2 feet of masonry and 3 feet of

ORDINARILY BE KEPT CLEAR ROUND MAGAZINES—(*concluded*).

22 (8).]

the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, effectively screened from a magazine, either or mine refuse, of such height that a line drawn from any part of the magazine to any part from that item (except for quantities of 1,000 lbs. of explosives and under) will be of protection which, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, justifies a further reduc-

to be stored or other Explosives up to the equivalent of 5,000 lbs. of Gunpowder, every half pound of such as 1 lb. of Gunpowder.

IN THE MAGAZINE (IN POUNDS).

60,000 lbs.	62,000 lbs.	64,000 lbs.	66,000 lbs.	68,000 lbs.	70,000 lbs.	72,000 lbs.	74,000 lbs.	76,000 lbs.	78,000 lbs.	80,000 lbs.	82,000 lbs.	84,000 lbs.	86,000 lbs.	88,000 lbs.	90,000 lbs.	92,000 lbs.	94,000 lbs.	96,000 lbs.	98,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200
550	565	580	595	610	625	640	655	670	685	700	715	730	745	760	775	790	805	820	835	850
590	605	615	630	640	655	670	680	695	705	720	735	745	760	770	785	800	810	825	835	850
550	565	580	595	610	625	640	655	670	685	700	715	730	745	760	775	790	805	820	835	850
2175	2240	2305	2370	2435	2500	2570	2640	2710	2780	2850	2915	2980	3045	3110	3175	3240	3305	3370	3435	3500
2815	2850	2885	2920	2955	2990	3025	3060	3100	3135	3170	3205	3240	3275	3310	3345	3380	3415	3450	3485	3520
3¼	3⅓	3⅓	3½	3⅝	3¾	3¾	4	4	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅓	4⅓	4½	4⅝	4¾	4¾	5

modifications under special circumtances on the advice of the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India. or (2) so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

proportion of not less than 2½ lbs. of explosives per 1,000 detonators:—(This proportion represents roughly about 44,000 course less).

air-space shall intervene between any detonators in such a r..exe and the interior of the main magazine.

The 10th February 1908.

No. 13.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the lands and buildings described in the annexed schedule, situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, are required for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of a Police Station and quarters for constables in the Northern Town Extension:—

Schedule.

Where situated.	Name of owner or occupier.	Area to be acquired.		Description.	Boundaries.			
		Of land.	Of land occupied by buildings.		North.	South.	East.	West.
Papireddipalayam, a hamlet of Doddigunta Kayangutta village.	Hanumappa	4,741 sq. ft.	577¼ sq. ft.	Land, building and trees.	Government land and road.	Government land and road.	Chelvaroya Mudaliar's land and Hanumappa's property.	Mariannah's land and house.
	Hanumappa	990 sq. ft.	...	Land and trees.	Hanumappa's property.	Road . .	Government land.	Chelvaraya Mudaliar's property.
	A. R. Chelvaroya Mudaliar.	5,110 sq. ft.	...	Land and trees.	Hanumappa's property.	Government land and road.	Hanumappa's land.	Hanumappa's land.
	Mariyannah	3,410 sq. ft.	860 sq. ft.	Land, building, wells and trees.	Government land and road.	Hospital land and road.	Hanumappa's property.	Hospital land.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

for First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. J. R. Fergie to act as Agent, Burra Bazaar Branch, *vice* Mr. C. M. Tallack proceeding on furlough.

Mr. C. S. Clarke to act as Agent, Jalpaiguri.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 11th February 1908.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1908.

No. 114.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 1st February 1908:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Inchalkaranji	Bombay	26th January 1908	Opened.
Jhang Mandi	Punjab	1st February 1908	"
Kakina	Assam	26th January 1908	"
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Karunguzhi	South Indian Railway	27th January 1908	Opened.
Matheran	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	6th December 1907	"
Santoshpur	Eastern Bengal State Railway	21st January 1908	"

H. PINHEY,
Director, Traffic Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th February 1908.

No. 13.—The undermentioned 2nd class Civil Assistant Surgeons of the Imperial Establishment, having passed the prescribed examination are promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 11th November 1907:—

Pundit Ajoodhia Patti.
Purushatam Das.

No. 14.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Sharif, of the Imperial Establishment, having passed the prescribed examination is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 11th November 1907.

The 11th February 1908.

No. 15.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for temporary civil employment in that Province, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

2nd class E. J. Greson, 12th December 1907.
3rd class J. A. Colkers, 14th December 1907.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1908.

No. 288.—The following probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, are confirmed in this Department, with effect from the 1st December 1907:—

Babu Munshi Lal.
Mr. Cecil Osmund Picard.
Mr. Henry Thomas Hughes.

Babu Prafulla Chandra Mitra.
Mr. Frederick William Smith.
Mr. Henry William McDonald.
Mr. Victor Paul Wainright.
Mr. Gerard Austin Norman.
Mr. Gilbert Edward Routliff Cooper.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND STAMPS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1908.

Indenting Officers are informed that the Stationery Store will be closed from the 1st to the 15th April next, both days inclusive, for the annual verification of stock.

Officers requiring stationery before the 16th April should arrange to send their indents not later than the 15th March, as indents received after that date cannot conveniently be complied with till after 15th April 1908, unless in cases of special and extraordinary urgency. Telegraphic requisitions for stationery submitted in such circumstances will be dealt with up to the 21st of March.

M. J. COGSWELL,
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 10th February 1908.

No. 3.—Mr. W. J. Newland, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 24th January 1908 or any subsequent date.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Frontier Surveys.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 30th January 1908.

The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted combined leave, out of India, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, the specified period to count from the 22nd April 1908:—

Captain E. C. Loch, Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Mona, for 6 months and 25 days; the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave on private affairs.

Pension service—16th year commenced on 21st January 1908.

The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted general leave out of India, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant E. C. Russell, Army Veterinary Corps, Veterinary Officer, Remount Depôt, Saharanpur, for 6 months.

Pension service—4th year commenced on 6th February 1907.

The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted combined leave, out of India, under the leave rules of 1886, for the Indian Army, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major C. F. Templer, Remount Agent, Calcutta, for 7 months; the first 90 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave on private affairs.

Pension service—19th year commenced on 15th February 1907.

H. GOAD, Colonel,
for Director-General, Army Remount Department.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sibi, the 5th February 1908.

No. 229-*S*.—Captain C. B. Loring, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 29th January 1908 or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

No. 230-*S*.—Captain W. W. Bickford, 2nd-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed, with effect from the date of taking over charge, to act as Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain C. B. Loring.

The 6th February 1908.

No. 252-*S*.—Lieutenant O. C. Ward, Adjutant (Infantry) of the Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave for 90 days, with effect from the 12th February 1908 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 10th February 1908.

No. 309-*S*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (*b*) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1908 :—

(1) The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
(2) The Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.
(3) The Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
(4) The District Superintendent of Police, Quetta.
(5) The Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, Frontier Section, Quetta.
(6) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
(7) The Sub-Divisional Officer, Military Works Services, in charge of the Civil Buildings, Quetta.
(8) The Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Education, Baluchistan.
(9) K. B. Burjorji D. Patel, C.I.E., Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.
(10) R. B. Seth Bhikhchand, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.
(11) K. S. Ardeshar Dossabhoy Marker, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.
(12) Lala Narain Dass, Banker, Quetta.
(13) K. B. Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
(14) Mr. C. J. Milne, General Merchant, Quetta.
(15) Seth Girdharilal, Banker, Quetta.
(16) K. S. Malik Wazir Muhammad, Kasi.
(17) Seth Harun, son of Haji Ahmad, Merchant, Quetta.
(18) Doctor H. T. Holland, C.M.S., Quetta.
(19) Seth Muhammad Ali Alibhoy, Merchant, Quetta.
(20) Colonel C. E. Peirse of the Civil Lines.

No. 314-*S*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (*i*) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, to be the Vice Chairman of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1908.

Quetta, the 8th February 1908.

No. 647.—The Reverend J. H. Parry, Chaplain of Quetta, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 593 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for one year and four months under Article 583 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th March 1908 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 4th February 1908.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Chief Engineer D. J. Taylor, R.I.M., for 12 months.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Assistant Engineer F. Hurst, for 6 months.

The 11th February 1908.

No. 7.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Commander A. J. Marsack, R.I.M., for 12 months.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1908.

No. 4.—Mr. R. H. Aserappa, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for fifteen months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 16th March 1908 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 8th February 1908.

No. 5.—Mr. R. Mclean, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in paragraphs 169-171 and the colloquial examination referred to in paragraph 175, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 24th December 1907.

No. 6.—Mr. G. A. Buchanan, covenanted temporary Engineer, passed the professional examination, prescribed in paragraphs 169—171, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 24th December 1907.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Offg. Manager.

NAGDA MUTTRA STATE RAILWAY INCLUDING BARAN KOTAH RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Government Promissory notes in the Custody of the Accountant General, Bombay, on the 31st December 1907, deposited under Articles 164-164A, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Name of persons or funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.					Name of officers to whom interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.		Total.	
I and II Division, N. M. Ry.						
Babu Sheoraj Nath, Cashier	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Examiner of Accounts, Nagda Muttra State Railway.
Ditto ditto	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Interest not drawn.
III Division, N. M. Ry.						
Babu Bhola Nath, Cashier	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Examiner of Accounts, Nagda Muttra State Railway.
Babu Jeewa Ram, Cashier	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Ditto ditto.
IV Division, N. M. Ry.						
Babu Pardaisi Lall, Asstt. Cashier	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Ditto ditto.
Babu Kishen Lall, Cashier	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Interest not drawn.
V, VI and VII Division, N. M. Ry.						
Babu Muttra Pershad, Cashier	...	500	1,000	...	1,500	Examiner of Accounts, Nagda Muttra State Railway.
Babu Datty Lall, Cashier	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	Ditto ditto.
Stores Division, N. M. Ry.						
Pandit Mutsaddi Lall, Cashier	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Ditto ditto.
Baran Kotah Railway.						
Babu Ram Saram Dass, Cashier	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Interest not drawn.
Babu Bihari Lall, Cashier	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Examiner of Accounts, Nagda Muttra State Railway.
Total	2,000	7,500	6,000	...	15,500	

V. C. FRENCH,
Offg. Examiner of Accounts, N. M. S. Railway.

OFFICE OF THE EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS,
NAGDA MUTTRA STATE RAILWAY;
Bombay, the 6th February 1908.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 8th January 1908.

No. 7.—Mr. R. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308, combined leave for 7 months and 15 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 23rd March 1908, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N.-W. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 4th February 1908.

No. 321.—Lala Sheo Prasad, Rai Sahib, Superintendent of the Japog Manufacturing Circle in the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 2½ months from the 28th January 1908.

The 5th February 1908.

No. 325.—Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent, is granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 173, dated the 21st September 1907.

ERRATUM.

The 8th February 1908.

No. 326.—In Notification No. 277, dated 27th December 1907, *read* "3 months and 8 days" *for* "3 months and 7 days".

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Royal Dragoons, dated at Lucknow, this seventh day of February 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—5714, Private, Paul Ensell.
Age—25 years.
Height—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Carman.
Date of Enlistment—13th February 1902.
Place of Enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Lambeth, London.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd February 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Lucknow.
Marks—Scar between eyebrows and on right arm.
Inclined to be knock-kneed.
Under 6 years' service.

R. HOUSTOUN, Lieut. and Adjutant,
for Colonel Commanding the Royal Dragoons.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Manchester Regiment dated at Trimulgherry, this 8th day of February 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—9185, Private, George Hickey.
Age—28 years.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—17th September 1903.
Place of enlistment—Ashton under Lyne.
Parish and County in which born—Liverpool, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd February 1908
Place of desertion or absence—Trimulgherry.
Marks—A. N. and Clancy Tombstone right forearm. Lisa Costello bust of woman ambrose left forearm.
Under 5 years' service.

R. D. VIZARD, Colonel,
Commanding 1st Manchester Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1908.

No. 498-*Ap*.—Mr. R. R. Ricketts, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 8 days, with effect from the 11th January 1908,

No. 509-*Ap*.—Babu Ranjan Bilash Roy Choudhari, postmaster, Chinsura, pay R150—200, is appointed to act as postmaster, Alipore, in the grade of R200—300 from 1st November 1907, during the absence on deputation of Mr. G. A. M. Rose or until further orders.

No. 526-*Ap*.—In modification of this office Notification No. 75, dated the 8th January 1908, Mr. F. C. C. Currie, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade, during the absence on combined leave of Pandit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders.

The 10th February 1908.

No. 531-*Ap*.—Orders issued in this office Notification No. 1935, dated 13th December 1907, granting privilege leave for 3 months to Mr. F. A. V. Sausman, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, are hereby cancelled.

No. 540-*Ap*.—Shaik Sirajuddin, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, and 2nd Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 27th January 1908.

Babu Sarat Chandra Guha, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Shaik Serajuddin, or until further orders.

No. 544-*Ap*.—Mr. C. N. Parakh, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, and officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st February 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave:—

Mr. H. O. Galvin, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade;

Mr. K. M. Mehta, Supernumerary Inspector attached to the office of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

No. 552-*Ap*.—Babu Nalini Kanta Roy, B.A., 2nd Supernumerary Inspector attached to the office of the Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, *vice* Babu Kshetra Pada Banerjee, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, on combined leave, from the 29th January 1908, or until further orders.

The 11th February 1908.

No. 565-*Ap*.—Mr. H. L. Duncan, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, and 1st Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th January 1908.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Babu Becharam Basu, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. E. A. Faithfull, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the 15th January 1908 to the 28th January 1908;

Shaik Sirajuddin, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the 2[illegible]th January 1908;

Mr. P. D. Earle, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, from the 15th January 1908 to the 28th January 1908;

Mr. S. C. Sinclair, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, from the 29th January 1908 to the 14th February 1908;

Babu Brojendra Kumar Sen, B.A., senior Supernumerary Inspector attached to the office of the Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

H 11

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Accounts Branch, Eastern Circle, on 31st December 1907, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.:—

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.					
		3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Total.
	Stock.	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.
1	Messrs. Grindlay & Co.	...	2,19,100	...	...	...	2,19,100 0 0
2	" King, Hamilton & Co.	...	1,47,800	...	...	...	1,47,800 0 0
3	" Thomas Cook & Son	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000 0 0
4	Bank of Upper India, Ld.	...	35,500	...	...	13,700	49,200 0 0
5	Messrs. Bunsee Dhur & Co.	...	38,500	...	...	...	38,500 0 0
6	" Lakhraj and Kewal Ram	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
7	Lala Jainlall	...	4,100	...	...	...	4,100 0 0
8	Divisional Accounts Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division	...	30,200	...	...	7,300	37,500 0 0
9	Divisional Accounts Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division	...	23,400	...	...	6,500	29,900 0 0
10	Director, Army Clothing	...	5,600	...	...	600	6,200 0 0
11	Ordnance Officer, Agra	...	500	...	...	...	500 0 0
12	" " Fort William	...	500	...	...	...	500 0 0
13	" " Allahabad	...	100	...	...	...	100 0 0
14	Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
15	Superintendent, Ammunition Factory	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
16	" Harness and Saddlery Factory	...	2,500	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
17	" Reserve Remount Depôt, Saharanpore	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
18	" Army Clothing	500	..	...	2,000	...	2,500 0 0
19	" Gun and Shell Factory	...	...	500	...	...	500 0 0
	Total	500	5,32,300	500	2,000	28,100	5,63,400 0 0

No.		Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Calcutta Municipal Debentures.	Bank deposit Receipts.	Total.
	Safe Custody.	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Divisional Accounts Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division	3,100	..	...	1,000	...	50,853 13 2	54,953 13 2
2	Divisional Store Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division	2,400	..	...	...	...	1,010 0 0	3,410 0 0
3	Divisional Store Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division	5,000	..	...	1,200	...	9,685 0 0	15,885 0 0
4	Divisional Accounts Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division	20,300	..	...	7,900	...	27,605 9 11	55,805 9 11
5	Ordnance Officer, Allahabad	...	100	100	...	...	1,305 0 0	1,505 0 0
6	Pay Examiner	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
7	Agent for Government Consignments	...	..	...	10,000	...	...	10,000 0 0
8	Allahabad Bank, Ld.	..	...	...	...	2,01,500	...	2,01,500 0 0
9	Ordnance Officer, Fort William	...	...	...	...	...	476 0 0	476 0 0
10	Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Mona	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
11	" Rifle Factory, Ishapore	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0
12	Messrs. Bunsee Dhur & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
13	" Bhag Chand & Sons	...	...	...	...	...	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
14	Lala Jainlall	...	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0
15	Director, Farms, Allahabad Group	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
16	Messrs. Lakhraj and Kewal Ram	...	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200 0 0
	Total	30,800	5,300	1,600	20,100	2,01,500	1,14,260 7 1	3,73,560 7 1

B. SCOTT, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
Accounts Branch, Eastern Command,
Calcutta, the 13th February 1908.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICES.

Acharyya Satyabrata Samasrami will, until further notice, deliver his lectures on *Vedas* at the Senate House, College Square, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 8-30 to 9-30 A.M.

G. C. MUKERJEE,
Assistant Registrar.

Abdur Rahim, Esqr., M.A., Bar-at-Law, Tagore Law Professor for 1907-1908, will deliver his lectures on the Principles of Mohammedan Jurisprudence according to the Hanafite, Malikite, Shafi'ite and Hanbalite Schools, as follows:—

1st Lecture	Senate House	Thursday, 20th February, at 5 P.M.		
2nd and 3rd Lectures	Ditto.	Saturday, 22nd	„	from 10-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.
4th Lecture	Ditto.	Monday, 24th	„	at 5 P.M.
5th Lecture	Ditto.	Tuesday, 25th	„	„ 5 P.M.
6th Lecture	Ditto.	Wednesday, 26th	„	„ 5 P.M.
7th Lecture	Ditto.	Thursday, 27th	„	„ 5 P.M.
8th and 9th Lectures	Ditto.	Saturday, 29th	„	from 10-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.
10th Lecture	University Institute	Monday, 2nd	March,	at 5 P.M.
11th Lecture	Ditto.	Tuesday, 3rd	„	„ 5 P.M.
12th Lecture	Ditto.	Wednesday, 4th	„	„ 5 P.M.
13th Lecture	Ditto.	Thursday, 5th	„	„ 5 P.M.
14th Lecture	Ditto.	Saturday, 7th	„	„ 2 P.M.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 14th February 1908.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th February 1908.

No. 16.—*Corrigendum.*—In the schedule attached to this Administration Notification No. 104, dated the 7th November 1907, substitute for the 10th to 12th February, the 11th to 13th February as the dates for the Muharram holidays.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The 7th February 1908.

No. 17.—The next half-yearly examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Chitral and Lahore Cantonment on Monday, the 6th April 1908, and following day.

The examination for Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and subordinate officers of the Police and Irrigation Departments will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 8th April 1908.

By order, etc.,

J. L. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The 10th February 1908.

No. 18.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him under Notification No. 123, dated the 20th December 1907, Major R. S. Paul, I.A., 126th Baluchis, Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th January 1908.

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province.

The 11th February 1908.

No. 19.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Notification of this Administration No. 95, dated the 7th May 1904, omit the following words:—

"plying for hire on all roads outside Municipal and Cantonment limits,"

and add at the end the words "excluding the Peshawar and Nowshera Cantonments."

By order, etc.

J. N. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 5th February 1908.

No. 528.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 47, sub-section (2) of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to exempt from payment of octroi, with effect from 1st April 1908, grain of all kinds brought within the octroi limits of Baffa in the Hazara District.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 8th February 1908.

No. 254-*M. I.*—644.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Moti Ram attached to the Teri Dispensary in the Kohat District was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 19th January 1908, and transferred to Bannu, where he reported himself to the Civil Surgeon, Bannu, for duty on the afternoon of the 29th January 1908, being placed on general duty at the Bannu Civil Dispensary up to the afternoon of the 31st January 1908, when he assumed charge of the Civil Dispensary, Bannu, relieving 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Nur Muhammad transferred to Haripur in the Hazara District.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 5th February 1908.

No. 183.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, construction of a rifle range at Fort Akalgarh:

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Lachhra and Kot Buta.	69·308	South and parallel Kulachi Road.	*East*—C. B. P. Nos. 24 to 26 *North*—C. B. P. Nos. 15 to 24. *South*—Land of Kadir Baksh Gama and Kama, etc. *West*—Land of Baksha, etc.	Office of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Derajat Brigade.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

The 8th February 1908.

No. 184.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Railway to lay sidings at Hathiyan Station on N. D. Railway:

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar .	Mardan .	Lundkhur .	0·14	North and East. South and West.	Railway land . Land belonging to Village Lundkhur.	In the office of Engineer-in-Chief, North West Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 25th January 1908.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Cause of Death. Small-pox.	Cause of Death. Plague.	Cause of Death. Fever.	Cause of Death. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cause of Death. Respiratory disease.	Cause of Death. Injuries.	Cause of Death. All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants under one year of age. Females.	Infants under one year of age. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	5	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	63	25	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	3	3	6	10	5	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	45	74	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	2	5	9	7	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	4	47	84	4
5	Peshávar	Peshávar	73,343	23	28	51	52	24	28	...	...	...	23	4	5	...	20	5	8	13	36	37	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	3	6	9	11	5	6	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	26	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	10	4	14	10	3	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	5	1	3	4	72	52	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	3	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	11	18	22	11	11	...	...	...	9	1	3	...	9	4	2	6	33	41	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kulachi	9,125	4	2	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	34	11	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	59	60	119	121	59	62	...	1	...	60	5	13	1	41	16	17	33	37	37	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 25th January 1908.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 119 births were registered (59 males and 60 females), giving a birth-rate of 37 *per mille* of population; 121 deaths were registered (59 males and 62 females), giving a death-rate of 37 *per mille* of population.

Peshávar, the 5th February 1908

E. PENN DAVID, Supdt.,
for Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, London, W.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. Rudolf Haupt, Halle-A.-S., Germany.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
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Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
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Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
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Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
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Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co , Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Bombay Code, Volume II, 3rd edition, 1907. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s.* (8*a.*)
Act VI of 1907. Prevention of Seditious Meetings. Hindi and Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*) each.
Act No. XXIV of 1859 (The Madras District Police Act, 1859), as modified up to 1st November 1907. 3*a* 6*p.* (1*a*)
Table showing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1907. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
List No. 2 of 1907, dated 31st December 1907, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province, 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 4*d.* (2*a.*)
Linguistic Survey of India. Compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.C.S. (Retired). Vol. IX. Indo-Aryan Family, Central Group. Part III. "The Bhil Languages" including Khandesi, Banjari or Labhani, Bahrupia, etc. Super Royal. Cloth. R6-8*a.* or 9*s.* 9*d.* (12*a.*) Paper. R5 or 7*s.* (10*a.*)

The Etiology and Epidemiology of Plague—A Summary of the work of the Plague Commission. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)
Scientific Memoirs by the Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Piroplasma Canis and its Life Cycle in the Tick. By Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New Series. No. 29. Super Royal 8vo. Board. R2 or 3s. (5a.)
Scientific Memoirs by the Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—The Theory and Practice of Anti-Rabic immunisation. By Captain W. F. Harvey, M.B., I.M.S., and Captain Anderson McKendrick, M.B., I.M.S. New Series. No 30. Super Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (4a.)
Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1908. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)
The Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai Dubash to Joseph Francois Dupleix, Knight of the Order of St Michael, and Governor of Pondicherry, a Record of Matters Political, Historical, Social, and Personal, from 1736 to 1761. Translated from the Tamil by order of the Government of Madras, and edited by Sir J. Frederick Price, K C S.I., late of the Indian Civil Service, assisted by K. Rangachari, B.A., Superintendent of Records, Government Secretariat, Fort St. George. Vol II. Demy 8vo. Cloth. R2-12a. or 4s. (7a.)
The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 3. Corrected to 1st January 1908. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (2a)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1906, and on Vaccination for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)
Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-08. Foolscap. Board. 12a. or 1s. (2a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th December 1907. Corrected to 25th January 1908. Royal 8vo, Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (1a.) each.
Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India—Receipts and disbursements of Home and Indian accounts from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1906 07 Edition. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. (10a.)
Report of the Administration of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1906-7. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 2a. or 1s. 9d. (2a.)
Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1907. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)
Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. III, No. 4.—A revision of the Indo-Malayan Species of Cedrela by C. D E. Candolle. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 3a. or 4d. (1a.)
Forest Bulletin No. 11, 1907, on some Assam Sal (Shorea Robusta) Insect Pests, with notes upon some insects predaceons and parasitic upon them by E. P. Stebbing, F. L. S., F. Z. S., F. E. S. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-10 or 2s. 6d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Classified List and Distribution return of establishment corrected up to 31st December 1907. Royal 8vo Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4d.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1907, and the four preceding years to which are appended the Accounts of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Volume II (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each Country and at each Port and Tables relating to the Trade of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India.) Forty-first issue. Super Royal. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.)
Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1907. Nos. 8 and 9. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 6d. (2a.) each.
Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1907. No. 8. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)
Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for October 1907. No. 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)
Indian Cotton seed: its industrial possibilities. By Frederick Noël Paton, Esq. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (2a.)
Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1907, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1905 and 1906. No. 1 of 1907-08. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Travellers' Companion—(Containing a brief description of places of Pilgrimage and important towns in India). Compiled by Abdur Rasheed, Librarian under the orders of the Railway Board, 1st Edition, 1907. 4a. or 4d. (4a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1907.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India. Vol. II. Edition 1907. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

List No. 1 of 1907, dated 1st July 1907, of Addenda and Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3p. (1a.)

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India. Vol. III. Edition 1907. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

Act XV of 1856. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act in Hindi and Urdu. 6p. (1a.) each.

The Legal Practitioners Act, 1853 (Act XX of 1853), as modified up the 1st September 1907. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

The Legal Practitioners Act, 1846 (Act I of 1846), as modified up to the 1st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law cases containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of appeals from India, 1905, with an Index of cases by C. E. Grey, B.A. (Oxon), 1907. Cloth. Royal 8vo. R5 or 7s. 6d. (6a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, 3rd Edition, 1907. Cloth. Royal 8vo. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

Act XI of 1876. Presidency Banks Act as modified up to 1st March 1906. In Urdu. 3a. 9p. (1a. 6p.) In Hindi. 3a. 6p. (1a. 6p)

Act V of 1907. Local Authorities Loan Amendment Act. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.) In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIII of 1889. Cantonments as modified up to 1st October 1907. In Urdu. 3a. (1a. 6p.)

The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Act XXV of 1867), as modified up to the 1st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 5a. (1a.)

The Opium Act, 1878 (Act I of 1878), as modified up to the 1st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act No. XVI of 1879 (Transport of Salt) as modified up to 1st October 1907. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of Civil Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India in the Home, Legislative, and Revenue Departments, and Gradation List of members of the Indian Civil Service under the Government of India, corrected to 1st January 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (1a.)

Fauna of British India.—Butterflies, Vol. II, by Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R15 or £1 2½s. (7a.)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (1a.)

Quarterly List of officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1907. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 12d. (2a.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 2, corrected to 1st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (2a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1907. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

List of the more Important Libraries in India. 12a. or 1s. 2d (1a.)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 8d. (1a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Cawnpore on the 18th February and following days with Appendices. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-2 or 1s. 6d. (6a.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. III, No. 3.—Sapindacae Novæ Indiæ Et Malaicae Ex Herbario Calcuttensi, by L. Radl. Kofer. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d.

Report on Trials of the South African Locust Fungus in India. (Agricultural Bulletin No. 5 of 1907). Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2a. or 3a. (1a.)

The Ticks infesting domesticated Animals in India. (Agricultural Bulletin No. 6 of 1907.) Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (6a.)

Indian Forest Utilization by R. S. Troup, F.C.H., I.F.S. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2 4a. or 3s. 6d. (9a.)

Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (1a.)

Climatological Atlas of India published by the authority of the Government of India under the direction of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S. Royal. Cloth. R27 or 36s. (R1 11a.) Published in November 1906.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 30th June 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department, No. 4. Corrected up to the 1st July 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

History of Services of officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s. (4a)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department, No. 5. Corrected up the 1st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th October 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1905-06. Foolscap. Board. As. 8 or 9*d*. (6*a*.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1907. In 2 parts. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Notification Geology and Minerals, Simla, the 19th September 1907, publishing certain Rules issued under the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), regarding the notices to be furnished to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Foolscap. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1906. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*.)

Notification No. 10014-100 Geology and Minerals, Calcutta, the 4th December 1907, publishing rules requiring the submission of notices of mining operations in the neighbourhood of railways. Foolscap. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 13th issue, 1907. [illegible] 4to. Board. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*.)

Notes on Sugar in India by Frederick Noël-Paton, Esq. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (3*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1906, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1904 and 1905. No. 3 of 1906-1907. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in May 1907, and in the two months April and May 1907, compared with the corresponding month of 1905 and 1906. No. 2 of 1907-08. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for April 1907. No. 1 of 1907-08. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1907 and in the three months, April to June 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1905 and 1906. No. 3 of 1907-08. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06 and preceding years. Eleventh issue. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (10*a*.)

Sea Borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August to October 1907. Nos. 5, 6 and 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for July, August and September 1907. Nos. 4, 5 and 6. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Prices and Wages in India. 24th issue. Super Royal. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. (9*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1901-1902 to 1905-06 in 2 volumes. 22nd issue. Foolscap. Board. Price (of both volumes). R3-8*a*. or 5*s*. 3*d*. (13*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August, September and October 1907. Nos. 5, 6 and 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each.

Annual statement of the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31st, 1907. Vol. I (Abstract and detailed surplus of Imports and Exports.) Forty-first issue. Super Royal. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (R1).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Papers and Maps set for the Examinations in Tactical Fitness for Command (Q. I). and in subjects (*d*) to (*i*) for promotion held in India in September and October 1906, with remarks by the Examiners Demy 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (3*a*.)

Scheme and Maps set for the Examination in Tactical Fitness for Command—Q (I) held in India in May 1907, with remarks on the more common mistakes made by candidates. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment, corrected up to 30th June 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover As. 4 or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Alphabetical List of Stations on Indian Railways (including Steamer and Out Agency Stations worked in connection therewith) corrected up to the 31st December 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 1*d*. (4*a*.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise "on Railways," 4th Edition. Revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4 (No. XIX) Elementary Treatise. By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy, R3-12 including packing, postage, etc.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Parts I and II in one Volume. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee. Price per copy R6, including all charges.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journals and Proceedings, Vol. III, Nos. 5-10, at R2 each.

Memoirs. Vol. II. No. 5. Mundary Poetry, Music and Dances by Rev. Fr. J. Hoffmann. R1.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Akbarnamah Eng., Vol. II. fasc. 4. By H. Beveridge, R1-4.

A Lower Ladakhi Version of Kesar Saga. fasc. 2 and 3. By Rev. A. H. Francke. R1 each.

Attmatattvaviveka. fasc. 1. By Vindhyesvari Prasad Dvivedi. As. 10.

Ain-i-Akbari. Index of Vol. II. By W. Irvine. R2.

Baudhayana Srauta Sutra. Vol. II. fasc. 1. By Dr. W. Caland. As. 10.

Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. V. fasc. 3 and 4. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami As. 10.

Gadadhara Paddhati Acarasara. Vol. II. fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra. As. 10.

Padumawati. fasc. 5. By Dr. G. A. Grierson and Sudhakara Dvivedi. R2.

Saddarsana Samuccaya. fasc. 2. By Dr. L. Suali. As. 10.

Vidhanaparijata. Vol. II. fasc. 1. By Taraprasanna Vidyaratna. As. 10.

Govila Grihya Sutra. Vol. II. fasc. 1. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankara. R1-4.

Yoga Sastra. fasc. 1. By Muni Maharaja Sri Dharmavijaya. R1-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part III. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1907.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII. Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Weather Review, September to December 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1905. (Illustrated by 5 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Monthly Weather Review, November and December 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of Monthly Weather Review, 1905. (Illustrated by 5 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 5TH OCTOBER, 2ND NOVEMBER, 14TH DECEMBER 1907AND 25TH JANUARY 1908.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

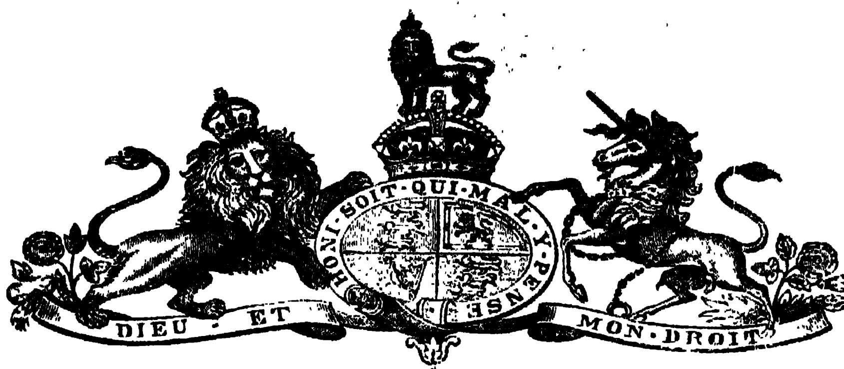
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. VI, Part 2. By T. W. H. Hughes, V. Ball and W. T. Blanford. R2.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 2. By H. H. Hayden. R3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 2. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 045029 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, for R500 originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Jogendra Nath Basak, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—JOGENDRA NATH BASAK,
Residence—Kaltabazar, Dacca.

KALTABAZAR;
The 18th January 1908.

Lost.

Government Promissory Notes Nos. 050962 and 048057 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for R1,000 and R500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Mohan Tulsey (who was the Joint Proprietor thereof with his brother Hirjee Tulsey as member of a joint and undivided Hindoo family) by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the sole surviving proprietor Hirjee Tulsey. The public are cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of advertiser, *i. e.*,—[illegible] HIRJEE TULSEY,
Sole surviving Proprietor.
Residence—Bhendi Bazar, Telwalla's Mala,
3rd Floor, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January 1908.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1908.

An Act further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900; It is hereby enacted as follows:— IV of 1871. III of 1900.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1908.

Amendment of section 9, Act IV of 1871.

2. In section 9 of the said Act, for the word "buried" the words "disposed of" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act IV of 1871.

3. In section 11 of the said Act, for the words "where the first was insufficient" the words "where the Coroner considers it necessary or desirable in the interests of justice to take a further inquisition" shall be substituted.

Addition of proviso to section 15, Act IV of 1871.

4. To section 15 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Coroner may, with the concurrence of a majority of the jury, dispense with a view of the body, if he is satisfied, from medical evidence or medical certificates, that no advantage would result from such viewing."

Amendment of section 17, Act IV of 1871.

5. In section 17 of the said Act, for the words and figures "Act No. XV of 1869 (*to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and appearance of prisoners and for service of process upon them*)," the words and figures "Part IX of the Prisoners Act, 1900," shall be substituted.

Addition of new section 18A to Act IV of 1871.

6. After section 18 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Report of Chemical Examiner.

"18A. Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Act, may be used as evidence in any inquest under this Act and in any subsequent inquiry, trial or other proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898." V of 1898.

Addition to section 21, Act IV of 1871.

7. To section 21 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"and the whole, or such part thereof as to the Coroner seems fit, shall, in default of attendance by the jurors, be recoverable in the same manner as a fine imposed under section 31."

8. For section 25 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section 25, Act IV of 1871.

"25. When the jury or a majority of the jury find that the death of the deceased person was occasioned by an act which amounts to an offence under any law in force in British India, the Coroner shall immediately after the inquest forward a copy of the inquisition, together with the names and addresses of the witnesses, to the Commissioner of Police."

Procedure where death is found due to an act amounting to an offence.

9. For section 26 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section 26, Act IV of 1871.

"26. The Coroner may also, where the verdict justifies him in so doing, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person who is found to have caused the death of the deceased person, and send him forthwith to a Magistrate empowered to commit him for trial."

Power to arrest and commit for trial.

10. Section 27 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Repeal of section 27, Act IV of 1871.

11. In section 28 of the said Act, for the word "burial" the word "disposal" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 28, Act IV of 1871.

12. In the Second Schedule of the said Act, for the words "on view of the body of A. B. then and there lying dead" the words "in the case of A. B. deceased" shall be substituted.

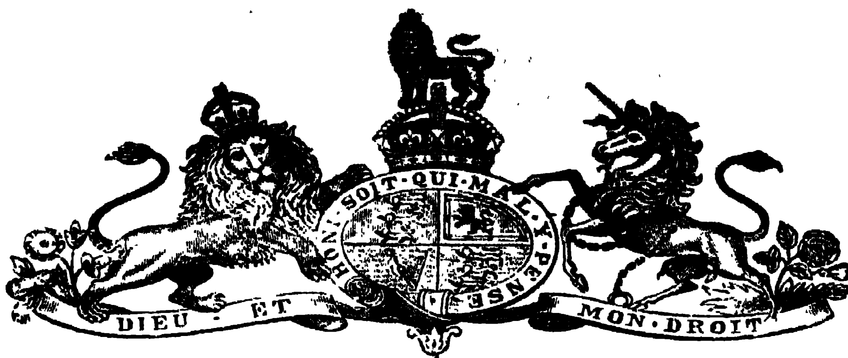
Amendment of Second Schedule, Act IV of 1871.

13. In section 11 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, for the words "Justice of the Peace or Coroner" the words "or Justice of the Peace" shall be substituted. III of 1900.

Amendment of Act III of 1900, section 11.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 14th February, 1908.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, K.S.M.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Drew.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.

CORONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS:—"My Lord, I have the honour to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature and annexed to it a copy of the Bill in which the amendments suggested by the Committee are shown in italicised type.

"It will be seen from these papers that the Committee recommend no alterations of a r[illegible]l kind in the Bill as settled by the Committee which sat at Simla during the past summer. There are a number of amendments of detail suggested which taken together effect a substantial improvement; but the main lines of the Bill have been accepted.

"The principal feature of novelty in the Bill as introduced is the rearrangement of the clauses and the relegation of minor provisions to a schedule which can be amended or added to by High Courts subject to the advice of Rule Committees. This proposal has met with general acceptance. Local Governments and High Courts are at one in thinking that it will effect a valuable improvement in the machinery of our civil procedure, and the Committee agree with them.

"Two amendments have been introduced in that part of the Bill which deals with the rule-making power. The first is the insertion of a proviso that rules before being made are to be published, with the result that under section 23 of the General Clauses Act there will be an opportunity for the public to criticise any proposals before they become law. This suggestion was put forward by the British Indian Association, and the Committee think that it is one of value. The second change is in the composition of the Rule Committees. It has been pointed out that the Rule Committees ought to have among their members some gentlemen in touch with mufassal practice. The Bill as introduced provided that one of the Judges on the Committee should have had mufassal experience, but the Committee think that this in itself is hardly sufficient. They suggest therefore that there should be a Subordinate Judge on each Rule Committee and that there should be power also to appoint a vakil or pleader practising in the mufassal. They further recommend that the Bill should not come into operation at once on passing but that there should be an interval allowed in order that the public and profession may make themselves acquainted with the new arrangement.

"The amendments of the other provisions of the Bill do not call for any special mention on the present occasion. Many of them are in the nature of

corrections or improvements of drafting. Since the Bill was introduced in this Council it has been once more examined and revised by some of our Colleagues and the criticisms on it have been carefully considered and digested in the Legislative Department. In that way the work of the Committee has been much lessened. This is the fourth Committee which has now deliberated on civil procedure, and it is safe to say that there is no conceivable point which has not been fully discussed during those deliberations. I would point out, my Lord, that the present Committee, like the Simla Committee, are unanimous in their approval of this Bill."

INDIAN LIMITATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay and the mover, with instructions to report within two months.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 6th March, 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th February, 1908.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 13th February 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The disturbed conditions, which gave rain over the east of the Central Provinces and adjacent districts on the 5th and 6th, had disappeared by the morning of the 7th after giving light falls of rain at Gaya, Hazaribagh and Pendra. A shallow depression entered upper India on the 8th from Baluchistan and caused rain at Cherat and Khushab, while from this date until the 12th, weather was unsettled in Kashmir and light snow fell daily in some part at the end of the week; however the disturbances had disappeared. On the last two days of the week, owing to low pressure conditions prevailing along the base of the Himalayas, light rain fell in the upper Brahmaputra valley.

Burma.—No rain fell. Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

North-east India, including Orissa.—Rain fell at Gaya and Hazaribagh on the 7th and in the upper Brahmaputra valley on the 12th and 13th. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded over the greater part of the division on the 7th and in the north-eastern districts on the 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th. Temperature was normal or in defect; the deficiency occurring chiefly in the south-western districts.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded. Weather was generally cooler than usual up to the 9th but from the 10th onward temperature was normal or in excess.

North-west India.—Light snow fell in Kashmir on most days of the week and on the 8th rain was reported from Cherat and Khushab. The disturbances from Baluchistan and north Persia gave cloud especially in the northern districts from the 7th to the 10th;

skies then cleared, except in Kashmir. Temperature was approximately normal over the greater part of the division up to the 10th, but on that day it rose and for the rest of the week was normal or in excess.

The Peninsula.—Kurnool and Cocanada had light falls of rain. Skies were almost clear except on the 7th and temperature was nearly normal. Assam was the only area in which rainfall of any importance occurred during the past week, and there it was confined to the Brahmaputra valley. The rainfall of the whole period from the 29th November to the 13th February is either approximately normal or in excess over the greater part of the country. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, West Rajputana, Berar, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan and South-east Madras. The largest actual deficiency being 4·2″ in the last mentioned division.

The following summarses the most important precipitation of the week as reported at 8 hrs:

February 8th. Cherat 1·02″.
" 12th. Dibrugarh 1·25″ and Sibsagar 0·96″.
" 13th. Darjeeling 0·63″.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 13th February 1908			Rainfall data from 29th November 1907 to 13th February 1908.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0·1	—0·1	14·5	8·8	+ 5·7	+ 65	+ 67
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	0·7	+ 1·5	+214	+267
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·7	0·5	+ 1·2	+240	+240
Assam	0·6	0·4	+0·2	2·1	2·0	+ 0·1	+ 5	— 6
Eastern Bengal	0	0·2	—0·2	1·7	1·1	+ 0·6	+ 55	+ 89
Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	1·7	1·0	+ 0·7	+ 70	+143
Orissa	0	0·2	—0·2	2·6	0·8	+ 1·8	+225	+333
Chota Nagpur	0·1	0·3	—0·2	3·6	0·9	+ 2·7	+300	+483
Bihar	0·1	0·2	—0·1	2·4	0·9	+ 1·5	+167	+229
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	1·3	1·5	— 0·2	— 13	0
United Provinces, West	0	0·4	—0·4	2·6	2·2	+ 0·4	+ 18	+ 44
Punjab, East and North	0	0·4	—0·4	2·2	2·9	— 0·7	— 24	— 12
Punjab, South-west	0·1	0·2	—0·1	1·3	1·5	— 0·2	— 13	— 8
Kashmir	0·2	0·3	—0·1	1·3	2·5	— 1·2	— 48	— 50
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·2	—0·1	3·6	1·9	+ 1·7	+ 89	+106
Baluchistan	0	0·6	—0·6	1·9	[illegible]	— 1·9	— 50	— 41
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·5	+ 0·4	+ 80	+125
Rajputana, West	[illegible]	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·7	— 0·3	— 43	— 33
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	0·8	— 0·1	— 13	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0	+ 0·2	∞	∞
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·5	0·6	— 0·1	— 17	— 17
Central India, East	0	0·3	— 0·3	1·4	1·7	— 0·3	— 18	0
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·1	— 0·5	— 15	— 40
Central Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	1·0	1·2	— 0·2	— 17	0
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	2·5	0·9	+ 1·0	+178	+257
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·4	— 0·2	— 50	— 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	— 0·1	0·9	0·6	+ 0·3	+ 50	+ 80
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·1	+ 0·2	+200	∞
Mysore	0	0	0	2·2	0·3	+ 1·9	+633	+633
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	2·6	— 0·4	— 15	— 12
Madras, South-east	0	0·2	—0·2	3·6	7·8	— 4·2	— 54	— 53
Madras Deccan	0·2	0	+0·2	1·0	0·7	+ 0·3	+ 43	+ 14
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	0·1	6·4	1·7	+ 4·7	+276	+300

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
The 13th February 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th February 1908.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week. Reaping of winter rice crops has now been completed in Upper Burma. Threshing and winnowing are progressing in both Lower and Upper Burma. The crop of the Lower Province promises a good outturn, while in the Upper Province the outturn expected from crops on irrigated lands and in the wet zone is fair; but on unirrigated lands of the dry zone the crop has been a failure Prospects of spring rice and miscellaneous crops in Upper Burma are fair. The price of unhusked rice has risen in five; and has fallen in four districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight rain fell in Mymensing, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Pabna and the Assam districts, except Nowgong, Sibsagar, Manipur, the Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills. Prospects of standing crops are fair to good. Preparation of land for early rice and jute, pressing of sugarcane, and gathering of mustard are going on. Pruning, hoeing, and manuring of tea are in progress. Tea plants are suffering from drought in Cachar. Harvesting of winter rice is finished. Prices of common rice have risen in four; and have fallen in five districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—In Chota Nagpur and Bihar considerable rain fell during the week. The maximum recorded was 3·23 inches in Palamau. In Lower Bengal several districts received little rain. Spring crops have benefited considerably, but in Patna they have suffered a little for want of sunshine. Sugarcane-pressing is still going on and the work of preparing the land for the autumn crop is in full swing. Prices are stationary, except in one or two districts of Bihar, where they have risen slightly. Stocks of food-grains are reported insufficient in Nadia, Murshidabad, Balasore, Palamau and the Deoghur sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas. Scarcity is apprehended in Nadia, Murshidabad, the Bhabhua and Sasaram sub-divisions of Shahabad, in Palamau, and later on in Birbhum, Jessore, Gaya and Manbhum. Fodder and water are reported insufficient in portions of the north of Murshidabad, Shahabad and portions of Balasore. Test works have been opened in Bankura, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri and Ranchi. These were attended by 2,888 persons. Gratuitous relief has been given to 14,187 persons in Orissa.

United Provinces.—Rain fell in 32 districts, exceeding one inch in Mirzapur, Saharanpur and the Himalayan districts; no rain fell in the Agra Division. Prices have risen in three; and have fallen slightly in twenty-three districts. They still considerably exceed scarcity rates. Crop prospects have improved. The spring crop generally promises well. Fields are being prepared for extra crops. Sowings of *sanwar* continue. Sugarcane is being pressed; and fields are being ploughed for sugarcane. Poppy is doing well. Markets are adequately stocked and large importation from the Punjab continues. Condition of agricultural stock is fair. Fodder is dear and scarce and forest hay is being sold and distributed as takavi.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Relief operations are rapidly expanding. Gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in the rural tracts of Ballia and famine has been declared from the 10th February in Fyzabad. The general condition of the people is good but signs of deterioration are noticeable in places. The condition of people on relief is fair. There is some increase in crime but there is no general wandering. Basti and Fyzabad report an increase in foreign emigration. A few immigrants from Gwalior, Dholpur and Rewa have come into Agra and Allahabad. Relief measures are adequate. Aided works have been started in thirteen districts; and private works are in operation in several districts. Advances for masonry wells are being largely given in the Balrampur estates where 10,524 persons are on works and 3,315 on gratuitous relief. The numbers on Government relief are:—Workers on public works 365,659; aided works 43,349; test works 15,681; dependents on works 126,762; on gratuitous relief 218,721; in poor houses 6,788; total 776,960. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 102,761; Gonda (excluding Balrampur) 90,210; Mirzapur (including the Family Domains) 78,976; Jalaun 65,576; Allahabad 65,390; Banda 62,396; and Kheri 45,958. Prices:—Mirzapur 7½; Almora 8¼; elsewhere 8¼ to 10¼, seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain fell during the week. Rain has fallen in Ambala, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Jhang. Prices of food grains show a general downward tendency except in Rawalpindi, where prices have risen. Prices are still everywhere above scarcity rates except in Multan. Sowings of spring crops still continue in a few districts; and sowings of extra spring crops are in progress in Delhi, Sialkot and

Multan. Pressings of sugarcane are in progress. Harvesting of *toria* continued in Amritsar and Lyallpur. Cotton is being sown in Lahore and sugarcane in Gurgaon. Condition of irrigated crops is good to average; and of unirrigated crops generally below average. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. The outturn of sugarcane and *toria* is average. Spring crops have been slightly damaged by rats in parts of Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. In Sialkot cattle are weak but improving. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Delhi, Ambala, Sialkot, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and parts of Gurgaon, Lahore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is scarce in Ferozepore. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Sialkot. The canal water-supply was closed in Delhi. During the week 1,399 persons attended the famine test works in the Gurgaon tahsil.

North-West Frontier Province—Slight showers fell throughout the Province which benefited the late sowings. Standing crops are in good condition; they are still backward on unirrigated lands but the present dry warm weather is favourable to growth. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bannu and Peshawar; but owing to the heavy rain and frost only a poor outturn is expected. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Daman in the Dera Ismail Khan District. The canal supply is abundant. The general health of the people is good. Prices have slightly fallen in Bannu; are stationary in Dera Ismail Khan; and are rising in Peshawar owing to the increased demand for military operations. Prices are:—Wheat 9⅝ to 13; gram 11 to 15; maize 13$\frac{1}{16}$ to 18½; and bajra 12¾ to 14 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—Wheat is selling from 8½ to 14; and maize from 10½ to 21 seers per rupee. Condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is still insufficient in Kotli, Kathua, Basohli, Samba Akhnur, Jasmirgarh, Ramban, Ranbirsinghpura, Udhampur and Jammu tehsils only.

Kashmir.—The weather was snowy and extremely cold. Prices are almost unchanged.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week. Crops are doing well except for slight damage from frost in Partabgarh and Merwara. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Food stocks, supplemented by imports, are adequate. Prices show a tendency to fall in all the States where they ruled highest. They are steady in Ajmer and Merwara. Prospects of the spring harvest are on the whole fair. Ordinary public works are in progress or will shortly be opened in places where there is a demand for labour, as the situation nowhere as yet amounts to famine. A few persons unable to labour or having no one to support them are receiving relief in Bharatpur.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in parts of Gwalior Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Jhabua. Irrigation of spring crops continues in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Harvesting of gram is in progress in parts of Bhopawar. Prospects of spring crops are fair to good. The probable outturn is below average in Baghelkhand; and fair to good elsewhere. Slight damage is reported by frost in the Isagarh Pergana of Gwalior and parts of Malwa; and by hailstones in Narsingarh. Agricultural stock is fair to good except in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grain continue high; are rising in Bhopal and parts of Indore; and are falling in Bundelkhand. Opium is good in Gwalior, Indore, Malwa, Bhopal and Bhopawar. The numbers on test and relief works are:—In Rewa on works 77,924; on gratuitous relief 6,967; total 84,891. In Nagode on works 6,065; on gratuitous relief 711; total 6,776. In Jaso on works 952; on gratuitous relief 21; total 953. In Darandla on works 1,603. In Maihar on works 1,805; on gratuitous relief 272; total 2,077. In Sohawal on works 652. In Roth on works 1,139; on gratuitous relief 77; total 1,216. There is no change in the general situation.

Central Provinces.—The nights and mornings are cool and days are getting warmer. Rain fell during the week in all districts except Saugor, Nimar, Betul and the districts of Berar; but in Damoh and Hoshangabad the rain was confined to scattered falls in outlying tracts. The principal falls registered in inches were:—Drug 3⅜; Bilaspur 2⅜; Raipur 2¼; Balaghat 2¼; Bhandara and Chanda each 1½; and Dindori tahsil of the Mandla district over 2 inches. Elsewhere the rainfall ranged from 61 cents in Chhindwara to 14 cents in Wardha. In parts of Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Raipur hail fell but no damage is reported. In Jubbulpore, Mandla and Balaghat the rainfall benefited the spring crops but caused slight damage to the crops in Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur. Spring crops except linseed, are generally in good condition, and fair in Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. Harvesting of spring *til*, pulses, wheat and linseed is in progress in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Wardha, Nagpur and Yeotmal. Frost slightly injured the spring crops in Saugor and Seoni. Wheat is not doing very well in parts of Hoshangabad. Field embankments are being raised in the Chhattisgarh district; and land is being ploughed for the ensuing season

in Saugor, Nimar, Buldana, Yeotmal and in the districts of Chhattisgarh. No want of work for labourers is reported anywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient; but fodder is inadequate in Yeotmal; dear in Saugor and Hoshangabad; and getting scarce in Narsinghpur and Nimar. Prices of staple food grains remained stationary in 14 districts. Wheat and gram in Mandla, gram in Balaghat, and wheat in Drug, became dearer by ¼ seer; gram and *juar* became cheaper in Narsinghpur by ¼ seer. The price of *juar* in Chanda rose by 1½ seer; and fell in Nimar by ½ seer. Rice became cheaper in Jubbulpur and dearer in Drug by ¼ seer.

Feudatory States.—The rainfall during the week measured in inches was as follows:—Khairagarh 4½; Raj Nandgaon 3½; and Sakti 2¾. Kanker, Raigarh and Jashpur had also light showers not exceeding 65 cents. The rainfall damaged the spring crops slightly in Khairagarh and Raj Nandgaon. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are completed. Spring crops are generally in good condition; but prospects are unfavourable in Sirguja and Jashpur. Fodder and water are adequate. Wheat, gram and rice became dearer in Sirguja by 1 seer; and wheat rose by ½ seer in Raj Nandgaon; elsewhere prices remained stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The distress is slight but is increasing in intensity in Damoh. Relief is now being given in five districts; village relief having been started in Mandla. The people are resorting more freely to village works in Damoh where some deterioration has been noticed among children in kitchens. Prospects of standing crops are good in the Jubbulpore district; and have improved by the late rains. Slight damage to early sown crops from frost is reported. Employment on ordinary works is still ample. There is no general wandering. Immigration to Assam from the Native States adjoining the Jubbulpore district has slightly increased. The condition of the people is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The public health is normal. Prices are stationary. The numbers on relief are:—on village works 1,519; weavers on relief 1,761; on gratuitous relief 2,911; total 6,191.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, the Deccan and Bijapur; and are elsewhere in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Larkana and Hyderabad. Threshing of autumn crops is in progress in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur. Harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Gujarat, Colaba, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 40 to 52 per cent; in Gujarat 20 to 68 per cent; in the Konkan 22 to 33 per cent; in the Deccan 27 to 49 per cent; and in the Karnatak 37 to 57 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in Panch Mahals with 3,043 persons on relief on the last day of the week ending the 1st February. Test works are being opened in Rewa Kantha.

Hyderabad.—(Report not received).

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are steady. Standing crops are in good condition. *Ragi* and other dry crops are being harvested. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and threshing of rice continue. Prices of food grains are normal. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Harvest prospects are good.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in Godavari and Bellary; and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are low in parts of all districts except Guntur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair; but some in parts of Bellary, North Arcot, Salem and Madura are withering; and some in parts of Coimbatore require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Salem and Madura. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam, Nellore and Salem. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in seventeen districts; has fallen in three; and has risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in six; and has risen in four. *Cholam* is

stationary in four districts; has fallen in five; and has risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in three; and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are fair generally; but rain is required in parts of some districts. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief:—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	2,164	13,028	15,192	2,888	14,187	17,075	+1,883
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	438,975	190,946	629,921*	551,451	225,509	776,960†	+147,039
Punjab	1,223	...	1,223	1,399	...	1,399	+176
Central Provinces	1,009	3,912	4,921	1,519	4,672	6,191	+1,270
Bombay	2,379	...	2,379	3,043	...	3,043	+664
Total British Provinces.	445,750	207,886	653,636	560,300	244,368	804,668	+151,032
Native States.							
Central India States	93,872	7,174	101,046	90,120	8,048	98,168	—2,878
Total Native States	93,872	7,174	101,046	90,120	8,[illegible]	98,168	—2,878
GRAND TOTAL	539,622	[illegible]	754,682	650,420	252,416	9[illegible],836	+148,154

* Exclu[illegible],334 persons on works and 3,309 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Bal[illegible]mpur.
† [illegible]udes 10,524 persons on works and 3,315 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the ten months, April to January, of									
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,85	2,65	2,35	2,87	2,92	2,79	3,53	3,41	3,71	4,67
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,61	1,68	1,68	1,80	2,04	2,12	2,35	2,46	2,60	2,88
Spirits and liqueurs	52,92	53,62	53,13	53,91	58,04	61,09	63,02	66,49	63,70	76,55
Wines	3,14	2,94	2,93	2,89	3,31	3,09	3,05	3,29	3,17	3,33
Opium	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Petroleum	36,93	33,44	39,46	44,83	44,07	34,52	37,81	31,80	30,25	36,81
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	6,08	15,72	29,79	16,80	2,10	11	1	1	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	3,26	18	9	1	...	...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	11,79	12,16	13,89	12,96	12,20	12,89	15,04	16,16	16,59	20,87
Sugar (ordinary duties)	16,45	14,80	24,39	25,78	21,60	24,06	27,47	30,15	39,79	38,06
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	8,86	8,42	8,94	9,90	9,88	11,39	11,23	11,91	12,56	15,37
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	38,33	40,97	39,74	42,84	43,83	36,98	46,77	53,53	54,16	56,44
" white	14,01	15,40	15,97	23,30	13,86	16,20	23,73	21,15	20,55	32,40
" coloured	15,95	20,09	16,60	20,21	18,87	22,86	26,40	27,72	28,01	31,56
Other goods	[illegible]	2,40	2,20	2,48	2,05	3,19	4,46	4,97	5,30	5,56
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	26,50	19,60	9,88	[illegible]	31,02	32,64	33,59	22,05	33,76	40,40
Other metals and manufactures of metals	16,63	13,61	18,05	19,44	25,10	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,79	28,72	35,69
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,50	1,12	1,29	1,60	1,22	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,67	2,31
Manufactured articles	40,79	45,96	48,80	51,90	51,10	58,96	69,32	69,52	[illegible]	83,00
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	7,10	4,67	8,57	7,89	7,52	7,55	8,40	9,99	9,57	[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,96,97	2,99,64	3,23,61	3,79,79	3,69,62	3,61,55	4,06,21	4,04,52	4,24,83	4,97,99
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	11,08	11,01	9,67	14,29	14,11	16,21	18,24	21,45	21,23	25,64
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	69,94	61,10	58,59	61,46	82,85	78,45	89,23	78,55	66,13	64,60
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	4,78	5,92	6,45	7,10	6,93	7,65	8,20	7,38	7,88	8,34
GRAND TOTAL	3,82,77	3,77,67	3,98,32	4,62,64	4,73,51	4,03,86	5,21,88	5,11,90	5,20,07	5,96,57
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,12,41	1,22,64	1,28,98	1,39,93	1,35,19	1,24,11	1,44,54	1,46,29	1,48,32	1,83,54
Bengal — Exports	16,99	16,56	17,49	12,02	12,76	13,44	16,07	19,44	9,76	6,10
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	61
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Bombay — Imports	1,17,37	1,06,73	1,10,32	1,39,44	1,43,68	1,41,07	1,54,36	1,53,91	1,60,04	1,84,70
Bombay — Exports	2,94	2,08	2,37	1,98	2,86	2,02	1,98	1,55	1,52	1,26
Sind — Imports	18,69	21,70	28,87	41,21	33,26	26,95	32,11	35,44	40,66	43,05
Sind — Exports	1,28	94	79	1,80	1,16	1,12	1,50	1,42	3,53	3,04
Madras — Imports	23,50	25,66	27,21	32,69	31,57	34,05	35,64	31,61	34,69	38,98
Madras — Exports	3,67	5,03	2,10	4,90	5,90	8,15	6,12	3,57	7,95	10,03
Burma — Imports	25,00	22,91	28,23	26,52	25,92	35,37	39,56	37,27	40,65	47,11
Burma — Exports	45,06	36,49	35,84	40,76	60,17	53,72	63,56	52,57	43,37	44,17

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, February 10, 1908

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1908.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 8th February 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	54	45
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	34	25
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	80	67
		Panch Mahals Districts	" "	3	1
		Rewakantha Agency	" "	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	50	20
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	4	4
		Mahikantha Agency	" "	32	19
		Palanpur "	" "	6	4
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	19	15
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		[illegible]oiva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawai "		...	...
		Dhanu "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "		...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Banora "	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	9	6
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	12	11
		Poona District	" "	35	19
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	91	62
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	114	82
		West Khandesh "	"	1	3
		Nasik District	"	21	15
		Sholapur Town	"	15	10
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal "		...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "		...	...
		Nagothna Port		...	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Visedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	...
		Malwan "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Devagad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	13	11
		Belgaum "	"	180	149
		Hubli Town	"	...	...
		Dharwar "	"	9	9
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	[illegible]	...
		Bijapur District	"	4	3
		Kanara "	"	8	5
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	46	44
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hydorabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "		1	1
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Sholapur Agency		...	...
		Phaltan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Tuna "	Tuna-Anjar	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	" "	42	86
		Jukan Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Cambay State	"	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	1(a)	1(a)
		Cutch State	" "	2	1
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar "	"	...	...
		Mahuwa "	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Soc.)	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	11	9
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	57	40
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	257	191
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	"	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P.& S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "	[illegible]	...	...
		Nandgaon [illegible]	G. I. P.	...	...
		[illegible]ajagaon "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	.	...
		Janjira "	G. I. P.	...	.
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port	. . . . . .	7	6
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Billimora Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar "	B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	224	186
		Satara Agency	S. M.	2	1
		Jath State	"	...	...
		Poona Agency	. . . . .	4	2
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	11	6
		Aden	1.	...	...
			TOTAL	1,462	1,112

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" S. M.	22(a)	18
		Salem District	"	33(b)	25 (c)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	1	1
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	81(d)	81(c)
		Kurnool "	" "	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	1	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura "	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Coimbatore	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	1	1
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris District	Madras	...	...
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		South Arcot District	"	...	...
		Nellore District	"	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	...
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	.
		Calicut "	Madras	1	.
		Sandur State		...	...
			TOTAL	140	126
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	9	9
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...

(a) One imported.
(b) Four imported.
(c) Two imported.
(d) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan „	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I	...	...
		Birbhum „	„	...	...
		Bankura „	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	81	54
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	„	32	18
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	98	87
		Darbhanga Town	„	15	11
		Darbhanga District	„	38	20
		Shahabad „	E. I.	129	74
		Dinapore	„	...	...
		Patna City	„	...	...
		Patna District	„	62	45
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr District	„	36	25
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	13	9
		Bhagalpur District	„ & B. & N.-W.	4	4
		Purnea „	E. B. S.	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur „	„	...	...
			TOTAL	517	365

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces		Dehra Dun District	O. & R.	1	1
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	16	16
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	27	21
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Koil "		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	19	16
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	2	1
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	8	8
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	9	9
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Furrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	7	7
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	61	61
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. [illegible]	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	3	1
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	44	43
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I	5	5
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	1	1
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	7	
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	..	...
		Allahabad District	" "	...	...
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	7	5
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	30	27
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	67	45
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	...	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	" " "	...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	2	8
		Ballia "	"	100	99
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	2	2
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	62	59
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	11	11
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	E. I.	...	...
		Azamgarh District	"	94	68
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	"	...	...
		Basti District	"	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal "	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	84	4
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	"	...	...
		Hardoi "	"	4	4
		Rae Bareli "	"	30	27
		Sitapur "	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri "	"	...	..

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	1	1
		Gonda "	"	17	14
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur "	"	2	2
		Ajodhya	" & B. & N. W	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	6	4
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	...	...
			TOTAL	729	647
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	156	147
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	77	23
		Karnal "	E. I.	31	31
		Simla "	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	44	16
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	7	3
		Ludhiana "	"	41	32
		Rohtak "	"	85	80
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	3	3
		Hoshiarpur "	"	23	23
		Ferozepur "	"	5	3
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	15	15
		Gurdaspur "	"	...	...
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	19	16
		Gujranwala District	"	...	...
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	17	16
		Sialkot "	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	13	13
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	13	13
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	87	43
		Jhang "	"	7	3
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N.W., E. I., B., B. & C. I.&J. B	104	89
		Maler Kotla State	"	18	17
		Jind "	"	12	9
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
		Bahawalpur "	"	34	24
			TOTAL	811	619
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	7	7
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	2
		Pegu "	"	3	3
		Tharrawaddy "	"	31	30
		Prome "	"	104	105
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	19	16
		Bassein "	"	20	18
		Henzada "	"	11	10
		Pyapon "	"	3	2
		Myaungmya "	"	5	5

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	17	14
		Thaton "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	6	8
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	2	2
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Thayetmyo District	Burma	...	...
		Pakokku "		...	...
		Minbu "		...	...
		Magwe "		...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	Burma	82	76
		Maymyo Town	"	...	...
		Mandalay District	"	...	...
		Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Bhamo "		...	..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	Burma	8	8
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District		...	...
		Sagaing District	"	1	1
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	Burma	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	2	2
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
		Northern Shan States	"	2	...
			TOTAL	319	304
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Dacca District	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
		Manipur State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	61	51
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	3	2
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	12	7
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	2
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"	...	...
		Mandla	"	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	28	22
		Raipur District	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	..	...
		Akola District	"	12	16
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	126	79
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Ellichpur City	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	34	20
			TOTAL	276	199
COORG	...	Coorg		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	38	32
		Bangalore City	" "	48	31
		Bangalore District	"	72	55
		Mysore City	"	11	12
		Mysore District	"	45	32
		Kadur "	"	17	12
		Hassan "	"	4	4
		Kolar "	Madras	108	74
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	24	23
		Tumkur District	S. M.	27	24
		Shimoga "	"	11	10
		Chitaldrug "	"	1	1
			TOTAL	406	313
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	41(a)	38(a)
		Bidar "	N. G. S. R.	...	...
		Parbhani "	"	...	..
		Atraf Balda	"	...	...
		Raichur District	"	9 } (a)	8(a)
		Gulbarga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	1 } (a)	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	...	...
			TOTAL	51	46

(a) Figures for the period from 28th January to 3rd February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	2(a)	...
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	20(a)	11(a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)		...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Makendargarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	..
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	..
		Rutlam State	"	5(a)	2(a)
		Dowas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P	...	...
		[illegible]elkhand Agency States	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	G. I. P.	.	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Rugoo State		...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Sitamau "	"	...	...
		Piploda "	"	...	...
		Bagli "	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		J[illegible]ra State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai	"	...	...
		Barwan "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Laskar City	"	...	..
			TOTAL	27	13

(a) Figures for the week ending 1st February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	86	82
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	4	2
		Deoli	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	..	...
		Mewar State	"	9	9
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	... (a)	... (a)
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	132	132
		Jaipur State	"	21	21
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	3	3
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	97	72
		Bedkar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	302	271
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	3	3
		Mirpur "	District	...	...
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	3	3
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Bannu "		...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	"	..	...
		Kohat District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
		Khyber Agency		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 31st January 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Fort Sandeman		...	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	5,043	4,018

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1578-1598—11.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1908.

The following paper relative to the Franco-British Exhibition, London, 1908, is published for general information in continuation of the Resolution No. 10201-10221-11, dated the 6th December 1907, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th December 1907 :—

THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908.

In order to obtain some part of the funds needed for their undertaking the Executive authorities of the Franco-British Exhibition found it necessary to make a charge for all space occupied in the grounds by Colonial and other buildings. The Indian Executive Committee have secured an area of 20,000 square feet of space, at a cost of £2,000, in close proximity to the French and British Colonial Sections. On this site a special pavilion for the Indian Exhibits is being erected.

In deciding on the general style of the Indian Pavilion the following conditions had to be carefully considered, *viz.*:—

(A) The smallness of the funds at disposal, and the extremely limited time available for its erection.

(B) The provision of the largest amount of well-lighted exhibition space, in a building adapted to the climatic needs of this country.

(C) Compliance with the stringent and necessary regulations of the London County Council and Local Authorities.

The pavilion consists of a large central hall with bays or courts running along the sides, and has a floor area of about 12,000 square feet. It is intended to allot these courts to various groups of Indian raw products, industries and manufactures, as well as to illustrations of the administrative machinery of the Government of India.

The central hall will be largely devoted to the more artistic exhibits received from India.

The total space at the disposal of the Committee is limited, and intending exhibitors are therefore advised to make as early application as possible.

In order to partially defray the heavy cost incurred in the purchase of the site, the erection of the pavilion, and the maintenance of its passages and approaches, the Indian Executive Committee have to make a charge for space, which has been fixed at a minimum of ten shillings per superficial foot of floor area.

Forms of application for space, and all other information regarding the Indian Section of the Franco-British Exhibition, can be obtained *in India* from the Official Agents to the Indian Committee—

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. . . . BOMBAY;
MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON & Co. . . CALCUTTA;

and their Correspondents—

MESSRS. GORDON, WOODROFFE & Co. . MADRAS; and
MESSRS. A. SCOTT & Co. . . . RANGOON.

All applications for space in the Indian Section must be addressed to

MR. B. J. ROSE,

Secretary, Indian Executive Sub-Committee,
Franco-British Exhibition,
India Office,
LONDON, S.W.

Ordered that the foregoing papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin, for information, with the request that the papers may be published in the local *Gazette*.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the United Provinces.
" " " the Punjab.
" " " Burma.
" " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for information, and to the Foreign Department, for information and communication to Native States.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to all Chambers of Commerce, for information.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1908 OF:

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	43·54	38·55	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	34·59	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	41·03	39·02	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	29·63	24·62	33·33	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	45·07	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	45·71	47·41	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	..	...	44·14	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	47·76	32·16	55·65	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	42·38	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	48·75	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	46·25	52·5	60	40	...	...	35	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	53·12	51·87	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	60	62·5	50	40·62	...	-	...	...	.	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	28·75	32·5	52·5	57·5	..	.		...	...	...		.
Gauhati (a)		30	...	45	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	51·25	46·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta		...	50	52·5	57·5	37·5	..	...	45	27·5	...	
Central—												
Bardwan	..	..	50	45·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	50·75	38·12	50·78	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	.	...	50	43·75	50	34 87	...	...	36·25	25	40	29 37
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur			55·31	45	57·5	35	...	...	37·5	28·12	..	..
Muzaffarpur			46·56	50	57·19	36·25	..	...	36·25	26·56	.	
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	34·95	23·7	58·7	44·13	58·33	34·27	63·12	41·93	47·34	27·13	50·57	24·84
Central—												
Cawnpore	36·35	19·06	55·16	40	50	32·66	55·16	37·19	40	22·86	40	20
Jhánsi	..	...	72·81	52·5	54·53	30	...	...	41·87	23·28	42·08	16·67
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	66·56	50	53·28	28·59	56·56	33·28	39·06	20·94	42·19	22·19
Agra	50	30·21	80	76·2	55·16	32·66	64·01	40	42·08	23·23	44·43	20·78
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	22·24	...	.	53·33	30·78	...	...	40	23·54	41·87	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	..	22·5	61·51	44·43	57·13	32·5	61·51	41·25	44·43	24·06	44·43	23·23
Northern—												
Fyzabad	36·35	25·21	66·61	52·5	59·27	33·28	...	...	40	27·5	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(a) Not reported yet

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		LINSEED		DISTRICTS
1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Morgui
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	22·22	32·32	29·09	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	50·39	47·06	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	60·95	42·11	46·72	46·72	...	..	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·78	31·84	57·14	63·37	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·96	36·78	...	35·36	...	...	Pakókku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·38	46·38	66·67	66·67	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	47·5	65	60	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	31·25	70	58·75	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	45	...	...	50	60	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	60	60	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 55	32·5 to 37·5	60	57·5	50	42·5	Midnapur
57·5	30	...	...	45	26·25	47·5	35	55	55	57·5	51·25	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	31·87	55	58·75	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·33	33·8	35·78	30·47	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
..	25	...	25	40	28·12	40	29·37	50	55	60	50	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	45·31	31·25	45·31	31·25	64·06	56·87	58·75	50	Bhágalpur
...	...	36·41	...	40	31·25	44·37	30·78	66·56	53·12	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
48·91	26·67	...	...	44·13	27·71	47·34	30·57	55·88	52·4	58·7	...	Benares
												Central—
43·23	21·93	...	...	42·08	23·54	40·99	26·67	50	50·31	46·49	44·43	Cawnpore
43 12	19·06	...	...	42·4	18·12	43·75	30	...	...	...	.	Jhánsi
												Western—
42·10	23·75	...	...	42·19	22·19	42·19	23·91	53·75	...	...	...	Meerut
50	20·26	...	...	44·43	25·42	43·23	25·99	57·13	59·27	66·67	69 58	Agra
												Submontane, west—
43·12	25	..	...	40	...	43·12	18·59	...	...	...	...	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
46·28	24·22	...	...	44·43	28·59	47·03	28·59	...	14·37	53·33	48·75	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	25	...	...	44·37	25	45·73	27·5	...			...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	13·56	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	19·05	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·19	23·36	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	24·62	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	22·7	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	75	70	...	...	440	450	55	65	16·67	23·75	47·5	65
Dacca	...	...	...	...	470	420	67·5	55	31·25	28·75	80	57·5
Central—												
Pabna	70	77·5	...	.	650	660	55	52·5	21·25	26·25	85	70
Northern—												
Rangpur	66·25	70	...	.	500	470	62·5	82·5	22·5	27·5	60	75
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	..	52·5	..	...	...	.	70	72·5	...	...	...	...
Gauhati (a)	...	55	..	..	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	65 and 80	42·5 and 55	...	...	430 to 470	430	52·5	47·5	17·5	22·5	90 and 105	75 and 100
Calcutta	70	65	70	60	430	430	50	57·5	16·25	21·25	80	85
Central—												
Bardwan	67·5	70	...	...	400	410	40	50	17·5	22·5	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack	68·12	65	65	54·37	475·62	380·94	52·34	85	14·37	21·25	62·5	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	70	60	75	52·5	360	390	45	40	20	24·06	25	25
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	62·5 and 72·5	47·5	...	...	422·5	393·75	41·25	39·37	19·14	24·22	120	63·96
Muzaffarpur	.	...	...	..	400	355·62	36·25	40	20·94	26·56	160	138·28
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	79·74	63·75	97·61	56·41	426·72	426·87	51·2	39·63	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	64·01	53·33	76·15	50·27	355·52	400	53·33	44·43	.	...	80	75
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	386·25	355·62	50·37	44·53	..	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	.	...	90	...	426·56	400	30	44·37	.	..	...	...
Agra	80	76·2	...	...	376·46	400	66·67	51·61	.		130	130
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	..	...	..	...	340	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	75·91	72·5	90	...	370	400	45	37·5	...	...	...	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	..	...	355	380	45	38·75	...	...	...	...

(a) Not reported yet

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1908	Turmeric 1907	Grass 1908	Grass 1907	Straw 1908	Straw 1907	Jawar stalks 1908	Jawar stalks 1907	Sheep, per score 1908	Sheep, per score 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1908	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	..	...	8·12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8·75	38·75	...	...	..	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	..	3·75	2·5	10	8·75	..	..	...	..	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	17·5	12·5	8·75	8·75	...	..	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	5	4·37	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	3·75	2·81	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
90	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	..	...	Meerut
120	180	...	...	11·25	10	...	3·33	...	...	40	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
110 and 120	140 and 150	...	...	...	...	...	.	60 and 65	70 and 75	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	7·5	4·37	...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	30·78	26·07	...	..	59·27	33·33	...	...	39·06	23·96	40	20·31
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	36·41	23·12	57·19	40	50	25	57·5	30·62	26·72	17·34	...	...
Central— Lahore	39·01	27·08	100·42	57·13	51·61	23·91	57·13	29·63	30·78	15·21	36·35	...
South-eastern— Delhi	40	...	66·67	47·03	55·16	30·78	59·22	35	38·12	21·04	40	20
Submontane— Amritsar	42·08	25·42	66·67	43·28	47·08	23·44	50	26·77	36·35	...	...	...
Northern— Rāwalpindi	38·12	20	78·12	58·33	47·08	22·24	50	26·2	34·79	15·36	34·79	17·03
Western— Multan	...	20	...	38·12	...	27·19	...	...	32·31	...	34·22	17·19
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karāchi	...	...	62·5	...	46·87	30·62	...	...	...	20	32·5	21·87
Shikārpur	...	...	70	40	40·62	25·62	...	...	33·12	18·12	32·5	15
Quetta	...	...	...	...	41·06 to 46·25	30 to 31·87	72·5	57·19	35·31	23·12	34·43	21·25
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnātak— Dharwar	...	...	...	41·32	...	38·8	...	...	...	...	...	21·04
Sholapur	...	...	48·49	...	...	39·69	...	...	...	...	30·31	24·37
Poona	...	...	57·81	47·6	...	48·44	...	...	...	...	34·74	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	36·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·31
Gujarat— Surat	52·5	33·96	66·51	59·48	55·47	37·5	...	...	...	...	36·04	25·94
Ahmadabad	...	...	57·5	45	51·25	33·02	...	...	37·5	18·75	35	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	..	...	50	39	48	28	57	40	...	...	42·37	26
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	53·25	36	5	29·62	72·75	40	...	...	42	21
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	48	33	52	26	57	34	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	55	48	53·5	39·69	...	...	...	...	34·37	20·75
Amrāoti	...	...	52	47·5	48	41·25	57	44	...	...	32	21·25
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	29·2
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	28·5
Cuddapah	33	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	32·8	28·4	53·2	51·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	33·9	30·5	48·4	44·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	31·9	30
Mysore—												
Mysore	26·62	26·47	45·75	49·37	47·6	54·85	64·27	51·41	...	...	23·53	23·02
Bangalore	22	21·25	57	56	50	50	58·07	59·63	...	..	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1908	Bajra 1907	Ragi 1908	Ragi 1907	Maize 1908	Maize 1907	Gram 1908	Gram 1907	Arhar Dál 1908	Arhar Dál 1907	Linseed 1908	Linseed 1907	Districts
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
45·62	21·82	...	...	42·34	21·82	40·26	26·2	...	...	72·66	72·71	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	36·41	20	34·69	21·09	...	...	...	...	Ferozpur
												Central—
41·04	19·74	...	...	39·53	18·28	37·24	20	66·67	64·01	58·33	58·18	Lahore
												South-eastern—
42·08	23·54	...	...	38·12	23·54	40	23·54	66·67	61·56	64·01	57·19	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	21·04	...	...	...	18·18	34·79	21·04	...	...	...	51·25	Amritsar
												Northern—
39·06	18·18	...	...	36·35	19·01	38·12	21·04	66·67	44·43	50	50	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	17·19	...	21·87	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
35·62	23·12	...	...	...	...	40·62	25·62	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
33·12	17·81	...	...	...	...	36·25	22·81	61·87	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	33·44	23·12	...	...	65	70	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	26·15	...	...	...	...	...	36·77	...	51·93	...	...	Dharwar
30·36	19·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·06	Sholapur
...	26·25	...	...	...	...	45·83	31·93	...	37·66	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
34·74	...	...	...	...	...	49·27	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
..	26·72	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	52·76	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
48·96	27·45	...	...	.	...	...	37·5	...	64·17	...	...	Surat
45	22·81	...	..	...	...	42·5	26·67	57·5	46·25	...	..	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·25	34	57	44	68·25	51·37	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]1·62	29·62	61·5	66·62	53·25	47	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	35	53	47	...	...	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	.	...	...	...	48·25	34·75	59·37	45·75	64·75	[illegible]5·5	Akola
...	...	...	.	.	...	47·5	32·5	52·37	43·75	55	45	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
34·1	24·4	...	...	...	...	51·5	47·3	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	24·5	25·2	...	...	...	...	34·9	29·6	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	37	27·1	29·4	...	...	Bellary
31·9	28·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	32·7	26·9	...	...	...	...	32·3	34	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·3	39·[illegible]	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	28·2	26·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
36·6	31·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·9	26·2	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	25·98	26·45	...	...	19	26·37	57·15	53·48	...	...	Mysore
...	...	29·5	27·5	...	...	25	40	66	56	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	93·75	64·01	376·56	426·67	62·66	49·58	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	460	430	50	44·37	...	...	100	80
Central—												
Lahore	...	43·85	88·91	68·07	457·13	433·91	53·33	46·35	...	...	61·87	61·56
South-eastern—												
Delhi	69·58	57·19	84·17	66·67	474·06	443·12	58·33	40	...	...	94·11	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	48·49	90	66·25	450	...	50	41·04	...	...	45	35
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	61·51	57·19	88·25	66·67	400	400	44·43	50	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	63·59	46·41	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	417·5	420	93·75	83·75	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	390	440	56·25	45	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	430 to 480	370 to 460	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·99	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	366·67	59·11	58·59	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·3	...	...	...	105·26	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	100·88	69·17	454·05	400	54·06	56·72	...		...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	420	360	65	55	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	95·75	71	500	433·25	...	...	23·25	28·25	116·62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	47	72·12	57·12	380	390	...	...	22·25	29·62	114·25	114·25
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	48	410	39	...	...	20	30	100	160
Berar—												
Akola	...	58·25	90·5	66·62	447·5	380	...	...	18·87	24·5	81	152·37
Amráoti	...	62·5	82	53·75	420	400	...	...	20	24	175	120
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	72·4	487·8	457·3	51·2	38·4	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	376·7	368·1	...	...	...	...	111·3	119·8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	66·3	46·4	380·9	412·7	47·6	51·5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	394·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	78·4	62·5	460·8	427·9	54·3	54·3	...	...	82·3	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·3	123·4
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	84·2	60·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	67·35	70·55	411·25	427·6	67·5	43·8	...	...	205·68*	297·66*
Bangalore	...	...	78	56·25	445·68	445·68	64·27	64·27	...	...	205·68*	205·68*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10·62	6·15	6·87	4·22	7·97	4·43	127·5	130	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	5	3·28	5·62	5·78	...	...	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
133·33	142·24	15	10	7·81	5	15	5	170	150	200	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	145·47	11·41	6·67	10	6·67	13·33	3·91	80	75	150	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	5·31	5·73	...	...	125	125	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
100	80	15	5	8·02	5	13·33	5·73	90	80	70	70	Rawalpindi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
117·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162·5	...	135	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	..	...	6·25*	5·94*	...		160 to 200	...	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-F. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	129·74	11·98	8·02	...	...	...	5·78	...	..	...	..	Surat
120	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
120	120	8·75	8·75	...	...	16	...	50	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	132·25	6·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	55	55	60	50	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
95	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	30	Raipur
												Berar—
95·25	123·75	9·5	5	...	..	9·62	...	50	60	60	75	Akola
120	124	10	6	...	...	15	10	55	55	70	90	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
96	108·8	...	...	...	...	3·2	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
94·3	99·4	...	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
69·1	88·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
74	98·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
77·4	82·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·25†	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·86	109·27	12·19	8·54	8·54	8·54	5·36	6·15	100	100	70	70	Mysore
120	111·41	4·48	4·48	5·88	5·1	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa   † Sheep or goats

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Calcutta, February 14, 1908

F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1908 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	11 5	11 5	...	.	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 —	11 10	...	...	11 —	11 4	12 8	13 —	...	...	.	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	.	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 13	10 10	10 6	11 10	...	.	...	.
Henzada	...	...	...		6 15	6 15	8 5	8 5		...	...	...
Prome	...	.	...		...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 12	9 14	10 9	...	...	.	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 13	7 3	...	...	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	.		.	...	9 14	9 15	10 —	10 2	19 —	19 2		...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	.	...	12 11	12 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	.	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...		8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 — to 8 —	6 — to 8 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	.	...	8 8	8 8	...		...	...
Dacca	6 8	6 8	11 —	...	.	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —		.	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...		...	...	.	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	.	...
Rajshahi	7 8	7 8	15 12	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	.	...	...	...
Malda	8 —	8 —	...		...	...	7 8	7 8	.	...	...	...
Bogra	7 1	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	6 —	6 —		...	...	...	7 —	7 8	.	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 1	...	...		...
Rangpur	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...		...	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 7	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 2	6 2	...	...	7 2	6 14	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	25 —	27 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	.	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kámráp	6 —	6 —	.	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	.	...	.	...
Sibságar	...	...		...	4 4	4 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 8	5 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	14 2	14 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	15 —	15 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 4	18 4	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	5 14	8 8	...	...	...	...	19 1	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	5 15	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Henzada
..	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 14	7 11	16 2	16 2	Prome
..	...	...	..	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 2	...	18 13	8 10	9 14	14 8	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
..	..	..	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	15 2	15 2	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 10	11 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	15 13	15 14	20 7	20 6	9 1	9 1	16 1	16 2	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	6 12	22 —	22 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	..	..	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 5	6 10	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	16 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 5	7 —	16 8	16 —	Dacca
...	..	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 5	5 4	16 8	16 8	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	.	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 12	15 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 8	...	...	10 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	8 1	9 3	...	...	8 5	10 14	19 8	19 8	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 8	17 —	20 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	5 8	17 12	16	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 14	...	..	6 8	8 —	16 —	19 6	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 6	...	...	6 13	7 5	19 6	18 13	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
..	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	10 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 -	5 —	10	10	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8	...	...	5 12	6 —	16 -	16 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	8 .	8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 -	16 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	15 8	15 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	.	...	6 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 -	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	..	7 —	8 2	..	...	5 10	6 2	14 —	14 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1908—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	6 8	6 6	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 14	6 —	...	...	6 10	6 4
Hooghly	...	...	..	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	10 —	10 —	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Jessore	6 8	6 8	7 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	..	..	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 4	7 6	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 14	7 3		...	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Balasore	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	6 8 to 7 —	6 8 to 7 —	8 —	8 —	...	.	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 8	...	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	6 12	7 8	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	6 10	7 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 2	6 14	8 —	8 8	...	...
Patna	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 12	7 6	9 —	9 8	...	...
Shahabad	6 12	7 —	..	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 15	8 3	10 11	12 10	...	...	7 4	7 9	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	6 9	7 2	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 13	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	7 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 8	6 4	7 8	7 8	4 8	4 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	7 —
Benares	6 10	7 1	8 1½	8 11	4 12	4 12	6 2	6 4	7 9	8 15	7 9	7 13
Ghazipur	7 2	7 2	8 2	9 6	5 2	5 2	7 —	6 14	8 —	8 —	6 10	7 14
Jaunpur	7 5	7 2	8 8	8 4	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 —	8 12	8 4	...	...
Allahabad	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	4 4	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 —	7 12	7 12
Central—												
Bánda	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 4	3 8	3 5	6 12	7 —	9 8	9 —	...	9 —
Fatehpur	6 4	6 8	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 4	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 12	8 —	8 —
Hamirpur	7 4	7 —	9 —	8 4	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 2	9 2	8 4	8 —
Jalaun	7 4	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	8 4	6 8	8 —	...
Cawnpore	7 8	7 4	9 12	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	8 12	9 —	8 8
Jhansi	7 6	7 4	9 6	9 4	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	9 4	9 4	9 2	9 —
Etáwah	6 12	6 12	8 12	9 2	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	8 12	8 12	7 8	7 8
Farukhabad	6 4	6 12	8 4	9 —	3 12	3 12	6 8	6 —	8 4	8 —	8 —	8 —
Mainpuri	7 4	7 4	9 —	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 12	7 —	8 8	8 —	8 8	8 —
Etah	7 2	7 —	8 8	8 —	3 12	3 8	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 —	7 12	7 12
Western—												
Meerut	7 4	7 —	10 —	10 8	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 —
Agra	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 4	4 8	4 8	6 8	7 —	9 —	8 12	9 —	8 —
Muttra	7 —	6 8	9 12	9 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 12	9 4	9 —	8 8	8 —
Aligarh	7 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Bulandshahr	8 4	8 —	9 —	9 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	6 8	6 4	9 —	8 —	4 8	4 —	6 12	6 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	8 8
Azamgarh	6 1½	7 —	7 15½	8 8	5 —	5 —	5 15	6 14	8 8	8 14	...	...
Gorakhpur	6 15	7 2	8 9	9 —	5 7	5 8	7 —	7 8	9 —	10 —	7 12	9 4
Basti	6 12	7 4	9 12	9 12	5 —	5 2	6 8	7 4	8 12	9 —	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	..	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 — to 7 —	7 — to 8 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 7	...	...	7 —	7 4	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 6	8 6	8 6	6 14	6 14	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	7 4	...	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	20 —	20 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	..	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	..	6 10	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 14	...	...	7 —	6 11	21 —	21 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	7 —	8	10 —	10 —	6 8	7 8	17 —	17 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
..	...	...	...	9 3	8 8	...	..	6 13	6 15	25 —	26 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3*	9 3*	..	..	11 2½	11 12½	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	..	8 — and 9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	..	7 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16	16	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Singhbhum
..	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	6 8	7	18 —	18 —	Mánbhum
9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 8	8 8	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	17 —	17 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	8 7	9 —	8 7	9 —	6 7	6 7	18 9	18 9	Palámau
8 —	9 12	...	...	8 4	8 12	8 —	9 —	6 4	6 12	16	16 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	.	...	8 12	9 —	9 —	10 —	6 12	6 8	19 12	18 12	Monghyr
18 —	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 4	9 —	6 8	6 8	19 6	19 8	Gaya
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 —	8 —	7 6	18 4	18 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	8 13	9 9	8 13	9 9	6 5	6 15	20 —	20 —	Bhágalpur
11 —	11 —	...	..	8 13	8 13	9 14	9 14	6 1	6 10	19 12	19 13	Darbhanga
11 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	8 —	9 —	8 12	8 8	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	21 —	Sáran
12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	9 8	9 8	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	16	Mirzapur
...	...	8 1½	9 3	8 1½	8 11	8 11	9 3	6 2	6 8	16 14	16 9½	Benares
...	...	..	..	7 10	9 5	8 14	8 14	7 14	7 14	17 12	17 12	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	7 4	7 4	16 8	16 8	Jaunpur
...	.	...	...	8 4	8 12	..	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	15 — to 17 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8		...	7 —	7 4	18 8	18 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	..	...	...	9 6	9 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Hamirpur
...	...	..	...	8 4	8 8	8 —	8 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Jalaun
...	.	9 —	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	7 8	8 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
6 9	6 11	...	...	8 10	9 4	9 2	9 4	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Jhansi
5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	8 1½	9 2	8 4	8 4	6 12	7 4	18 8	18 8	Etáwah
...	...	..	...	8 4	9 —	8 4	9 4	5 12	6 8	20 —	20 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	9 4	9 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	..	8 10	8 4	9 —	8 8	7 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	9 8	9 —	7 —	7 8	22 —	22 —	Meerut
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 —	...	...	6	7 —	22 —	22 —	Muttra
...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	9 4	9 12	10 8	7 8	7 8	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 8	8 —	8 —	19 8	19 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	7 —	7 —	17 —	14 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 8	8 14	8 11	7 — ½	7 6	16 8	16 8	Ázamgarh
9 7	10 13	9 7	10 13	8 10	9 —	8 9	10 13	7 3	7 10	18 —	17 —	Gorakhpur
10 4	10 8	7 8	8 —	9 4	9 8	8 8	8 [illegible]	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1908—*continued* [*The figures*

District	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	7 8	7 8	10 8	9 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 4	19 4	8 8
Budaun	6 12	7 —	8 12	9 4	3 14	4 4	5 7	5 10	8 5	8 14	7 10	7 13
Pilibit	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 8	5 —	5 —	6 9	6 14	8 14	9 3	8 3	8 8
Bareli	7 8 and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 —	9 4	9 8	9 —	8 12
Moradabad	7 8	7 6	9 8	9 12	3 12	3 12	5 11	6 —	9 4	9 12	9 4	9 —
Bijnor	7 8	7 4	10 8	10 12	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	8 4	8 —
Muzaffarnagar	7 11	7 5	9 14	10 7	5 4	5 8	5 12	6 1	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13
Sahéranpur	7 12	7 12	9 5	10 15	3 8	3 12	6 7	6 7	9 10	11 4	9 1	8 8
Dehra-Dún	7 —	7 —	9 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	5 12	9 —	9 8	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	6 4	6 8	9 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	6 8	7 —
Almora	5 8	5 4	8 4	8 4	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	5 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8		...	...	-
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 —	7 8	8 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 12	8 —	8 4
Sultanpur	6 12	7 —	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 8	8 —	8 8
Unao	7 —	7 4	8 8	9 —	3 8	4 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	8 —	8 8	8 —
Lucknow	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 —	8 8	9 —	8 8	8 8
Hardoi	6 8	6 12	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	8 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	6 12	7 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8		...
Barabanki	7 —	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	6 8	7 8	8 —	7 8	7 8
Gonda	7 —	7 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 4	8 8	8 —	8 —
Bahraich	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	4 —	4 8	5 8	5 12	8 8	8 8	7 —	8 —
Sitapur	7 8	6 12	9 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 —	9 —	8 —
Kheri	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 —	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 12
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	9 12	10 6	15 —	13 8	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	11 12	13 8	...	...
Bánswara	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	..	..	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 8	8 11	11 7	12 4	5 5	5 5	5 11	5 11	11 —	11 13	8 2	8 8
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 —	8 8	15 —	15 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	..	...	...
Ajmer	6 12	7 —	10 4	10 4	4 10½	5 -	5 12	6 1	10 —	10 4	8 12	9 8
Kishangarh	7 8	7 12	10 12	10 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 4	9 10	9 8
Bundi	14 7	14 10	21 10	21 15	5 6	6 1	6 10	7 5	22 13	23 2	19 4	19 8
Kotah	11 14	12 2	15 —	15 8	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	14 13	15 4	10 —	11 —
Jhalawar	9 —	9 —	12 8	13 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 11	12 2	10 —	10 7
Tonk	8 —	8 5	9 11	10 9	3 9	3 9	4 2	4 2	9 12	11 9	9 8	10 4
Jaipur	7 12	7 12	10 13	10 9	5 —	5 —	5 4	5 4	11 10	11 5	9 15	10 4
Karauli	7 13	7 13	10 5	10 10	5 —	5 —	5 10	6 4	10 —	10 5	8 12	8 12
Dholpur	7 8	7 10	10 —	9 15	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 12	8 12	9 —
Bharatpur	7 3	7 14	9 2	10 2	4 —	4 —	6	6 —	9 9	10 3	8 5	8 14
Alwar	7 14	8 10	10 3	11 —	5 1	5 1	6 12	6 8	10 6	11 5	9 4	9 15
Deoli	8 8	8 6	11 12	11 12	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8
Nasirabad	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 8	7 —	8 —	10 5	10 8	9 —	9 —
Shahpura	9 10	10 —	13 4	14 12	5 4	5 4	6 2	6 8	15 12	17 —	12 —	13 12
Western—												
Bikaner	6 4	6 12	11 —	11 —	2 12	2 12	4 —	4 —	...	...	8 —	8 —
Jaisalmer	8 8	9 4	..	...	4 4	4 8	5 2	5 1	10 6	12 7	8 13	9 1
Jodhpur	6 13½ and 8 —	7 9 and 8 5	10 4½	11 2	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 8	10 10½	11 11	9 12½	10 5 and 10 10
Bálmer	8 9½	8 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 9	...	...	10 10½	11 10
Erinpura	7 4	7 12	10 12	11 12	5 8	5 8	6 —	7 —	11 —	12 8	10 —	9 8
Sirohi	7 — and 7 12	7 — and 8 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	6 2	6 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 8
Anádra	7 5 and 8 9	7 13 and 8 14	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 10	11 —
Abu	7 6 and 8 8	7 10 and 8 15	11 —	11 7	4 14	4 10	5 12	5 14	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 12	8 —	9 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5	10 —	10 4	8 12	9 —
Nimach	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 4	8 4	8 —
Gwalior	7 —	7 8	...	...	4 4	4 8	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Ferozpur	7 8	7 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	9 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 —	7 4	11 14	11 14	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 2	13 14	9 12	9 14
Gujranwála	8 4	8 4	11 8	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gujrat	9 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Jhelam	8 12	9 —	11 12	13 4	..	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	10 4	10 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	9 8	10 —	6 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	...	8 12	8 2	9 —	8 8	9 2	7 —	7 8	17 8	19 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	9 3	8 10	8 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	20 8	20 8	Pilibit
...	...	8 8	10 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 12	6 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Bareli
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 14	9 12	10 —	7 8	8 8	19 4	20 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 12	6 —	...	7 4	7 4	18 8	18 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 5	8 13	9 5	4 14	6 —	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
11 12	14 —	11 12	12 14	9 14	9 14	10 2	9 10	5 14	7 —	20 4	21 8	Sahâranpur
8 —	9 8	...	...	9 12	10 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	7	18	18 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	5 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tál
7 —	6 12	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Almora
...	11 8	...	12 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 12	...	...	6 —	7 4	19 —	19 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Sultanpur
9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	9	9	5 12	6 8	20 —	20	Rae-Bareli
...	...	9 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	9 —	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 8	9	6 4	7 —	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	6	6 8	17 —	16 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	10 —	11 —	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 8	17 —	17 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	7 8	8 8	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Barabanki
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 6	9 —	8 8	10	6 14	7 4	18 8	19 —	Gonda
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	9 —	8 4	8 4	6 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	7 8	6 8	9 8	8	8 8	8 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
9 —	10 —	6 —	8 —	8 12	8 8	9 4	8 8	6 12	7 —	20 —	20	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 —	11 14	12 8	6 —	6 8	21 —	19 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	12 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	18 —	Bánswara
...	...	7 7	8 8	10 2	11 —	10 13	11 —	6 14	6 14	19 3	19 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	14 —	...	...	18 —	12 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	7 6	7 10	9 15	10 8	9 9	9 8	...	...	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	24 4	24 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 3	22 13	23 2	...	...	20 7	20 11	Bundi
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 4	6 —	19 —	19 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	13 4	13 8	6 11	6 11	18 2	18 12	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	10 1	10 8	...	...	20 10	22 7	Tonk
...	...	9 7	9 7	9 15 and 10 9	10 5 and 10 9	11 6	11 10	11 10	12 3	25 —	25 —	Jaipur
...	...	11 11	11 9	9 8	9 6	10 5	11 4	...	12 8	18 12	20 —	Karauli
...	...	10 —	10 —	9 12	10 6	...	...	7 12	8 —	23 —	23 —	Dholpur
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 3	10 4	9 8	9 15	6 4	6 8	22 8	22 8	Bharatpur
...	...	13 5	14 —	10 1	11 2	10	10 6	12 5	13 10	23 8	23 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	11 8	12	11 12	12	6 12	6 12	23 —	24 8	Deoli
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	...		7 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	13 4	14 2	...	...	23 —	22 12	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 4	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 8½	11 4	...	...	..	7 3	16 4	16 4	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	..	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...		...	...	24 —	24 —	Erinpura
...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	13 —	11 —	11 8	13 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	10 7	11 1	10 11	11 5	...	...	21 —	21 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 —	10 13	10 13	6 6 and 6 10	6 6 and 6 10	20 14	20 14	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	9 4	12	6 —	6 —	19 —	17 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	8 6	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	10 2	9 14	11 2	10 10	10 2	1. 4	5 14	5 14	21 —	23 —	Lahore
...	...	12 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 8	...	...	26 8	26 8	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	26 —	25 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	28 —	25 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1909—continued.

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	7 10	7 6	9 12	9 6	...	...	5 12	5 8	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 4
Delhi	7 6	7 4	10 —	9 8	...	..	4 12	5 —	9 8	10 —	9 —	8 —
Rohtak	8 —	8	10 —	10 —	...	..	5 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Karnál	7 4	7 12	8 —	9	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	...	8 —	8 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 12	7 8	9 12	10 4	...	...	5 14	5 12	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 12
Ludhiána	8 —	8 -	9 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	10 —	10 8	8 —	8 —
Jalandhar	8 8	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	11 —
Hoshiárpur	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	8 —
Gurdáspur	8 —	7 14	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 4	8 —	10 8	11 —	...	..	5 12	6 —	9 12	10 —	8 —	9 —
Siálkot	8 —	8 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Simla	6 13	7 —	9 6	9 8	...		4 8	5 —	...	...	8 —	8 8
Kángra	9 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	...	.	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 4	8 8	11 4	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 4
Attock	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 8	..	...	6 —	5 8	13 —	13 8	10 —	11 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 —	8 8	13 -	14 —	.	...	5 8	5 8	11 -	12 —	10 -	11 —
Jhang	8 12	8 10	12 8	14 —	...	..	5 8	6 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	11 —
Lyallpur	8 8	8 12	12 .	12 —	...		5 8	6	11 —	10 —	9 8	10 —
Multan	8 —	8 8	12 8	13 —	..	.	7 —	7 —	11 4	12 —	9 8	10 8
Montgomery	8 4	8 6	14 —	13	..	...	5 8	5 8	10 8		10 —	10 —
Muzaffargarh	8 12	9 4	11 8	13 —	.	..	6 8	7 8	13 8	16 —	10 8	11 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 7	8 10	11 4	12 3	...	...	6 4	7 6	10 —	12 3	9 11	11 4
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	8 12	8 8	13 4	13 4	3 11	3 12	6 8	6 8	11 12	12 —	12 —	12 —
Pesháwar	8 5	8 10	11 —	13 .	4 9	4 14	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Kohát	8 14	8 15	13 7	14 —	4 3	5 —	8 5	8 10	14	14 —	12 2	11 13
Bannu	11 14	12 4	18 10	20	9 6	9 6	10 —	10 10	18 12	20 —	13 2	15 —
Dera Ismael Khan	9 3	9 12	13 2	14 13	3 9	3 11	5 2	5 3	13 13	15 12	11 4	12 2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 8	8 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	9 —
Hyderabad	7 8	8 -	..	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 8
Shikárpur	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 -	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 —	10 8	11 —
Quetta	8 10½ to 9 1	8 15½ to 9 4½	10 10	11 7	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	10 13½	12 2	9 11	11 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 4	7 11	.	.	7 14	7 14	9 6	9 10	11 14	11 6	10 14	10 14
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	.	6 8	6 8	7 13	7 13	10 6	10 6	11 4	11 4
Alibág	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 2	11 2
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 7	4 7	5 14	5 14	9 13	9 13	10 10	10 10
Tanna	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	9 10	9 10
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 15	9 3	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	14 6	14 6	13 12	13 12
Belgaum	7 10	7 10	...	...	8 6	8 15	8 15	9 7	13 8	13 8	12 11	12 11
Satara	7 4	7 4	...	...	7	7 —	8 5	8 5	11 5	12 11	11 2	11 13
Sholapur	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 15	11 9	12 15
Bijapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 —	8 —	12 11	13 9	13 —	13 14
Poona	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 —	10 —	10 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	12 6	11 11	13 3	13 3
Násik	7 1	7 7	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 1	11 13
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	10 —	10 15	9 15	10 14
Jalgaon	6 12	6 12	...		5 9	5 9	6 7	5 15	10 7	10 7	11 1	11 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	6 15	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 1	5 1	11 2	10 3	8 15	8 15
Broach	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Kaira	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 8	11 —	12 8	9 —	9 —
Baroda	7 —	7 .	...	...	6 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	11 —	12 —	8 8	9 —
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	9 —	9 8
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 4	9 12
Disa	6 8	6 8	..	...	4 12	5 —	5 4	5 8	10 8	11 8	9 8	11 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 7	7 7	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 9	6 9	9 2	9 7	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 8	9 —	...	...
Betul	8 9	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 12	...	..
Chhindwara	7 4	8 7	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 7	6 7	9 —	10 2	..	...
Nagpur	8 5	9 4	...	..	5 3	5 8	7 13	8 2	9 8	9 8	...	...
Wardha	8 2	8 2	...	...	4 7	4 8	7 11	7 11	10 6	10 6	...	...

[… show the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 2	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	9 —	5 12	5 12	21 8	21 8	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	6 —	8 —	20 —	22 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
9 12	11 12	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 —	10 4	9 8	6 12	7 12	26 —	26 —	Ambala
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 8	5 —	5 —	26 —	25 —	Ludhiána
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Jalandhar
...	...	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 4	10 12	10 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 —	10 8	11 —	10 12	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 8	26 8	27 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 4	9 —	10 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 13	8 —	8 7	6 —	6 —	16 14	16 14	Simla
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	12 8	12 8	10 4	10 4	10 12	11 —	5 12	5 12	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 12	11 4	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Sháhpur
15 —	16 —	14 —	16 —	10 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	9 —	10 —	22 —	23 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	20 —	26 —	Lyallpur
...	...	11 —	12 4	10 8	11 4	11 —	11 4	...	...	23 8	23 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	12 —	16 —	11 4	12 12	13 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 14	...	...	6 4	6 4	21 4	24 1	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	11 3	12 —	9 12	9 12	13 4	12 8	6 12	7 8	18 12	19 12	Hazára
...	...	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 13	8 4	23 —	23 —	Pesháwar
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	12 9	12 9	...	...	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	11 13	12 10	17 8	18 7	11 4	11 4	30 —	30 —	Bannu
...	...	...	...	11 2	12 6	12 10	13 14	6 4	7 8	26 11	26 10	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	26 —	26 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	8 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	5 5	21 —	20 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 14	11 2½	12 13	6 —	7 12	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 —	13 8	...	...	6 12	8 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 10	18 10	Karwar
11 3	11 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 7	7 7	23 6	23 6	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 1	6 1	22 2	22 2	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 2	8 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 13	16 13	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 13	6 13	24 8	24 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	19 5	19 2	Dharwar
15 —	14	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	7 —	6 8	19 13	18 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 6	8 6	19 10	18 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 5	7 5	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 8	...	...	8 5	7 14	18 13	18 13	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	22 —	22 —	Ahmadnagar
12 10	12 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 7	5 12	22 —	22 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	7 15	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 15	18 10	18 10	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 1	5 11	18 8	18 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 15	6 15	27 5	27 5	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 9	25 9	Broach
11 —	11 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	21 —	21	Baroda
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	12 —	...	...	6 4	6 12	25 8	25 8	Godhra
...	-	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 9	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 4	14 14	Nimar
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	16 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 13	16 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 7	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	8 5	9 8	...	...	6 12	6 2	14 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 14	8 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	18 —	16 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1908—concluded [The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 2	7 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 10	8 —	9 —	..	...
Saugor	7 2	7 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 6	8 9	8 9	..	...
Damoh	7 8	7 4	...	...	4 7	4 7	7 2	6 —	9 3	8 12	..	...
Jubbulpore	7 —	7 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	...	.
Mandla	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 2		...		...
Seoni	7 4	7 4		...	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	8 —	9 —	..	...
Bálághát	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 8	6 8	..	..	...	..
Bhandára	7 2	8 10	..	...	5 —	5 —	7 7	7 7	10 2	11 3	..	..
Chánda	7 4	8 —	..	...	6 11	6 11	7 10	7 10	11 7	11 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 8	9 2	...	...	7 2	6 7	7 3	8 —		...	..	...
Raipur	7 4	8 8	..	...	5 8	6 4	8 —	8 12	.	..		...
Drug	9 —	9 9	...	...	8 6	8 5	8 15	8 10	...	..	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 8	7 8	...	..	5 5	5 5	6 —	6 —	13 12	13 12	..	...
Akola	7 —	7 7	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 14	5 14	10 11	11 11	..	...
Amráoti	7 14	7 14	...	...	4 15	4 15	6 —	6 —	12 3	12 3	.	...
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8		...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 10	..	...
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad *	6 4	5 9	9 5	9 5	5 8	5 7	7 —	7 1	11 4	10 11	12 12	12 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	..	...	..	7 8	7 8	..	..	...	...
S. Canara	...	.	..	..	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	...	..	...	...	..	8 4	8 4	12 3	12 3	13 11	12 5½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	..	...	..	6 3	6 10	..	...	..	...
Salem	..	...	...	...	..	...	7 7	7 7	11 12¼	13 6	9 9½	10 15½
Central—												
Bellary	..	...	...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	..	...
Anantapur	...	.	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	14 5	13 8½	.	...
Cuddapah	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	12 3	13 5½	13 —⅓	13 6⅓
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 —	14 2	.	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	..	..	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	.	...	..	.	6 11½	6 11½	...	...	11 2⅔	10 4
Godávari	...	..	...	...	..	..	7 9	7 9	11 3½	11 3½	..	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	..	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 15	10 6½	...	.
Guntur	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 13	8 4	12 9	11 8	12 —	11 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	9 14½	11 3	11 7	...	10 12
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 10½	8 10½	...		...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 10½	11 10½
Tanjore	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	13 —½	13 —½
Trichinopoly	...	..	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 3	13 12	12 15	13 —	13 —
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	13 —	13 —
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	12 9	12 9	10 15½	10 15½
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 14	7 14	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 7	7 12	...	...	...	...
Kolar	6 8	6 12	6 8	7 —	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	6 12	6 12	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	7 2	7 —	6 4	6 4	7 11	7 —	8 5	8 4	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	7 7	8 —	6 10	7 —	8 8	8 —	8 11	9 —	17 6	17 —	..	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	9 —	7 8	10 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 3	6 3	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolaram

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 13	...	...	7 —	6 10	18 —	18 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	18 5	18 5	Saugor
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 7	6 7	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 13	6 13	13 8	13 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	16 —	16 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	13 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 8	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 4	16 4	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 2	...	...	7 10	7 10	13 12	13 12	Buldána
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 5	...	...	6 4	6 7	17 2	17 2	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
14 2	14 9	...	...	7 12	7 10	...	...	11 3	10 15	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	19 8	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	20 2	20 6½	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Nilgiris
18 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	Salem
												Central—
11 10½	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 2½	Bellary
13 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	Anantapur
15 9	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	25 —½	Ganjam
10 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Vizagapatam
11 10½	11 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
13 6	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	Kistna
12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Guntur
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 12	27 5	Madras
11 5	10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 11	23 5	N. Arcot
12 9½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 —½	23 10½	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 — and 27 10	25 3 and 26 6½	Tanjore
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	25 5	Tinnevelly
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	25 11	Madura
												Mysore—
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 12	15 12	Mysore
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 8	6 —	18 6	18 6	Bangalore
11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	...		6 12	7 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 4	...	...	6 4	5 8	16 —	16 —	Hassan
17 —	18 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	17 —	17 —	Kadur
16 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	8 —	...	...	5 9	7 —	16 —	17 —	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
20 —	19 —	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	18 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

Calcutta, February 14, 1908

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1907.	During official year 1906-07.	1907.	1908.	2nd February 1907.	1st Febuary 1908.	1907.	1908.	2nd February 1907.	1st February 1908.			2nd February 1907.	1st February 1908.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R.-D. 2' 6")	301	266	2,026	2,117	7,02,958	5,90,000	347	279	31,14,687	25,63,000	...	5,51,687	2,26,12,691	2,32,46,000	6,33,309	...
Berwada extension (Nizam's)	310	312	21	21	7,627	6,800	373	324	28,842	30,700	1,858	...	2,83,548	2,56,000	...	27,548
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	912	777	504	504	4,43,785	3,79,000	881	752	18,92,394	16,99,000	...	1,93,394	1,65,77,172	1,69,84,000	4,06,828	...
„ Nagda-Muttra (a)	...	...	...	101	...	3,100	...	31	...	13,100	13,100	...	...	80 800	80,800	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	362	386	1,281	1,274	5,29,480	4,90,000	413	385	26,41,073	22,43,000	...	3,98,073	2,17,24,809	2,24,12,000	6,87,191	...
East Indian	700	725	2,280	2,323	17,98,273	19,19,000	789	826	86,94,288	77,85,000	...	9,09,288	6,75,56,209	6,74,14,000	...	1,42,209
Great Indian Peninsula system	786	630	1,569	1,569	13,53,781	12,81,000	863	816	62,23,708	54,28,000	...	7,95,708	4,10,04,190	4,15,61,000	5,56,810	...
„ Agra-Delhi Chord	263	275	126	126	44,332	29,300	352	233	1,94,343	1,31,000	...	63,343	15,10,902	12,20,000	...	2,84,902
„ Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	307	245	914	914	3,35,179	2,36,000	367	258	15,78,807	11,03,000	...	4,75,807	95,37,803	1,00,74,000	5,36,197	...
Madras—Southern Mahratta (east of Jalarpet)	336	339	(b) 845	538	(b)2,75,082	1,86,000	326	346	(b) 12,66,756	8,18,000	...	4,48,756	(b)1,24,43,194	1,24 44,000	806	...
South Indian (west „) (c)	...	...	...	309	...	87,000	..	282	...	3,84,000	3,84,000	...	...	3,84,000	3,84,000	...
Azhikal-Mangalore	35	24	56	77	2,056	6,700	37	87	9,031	25,800	16,769	...	(d) 39,341	1,68,000	1,28,659	...
North-East line	246	232	494	496	1,24,278	1,23,000	252	248	4,66,977	4,95,000	28,023	..	48,88 408	48,77,000	...	11,408
West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	114	103	60	60	6,202	6,800	103	113	29,586	30,000	414	...	2,61,817	2,93,000	31,183	..
North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N.-D. 2' 6")	366	357	3,499	3,555	12,05,265	11,83,000	344	333	56,90,844	53,34,000	...	3,56,844	5,34,82,571	5,91,29,000	56,46,429	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	279	247	1,298	1,298	3,78,918	3,42,000	292	263	20,36,404	14,83,000	...	5,53,404	1,38,53 819	1,51,20,000	12,66,181	...
„ Hardwar-Dehra	235	207	32	32	5,621	8,400	176	262	31,149	28,200	...	2,949	2,88,008	3,27,000	38,992	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	112	113	771	771	1,01,437	91,500	132	119	4,67,555	3,74,000	...	93,555	37,68,754	40,17,000	2,48,246	...
Burma	267	230	1,340	1,474	3,95,095	4,64,000	295	315	17,70,923	20,46,000	2,75,077	...	1,27 46,847	1,37,70,000	10,23,153	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	128	131	124	124	14,844	16,800	120	135	66,656	75,600	8,944	...	6,96,370	6,73,000	...	23,370
Lucknow-Bareilly	158	149	237	237	37,176	31,500	157	133	1,87,822	1,56,000	...	31,822	13,46,357	13,43,000	...	3,357
Nilgiri	428	267	17	17	4,939	6,700	291	394	25,138	23,400	...	1,738	2,65,862	2,75,000	9,138	...
Palanpur-Deesa	50	44	17	17	1,000	1,000	59	59	3,470	4,000	530	...	32,309	36,100	3,791	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	312	285	1,909	1,909	6,41,557	5,15,000	336	270	28,20,510	23,44,000	...	4,76,510	2,34,25,143	2,31,45,000	...	2,80,143
South Indian	242	230	(e)1,131	866	(e)2,38,495	2,71,000	211	313	(e)11,61,254	10,79,000	...	82,254	(e)1,13,01,636	1,17,86,000	4,84,364	...
„ Tanjore District Board	124	118	103	103	11,483	13,900	111	135	49,749	47,800	...	1,949	5,09,247	5,26,000	16,753	...
„ Travancore Branch	97	89	108	108	9,069	12,400	84	115	41,980	49,600	7,620	...	4,25,115	5,20,000	94,885	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. Sec.)	177	150	1,165	1,166	1,85,775	1,97,000	159	169	8,03,275	8,93,000	89,725	...	75,25,520	83,04,000	7,78,480	...
„ Bellary-Rayadrug	24	23	33	33	905	1,100	27	33	3,481	3,700	219	...	34,479	36,400	1,921	...
„ Dharmavaram-Kátpadi and Pakala-Gudur (f)	...	...	...	264	...	10,400	...	39	...	47,400	47,400	...	...	47,400	47,400	...
„ Hospet-Kottur	17	20	48	48	613	1,000	13	21	3,359	4,400	1,041	...	41,053	38,700	...	2,353
„ Mysore Section	138	121	296	296	40,[illegible]00	48,100	136	163	1,76,730	2,21,000	44,270	...	15,42,959	18,82,000	3,39,041	...
Tirhut State	225	213	614	763	1,63,[illegible]89	1,91,000	265	250	7,76,644	7,07,000	...	69,644	57,13,718	62,75,000	5,61,282	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	287	258	59	59	9,094	9,900	154	168	41,254	42,400	1,146	...	6,82,713	8,20,000	1,37,287	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri	37	30	19	19	556	700	29	37	2,648	2,600	...	48	29,582	33,000	3,418	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	42	36	26	26	820	900	34	35	4,107	4,000	...	107	40,273	47,500	7,227	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Jorhat	53	5[illegible]	32	32	1,404	2,000	46	63	5,780	7,400	1,620	...	71,761	78,100	6,339	...
TOTAL	372	343	23,054	23,646	90,7[illegible]008	87,63,000	393	371	4,23,11,224	3,77,26,100	...	45,85,124	33,62,64,180	34,96,49,000	1,33,84,820	...
All other Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Amritsar-Patti	93	55	28	28	1,[illegible]72	3,200	63	114	8,913	14,000	5,087	...	(g)24,281	1,51,000	1,26,719	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	151	116	114	114	18,150	15,500	159	136	67,486	73,400	5,914	...	5,53,648	6,48,000	94,352	..
Bina-Goona-Baran	82	65	148	148	12,862	13,200	87	89	58,198	58,800	602	...	4,08,867	4,82,000	73,133	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	286	259	162	162	35,040	35,400	216	219	2,92,500	1,63,000	...	1,29,500	18,32,936	18,20,000	...	12,936
Jammu-Kashmir	96	98	16	16	1,640	1,700	102	106	8,114	7,400	...	714	69,001	65,500	...	3,501
Kolar Gold-fields	407	399	10	10	3,008	3,400	301	340	18,293	12,900	...	5,393	1,71,193	1,68,000	...	3,193
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	158	116	79	79	12,848	12,500	163	158	63,347	58,200	...	5,147	5,59,471	5,65,000	5,529	...
Nagda-Ujjain	135	102	34	34	4,001	2,900	118	85	27,190	11,400	...	15,790	1,52,949	1,54,000	1,051	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	297	260	334	334	1,01,462	1,03,000	304	308	4,59,963	4,26,000	...	33,963	37,00,667	41,19,000	4,18,333	...
Petlad-Cambay	132	108	34	34	4,194	4,600	123	135	15,594	20,200	4,606	...	1,47,474	1,80,000	32,526	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	234	201	107	107	29,407	22,900	275	214	1,40,359	1,04,000	...	36,359	9,76,543	11,49,000	1,72,457	...
Southern Punjab	199	182	425	425	90,459	70,600	213	166	4,24,638	3,34,000	...	90,638	34,13,794	38,29,000	4,15,206	...
„ extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	100	83	155	155	14,0[illegible]0	14,900	90	96	73,702	66,400	...	7,302	5,81,022	7,57,000	1,75,978	...
Tapti Valley	168	127	155	155	25,767	23,600	166	152	1,11,961	99,100	...	12,861	7,98,145	7,94,000	...	4,145
Tarkessur	362	316	22	22	9,212	9,000	419	409	34,503	30,100	...	4,403	2,94,665	2,86,000	...	8,665
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	60	34	34	2,287	2,500	67	74	9,503	10,800	1,297	...	87,830	97,300	9,470	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	102	81	55	55	6,508	4,800	118	87	22,613	20,900	...	1 713	1,85,708	2,11,000	25,292	...
Bengal and North-Western	208	169	932	1,015	1,77,000	1,92,000	190	180	10,00,035	7,33,000	...	2,67,035	67,80,903	72,67,000	4,86,097	...
Bengal Dooars	193	222	36	36	5,416	5,900	150	164	33,534	31,000	...	2 534	3,61,411	3,67,000	5,589	...
„ extensions	95	107	117	117	9,810	10,200	84	87	55,391	53,300	..	2,091	4,98,340	5,15,000	16,660	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	133	117	455	455	58,558	57,700	129	127	2,40,889	2,52,000	11,111	...	19,77,541	22,70,000	2,92,459	...
Birur-Shimoga	78	61	38	38	3,001	2,700	79	71	13,144	12,200	...	944	99,626	1,20,000	20,374	...
Dibru-Sadiya	253	254	78	78	18,185	18,300	233	235	94,662	83,100	...	11,562	8,58,641	8,52,000	...	6,641
Gaekwar's Railways	88	73	134	134	10,462	11,800	78	88	43,127	43,800	673	...	4,14,808	4,51,000	36,192	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	202	157	392	392	86,966	91,100	222	232	3,73,897	3,78,000	4,103	...	25,41,655	25,89,000	47,345	...
Jaipur	43	40	32	73	1,438	3,300	45	45	6,656	10,900	4,214	...	53,880	88,100	34,220	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	87	709	709	61,880	57,800	87	81	2,93,416	2,44,000	...	49,416	26,82,276	23,91,000	...	2,91,276
Kolhapur	142	118	29	29	4,901	2,700	169	93	17,460	12,200	...	5,260	1,45,738	1,41,000	...	4,738
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	80	67	95	95	6,348	9,200	67	97	27,668	37,100	9,432	.	2,60,203	3,61,000	1,00,797	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	53	54	8,050	6,900	152	128	35,962	31,300	...	4,662	2,41,411	2,77,000	35,589	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	171	168	66	66	8,424	6,000	128	91	52,625	30,500	...	22,125	5,68 929	5,57,000	...	11,989
„ Bareilly-Soron extension	174	114	64	144	14,173	14,300	221	99	66,368	63,100	...	3,268	3,54,489	4,42,000	87,511	...
Sangli (h)	176	...	...	5	...	400	...	80	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	21,200	21,200	...
Shoranur-Cochin	129	117	65	65	7,276	8,600	112	132	35,123	37,600	2,477		3,30,087	3,52,000	21,913	...
Udaipur-Chitor	83	72	67	67	5,510	3,800	82	57	23,042	16,900	...	6,142	2,05,637	1,96,000	...	9,637
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. Sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	124	129	67	67	8,791	7,000	131	104	43,148	32,500	...	10,648	3,88,716	3,19,000	...	69,716
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	152	113	78	78	11,669	9,100	150	117	67,977	44,000	...	23,977	2,46,455	4,16,000	1,69,545	...
Cooch-Behar	98	99	34	34	3,328	4,600	98	135	18,784	18,800	16	...	1,47,203	1,52,000	4,797	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	119	80	94	94	9,820	9,400	104	100	42,826	37,400	...	5,426	3,30,648	3,75,000	44,352	...
Rajpipla	51	36	37	37	1,519	1,200	41	32	5,314	5,000	...	314	52,773	62,700	9,927	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	360	367	51	51	14,573	13,000	286	255	54,366	56,000	1,634	...	8,19,375	8,02,000	...	17,375
TOTAL	166	143	5,635	5,845	9,09,715	8,90,700	161	152	44,82,321	37,76,300	...	7,06,021	3,43,18,939	3,68,59,800	25,40,861	...
GRAND TOTAL	331	304	28,689	29,491	90,80,723	96,53,700	348	327	4,67,93,545	4,15,02,400	..	52,91,145	37,05,83,119	38,65,08,800	1,59,25,681	...

(a) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(b) For Madras Railway.
(c) Transferred from Madras Railway from 1st January 1908.
(d) From 21st August 1906.
(e) For the whole of the South Indian Railway.
(f) Transferred from South Indian Railwa from 1st January 1908.
(g) From 21st September 1906.
(h) Opened from 1st April 1907.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1908.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Clause 61.—The words "be exempted from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree" have been substituted for the words "be released from attachment and shall be free from liability to sale in execution of a decree" in order to make it clear that the exemption extends to produce which has been hypothecated.

Clause 62 has been brought into line with clause 55 as now amended.

Clause 66 (1).—The wording has been altered on the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman so as to put the meaning beyond doubt.

Clause 79 (2).—This saving was accepted by the Select Committee of 1903 and we think it desirable to have it in the Bill in order to avoid possible doubt.

Clause 92 (1).—It has been suggested to us by several authorities that Local Governments should be empowered to invest Courts subordinate to District Courts with power to try cases under this clause, and we think that this suggestion should be accepted. The necessary words have been added.

Clause 96 (3) of the Bill as introduced has been omitted. The case law on the subject is sufficiently clear and considerable objection has been taken to the sub-clause.

Clause 98.—The wording of the proviso has been altered; it now deals only with the decision on the point of law referred.

Clause 104.—Sub-clause (1) (o) has been added in order to give a right of appeal against the decision of the Court on a special case: this is in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee, but appears to have been omitted from the Bill by mistake.

Clause 107.—Sub-clause (1) is new. We think it desirable to have in the body of the Code a general provision about the powers of an Appellate Court.

Clause 134 is new. It supplies an omission.

Clauses 142 and 143 have been brought up from the Rules. We think they should be in the body of the Code.

Clause 144.—Sub-clause (2) has been added on the suggestion of the Calcutta High Court. We agree that restitution which may be obtained by application under this clause should not be made the subject of a separate suit.

5. SCHEDULE I.

Order I.

Rules 1 and 3.—The words "act or" have been added before the word "transaction".

Rule 3.—This rule has been amplified so as to bring it into line with rule 1.

Rule 5.—The words "cause of action" have been struck out. They have given rise to considerable difficulty in England.

Rule 8.—We have, on the suggestion of the Advocate General of Madras, added the words "or for the benefit of" after the words "on behalf of".

Order III.

Rule 4 (3).—We have adopted the alternative draft suggested by the Simla Committee in their Report.

Order VI.

Rule 18.—We have substituted the words "he shall not be permitted to amend . . . . as the case may be" for the words "such order to amend . . . . become void."

Order VII.

Rule 17 (1).—On the suggestion of the British Indian Association the word "account" has been substituted for the word "book".

Order IX.

Rule 4.—We have struck out the provisions about limitation contained in this rule. These provisions will be incorporated in the Bill to consolidate and amend the Limitation Act.

Rule 13.—We think it necessary to provide specially for cases in which it may not be possible to set aside the decree as against the applicant only.

Order XX.

Rule 18.—This rule has been altered so as to correspond with the amended clause 54.

Order XXI.

Rule 1 (2).—This sub-rule has been inserted on the suggestion of the British Indian Association.

Clause 61.—The words "be exempted from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree" have been substituted for the words "be released from attachment and shall be free from liability to sale in execution of a decree" in order to make it clear that the exemption extends to produce which has been hypothecated.

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Rule 13.—We think it necessary to provide specially for cases in which it may not be possible to set aside the decree as against the applicant only.

Order XX.

Rule 18.—This rule has been altered so as to correspond with the amended clause 54.

Order XXI.

Rule 1 (2).—This sub-rule has been inserted on the suggestion of the British Indian Association.

Rule 7.—The words "or of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it" have been omitted. In our opinion a Court executing the decree of another Court ought not to go into any question as to the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it.

Rule 20.—This rule is new. It is inserted in order to make it clear that the provisions as to cross-decrees and cross-claims apply to the case of mortgage-decrees. The rule also makes it clear that the expression "decree for the payment of money" and other similar expressions in the Code do not include a decree for sale in enforcement of a mortgage or charge.

Rule 45.—We have decided to recommend the omission of this rule from the Bill. It was taken from the Bill of 1903 but met with considerable criticism and strong objection has been taken to it by the Madras Board of Revenue and the British Indian Association. In our opinion the procedure prescribed in this rule is cumbrous and there would be little or no practical advantage from it.

Rule 90.—The words "or fraud" have been added after the word "irregularity". We think that the existing law as contained in section 311 of the present Code is defective, the omission in the section to refer to fraud as a ground for setting aside a sale having led some Courts to hold that an order on an application setting up fraud as a ground for relief is, unlike an order made on an application under section 311, a decree and open to second appeal. This result, which often involves a considerable prolongation of these proceedings, is in our opinion undesirable. We think that applications for the setting aside of sales should, so far as the procedure applicable to them is concerned, stand on the same footing whether they are based on the ground of irregularity or on the ground of fraud.

Rules 95 and 96.—We have struck out the provisions about limitation contained in these rules. We agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Miller that it would be more appropriate to incorporate them in the Limitation Act, and we have suggested their incorporation in the Bill to amend and consolidate that Act which is now before Council.

Order XXII.

Rules 3 and 4.—Rules 3 and 4 have been amended so as to provide that if no application for substitution is made within the time allowed by law the suit shall abate. We have struck out the provision that the Court may make an order declaring the abatement as in our opinion it is unnecessary and likely to give rise to difficulty.

Rule 6.—The provision as to antedating the judgment has been struck out and in its stead we suggest a provision to the effect that the judgment shall have the same force and effect as if it had been pronounced before the death took place. In our opinion this is all that is required.

Order XXXIV.

Some of the rules in this Order have been redrafted.

The Transfer of Property Act does not contain any provision for the passing of a final decree in cases where payment is made in accordance with the terms of the preliminary decree. This is in our opinion an omission, and we have provided in rules 3 (*1*), 5 (*1*) and 8 (*1*) for the passing of final decrees in such cases.

We approve of the proposal to repeal the provisions of section 99 of the Transfer of Property Act. We think that those provisions have worked considerable hardship and are not really needed. The first part of the section enacts that a mortgagee shall not bring the mortgaged property to sale otherwise than by instituting a suit under section 67 of the Act. In so far as it precludes the mortgagee from selling the mortgaged property under a judgment unconnected with the mortgage-debt it is in our opinion inexpedient; it is beyond doubt competent to a mortgagee to purchase the equity of redemption from the mortgagor by an agreement subsequent to and distinct from the mortgage transaction, and we can see no reason why it should not be equally competent to him to have it sold in satisfaction of any claim which he may have against the mortgagor unconnected with the mortgage (*Khiarajmal* v. *Daim*, I. L. R. 32 Cal. 296; *Lisle* v. *Reeve*, 1902, A. C. 461). In so far as it precludes the mortgagee from selling the property under a judgment for the mortgage-debt, it serves no useful purpose. We understand that the provision was enacted to prevent mortgagees from suing their mortgagors on the debt as such and in execution selling the mortgagor's interest in the property; we, however, think that no such provision was needed, seeing that under the law as it stood prior to the Act the Courts never allowed the sale of a bare equity of redemption under a judgment on the covenant (*Syed Emam* v. *Rajcoomar*, 23 W. R. 187; *Khiarajmal* v. *Daim*, I. L. R. 32 Cal. 296).

Order XL.

Rule 4.—We have redrafted this rule on the lines of section 18 (*4*) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907. We think that the power to imprison receivers is too wide and should be omitted.

Order XLI.

Rule 24.—We have struck out this rule as in our opinion it is unduly restrictive.

Order XLIII.

Rule 1.—We suggest that there should be appeals from orders pronouncing judgment against a party under Order VIII, rule 10, Order X, rule 4, and Order XVI, rule 20. These orders are under the present law appealable as decrees, but having regard to the definition of a decree in the Code they would no longer be appealable in that way, and we think it necessary to make them appealable as orders. We have also given an appeal against an order made under rule 21 of Order XI.

Appendices.—The forms have been amplified and, where necessary, redrafted. We think that, as now settled, they are an improvement on the forms in the present Code.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	7th September, 1907.
Fort Saint George Gazette	1st October, 1907.
Bombay Government Gazette	3rd October, 1907.
Calcutta Gazette	18th September, 1907.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	21st September, 1907.
Punjab Government Gazette	27th September, 1907.
Burma Gazette	28th September, 1907.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	25th September, 1907.
Central Provinces Gazette	21st September, 1907.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd January, 1908.
Sind Official Gazette	26th September, 1907.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	28th January, 1908.
	Telugu	7th and 28th January, 1908.
	Kanarese	7th January, 1908.
	Malayalam	7th January, 1908.
Bombay	Marathi	29th January, 1908.
	Gujrati	29th January, 1908.
	Kanarese	29th January, 1908.
Bengal	Bengali	21st January, 1908.
	Hindi	17th December, 1907.
	Uriya	27th December, 1907.
United Provinces	Urdu	18th January, 1908.
Punjab	Urdu	17th January, 1908.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengali	8th February, 1908.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st February, 1908.
	Marathi	1st February, 1908.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. ERLE RICHARDS.

MADHO LAL.

H. A. SIM.

RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

S. ISMAY.

MG. BAH TOO.

The 12th February, 1908.

APPENDIX.

Office memorandum from Government of India, Home Department, No. 1579, dated 18th October, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 1.]

From Chairman, Public Meeting, Kumbakonum, dated 25th October, 1907. [Paper No. 2.]

„ Secretary, Tinnevelly District Association, No. 331, dated 7th November, 1907. [Paper No. 3.]

„ India Office, No. J. & P. 3458, dated 22nd November, 1907, and enclosure. [Papers No. 4.]

„ Government, Bengal, No. 2690-J., dated 9th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 5.]

„ Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2125-G., dated 13th December, 1907. [Paper No. 6.]

„ Government, Madras, No. 2019, dated 3rd December, 1907, and enclosure. [Papers No. 7.]

„ ditto, No. 2021, dated 3rd December, 1907, and enclosure. [Papers No. 8.]

„ Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No. 5549, dated 12th December, 1907, and enclosure. [Papers No. 9.]

„ Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1979, dated 16th December, 1907. [Paper No. 10.]

„ Government, Burma, No. 497-L.—21, dated 13th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 11.]

„ Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2032-V.—4-2, dated 17th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 12.]

„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1496-C., dated 18th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 13.]

„ Government, Punjab, No. 1059, dated 20th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 14.]

„ Government, Bombay, No. 6858, dated 3rd December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 15.]

„ Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 5599-J., dated 30th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 16.]

„ High Court, Calcutta, No. 97, dated 8th January, 1908. [Paper No. 17.]

„ Government, Madras, No. 2154, dated 30th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 18.]

„ Government, United Provinces, No. 1361, dated 30th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 19.]

„ Government, Madras, No. 96, dated 20th January, 1908, and enclosures. [Papers No. 20.]

„ ditto, No. 135, dated 27th January, 1908. [Paper No. 21.]

No. II.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

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The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

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No. II.

The bracketted marginal references relate to sections of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).

A
BILL
TO

Consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement and extent. **1.** (*1*) This Act may be cited as the Code of Civil Procedure, 190*8*.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of *January*, 190*9*.

(*3*) This section and sections *155* to *158* extend to the whole of British India: the rest of the Code extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts.

Definitions. **2.** In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Code" includes rules:

(*2*) "decree" means the formal expression of an adjudication which, so far as regards the Court expressing it, conclusively determines the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matters in controversy in the suit and may be either preliminary or final. It shall be deemed to include the rejection of a plaint and the determination of any question within section *47* or section *144*, but shall not include—

(*a*) any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order, or

(*b*) any order of dismissal for default.

Explanation.—A decree is preliminary when further proceedings have to be taken before the suit can be completely disposed of. It is final when such adjudication completely disposes of the suit. It may be partly preliminary and partly final:

(*3*) "decree-holder" means any person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made:

(*4*) "district" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction (hereinafter called a "District Court"), and includes the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court:

(*5*) "foreign Court" means a Court situate beyond the limits of British India which has no authority in British India and is not established or continued by the Governor General in Council:

(*6*) "foreign judgment" means the judgment of a foreign Court:

(*7*) "Government Pleader" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions expressly imposed by this Code on the Government Pleader and also any pleader acting under the directions of the Government Pleader:

(*8*) "Judge" means the presiding officer of a Civil Court:

(*9*) "judgment" means the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order:

(*10*) "judgment-debtor" means any person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made:

(*11*) "legal representative" means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person, and includes any person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased and where a party sues or is sued in a representative character the person on whom the estate devolves on the death of the party so suing or sued: [New.]

(*12*) "mesne profits" of property means those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received or might with ordinary diligence have received therefrom, together with interest on such profits, but shall not include profits due to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession: [S. 211, expl.]

(*13*) "moveable property" includes growing crops: [New.]

(*14*) "order" means the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree:

(*15*) "pleader" means any person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court:

(*16*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules:

(*17*) "public officer" means a person falling under any of the following descriptions, namely:—

(*a*) every Judge;

(*b*) every member of the Indian Civil Service;

(*c*) every commissioned or gazetted officer in the military or naval forces of His Majesty, including His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, while serving under the Government;

(*d*) every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order, in the Court, and every person especially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

(*e*) every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

(*f*) every officer of the Government whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience;

(*g*) every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of the Government, or to make any survey, assessment

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(Preliminary.)

or contract on behalf of the Government, or to execute any revenue-process, or to investigate, or to report on, any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of the Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of the Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the Government; and

(*h*) every officer in the service or pay of the Government, or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty:

(*18*) "rules" means rules and forms contained in or made under this Act:

(*19*) "share in a corporation" shall be deemed to include stock, debenture stock, debentures or bonds: and

(*20*) "signed," *save in the case of a judgment or decree,* includes stamped.

[S. 2.] 3. For the purposes of this Code, the District Court is subordinate to the High Court, and every Civil Court of a grade inferior to that of a District Court and every Court of Small Causes is subordinate to the High Court and District Court.

Subordination of Courts.

[S. 4.] 4. (*1*) In the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any special or local law now in force or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by or under any other law for the time being in force.

Savings.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the proposition contained in sub-section (*1*), nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any remedy which a landholder or landlord may have under any law for the time being in force for the recovery of rent of agricultural land from the produce of such land.

[S. 4A.] 5. (*1*) Where any Revenue Courts are governed by the provisions of this Code in those matters of procedure upon which any special enactment applicable to them is silent, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any portions of those provisions which are not expressly made applicable by this Code shall not apply to those Courts, or shall only apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government, with the sanction aforesaid, may prescribe.

Application of the Code to Revenue Courts.

(*2*) "Revenue Court" in sub-section (*1*) means a Court having jurisdiction under any local law to entertain suits or other proceedings relating to the rent, revenue or profits of land used for agricultural purposes, but does not include a Civil Court having original jurisdiction under this Code to try such suits or proceedings as being suits or proceedings of a civil nature.

6. Save in so far as is otherwise expressly provided, nothing herein contained shall operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits the amount or value of the subject-matter of which exceeds the pecuniary limits (if any) of its ordinary jurisdiction. [S. 6, last para.]

Pecuniary jurisdiction.

7. The following provisions shall not extend to Courts constituted under the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887, or to Courts exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under that Act, that is to say,— [S. 5.] IX of 1887.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

(*a*) so much of the body of the Code as relates to—

(*i*) suits excepted from the cognizance of a Court of Small Causes;

(*ii*) the execution of decrees in such suits;

(*iii*) the execution of decrees against immoveable property; and

(*b*) the following sections, that is to say,—
section 9,
sections 91 *and 92,*
sections 94 and 95 so far as they relate to injunctions *and interlocutory orders,* and
sections 96 to 112 and 115.

8. Save as provided in sections 24, 38 to 41, 75, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), 76, 77 and 155 to 158, and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, the provisions in the body of this Code shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. [S. 8.] XV of 1882.

Presidency Small Cause Courts.

PART I.

SUITS IN GENERAL.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

9. The Courts shall (subject to the provisions herein contained) have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred. [S. 11.]

Courts to try all civil suits unless barred.

Explanation.—A suit in which the right to property or to an office is contested is a suit of a civil nature, notwithstanding that such right may depend entirely on the decision of questions as to religious rites or ceremonies.

10. No Court shall proceed with the trial of any suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim litigating under the same title where such suit is pending in the same or any other Court in British India having jurisdiction to grant the relief claimed, or in any Court [S. 12.]

Stay of suit.

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(Part I.—Suits in General.)

beyond the limits of British India established or continued by the Governor General in Council and having like jurisdiction, or before His Majesty in Council.

Explanation.—The pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does not preclude the Courts in British India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.

[S. 13.] 11. No Court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been directly and substantially in issue in *a former* suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title, in a Court competent to try such subsequent suit or the suit in which such issue has been subsequently raised, and has been heard and finally decided by such Court.

Res judicata.

Explanation I.—The expression "former suit" shall denote a suit which has been decided prior to the suit in question whether or not it was instituted prior thereto.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, the competence of a Court shall be determined irrespective of any provisions as to a right of appeal from the decision of such Court.

Explanation III.—The matter above referred to must in the former suit have been alleged by one party and either denied or admitted, expressly or impliedly, by the other.

Explanation IV.—Any matter which might and ought to have been made ground of defence or attack in such former suit shall be deemed to have been a matter directly and substantially in issue in such suit.

Explanation V.—Any relief claimed in the plaint, which is not expressly granted by the decree, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been refused.

Explanation VI.— Where persons litigate *bonâ fide* in respect of a public right or of a private right claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such right shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating.

[New.] 12. Where a plaintiff is precluded by rules from instituting a further suit in respect of any particular cause of action, he shall not be entitled to institute a suit in respect of such cause of action in any Court to which this Code applies.

Bar to further suit.

[S. 14.] 13. A foreign judgment shall be conclusive as to any matter thereby directly adjudicated upon between the same parties or between parties under whom they or any of them claim litigating under the same title except—

When foreign judgment not conclusive.

(*a*) where it has not been pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction;

(*b*) where it has not been given on the merits of the case;

(*c*) where it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognise the law of British India in cases in which such law is applicable;

(*d*) where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained are opposed to natural justice;

(*e*) where it has been obtained by fraud;

(*f*) where it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in British India.

14. The Court shall presume, upon the production of any document purporting to be a certified copy of a foreign judgment, that such judgment was pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appears on the record; but such presumption may be displaced by proving want of jurisdiction. [S. 13, Exp VI.]

Presumption as to foreign judgments.

PLACE OF SUING.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it. [S. 15.]

Court in which suits to be instituted.

16. Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits— [S. 16.]

Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.

(*a*) for the recovery of immoveable property with or without rent or profits,

(*b*) for the partition of immoveable property,

(*c*) for foreclosure, sale or redemption in the case of a mortgage of or charge upon immoveable property,

(*d*) for the determination of any other right to or interest in immoveable property,

(*e*) for compensation for wrong to immoveable property,

(*f*) for the recovery of moveable property actually under distraint or attachment,

shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate:

Provided that a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property held by or on behalf of the defendant may, where the relief sought can be entirely

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(Part I.—Suits in General.)

obtained through his personal obedience, be instituted either in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate, or in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain.

Explanation.—In this section "property" means property situate in British India.

[S. 19.] **17.** Where a suit is to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property situate within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be instituted in any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate:

Suits for immoveable property situate within jurisdiction of different Courts.

Provided that, in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the entire claim is cognizable by such Court.

[S. 16A.] **18.** (*1*) Where it is alleged to be uncertain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which of two or more Courts any immoveable property is situate, any one of those Courts may, if satisfied that there is ground for the alleged uncertainty, record a statement to that effect and thereupon proceed to entertain and dispose of any suit relating to that property, and its decree in the suit shall have the same effect as if the property were situate within the local limits of its jurisdiction:

Place of institution of suit where local limits of jurisdiction of Courts are uncertain.

Provided that the suit is one with respect to which the Court is competent as regards the nature and value of the suit to exercise jurisdiction.

(*2*) Where a statement has not been recorded under sub-section (*1*), and an objection is taken before an appellate or revisional Court that a decree or order in a suit relating to such property was made by a Court not having jurisdiction where the property is situate, the appellate or revisional Court shall not allow the objection unless in its opinion there was, at the time of the institution of the suit, no reasonable ground for uncertainty as to the Court having jurisdiction with respect thereto and there has been a consequent failure of justice.

[S. 18.] **19.** Where a suit is for compensation for wrong done to the person or to moveable property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one Court and the defendant resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court, the suit may be instituted at the option of the plaintiff in either of the said Courts.

Suits for compensation for wrongs to person or moveables.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, residing in Delhi, be[illegible] B in Calcutta. B may sue A either in Calc[illegible] in Delhi.

(*b*) A, residing in Delhi, publishes in Calcutta statements defamatory of B. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Delhi.

20. Subject to the limitations aforesaid, every suit shall be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction— [S. 17.]

Other suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arises.

(*a*) the defendant, or each of the defendants where there are more than one, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain; or

(*b*) any of the defendants, where there are more than one, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, provided that in such case either the leave of the Court is given, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, as aforesaid, acquiesce in such institution; or

(*c*) the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises.

Explanation I.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a temporary residence at another place, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary residence.

Explanation II.—A corporation shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is a tradesman in Calcutta. B carries on business in Delhi. B, by his agent in Calcutta, buys goods of A and requests A to deliver them to the East Indian Railway Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Calcutta. A may sue B for the price of the goods either in Calcutta, where the cause of action has arisen, or in Delhi, where B carries on business.

(*b*) A resides at Simla, B at Calcutta and C at Delhi. A, B and C being together at Benares, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A may sue B and C at Benares, where the cause of action arose. He may also sue them at Calcutta, where B resides, or at Delhi, where C resides; but in each of these cases, if the non-resident defendant objects, the suit cannot proceed without the leave of the Court.

21. No objection *as to the place of suing* shall be allowed by any appellate or revisional Court unless such objection was taken in the Court of first instance at the earliest possible opportunity and in all cases where issues are settled at or before such settlement, *and* unless there has been a consequent failure of justice. [16A (2).]

Objections to jurisdiction.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(Part I.—Suits in General.)

[S. 22.]

Power to transfer suits which may be instituted in more than one Court

22. Where a suit may be instituted in any one of two or more Courts and is instituted in one of such Courts, any defendant, after notice to the other parties, may, at the earliest possible opportunity and in all cases where issues are settled at or before such settlement, apply to have the suit transferred to another Court, and the Court to which such application is made, after considering the objections of the other parties (if any), shall determine in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

[Ss. 23, 24.]

To what Court application lies.

23. (*1*) Where the several Courts having jurisdiction are subordinate to the same Appellate Court, an application under section 22 shall be made to the Appellate Court.

(*2*) Where such Courts are subordinate to different Appellate Courts but to the same High Court, the application shall be made to the said High Court.

(*3*) Where such Courts are subordinate to different High Courts, the application shall be made to the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court in which the suit is brought is situate.

[S. 25.]

General power of transfer and withdrawal.

24. (*1*) On the application of any of the parties and after notice to the parties and after hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion without such notice, the High Court or the District Court may at any stage—

(*a*) transfer any suit, appeal *or other proceeding* pending before it for trial or disposal to any Court subordinate to it and competent to try or dispose of the same, or

(*b*) withdraw any suit, appeal *or other proceeding* pending in any Court subordinate to it, and

(*i*) try or dispose of the same; or

(*ii*) transfer the same for trial or disposal to any Court subordinate to it and competent to try or dispose of the same; or

(*iii*) retransfer the same for trial or disposal to the Court from which it was withdrawn.

(*2*) Where any suit *or proceeding* has been transferred or withdrawn under sub-section (*1*), the Court which thereafter tries such suit may, subject to any special directions in the case of an order of transfer, either retry it or proceed from the point at which it was transferred or withdrawn.

(*3*) For the purposes of this section, Courts of Additional and Assistant Judges shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

(*4*) The Court trying any suit transferred or withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

Power of Governor General in Council to transfer suits.

25. (*1*) *Where any party to a suit, appeal or other proceeding pending in a High Court presided over by a single Judge objects to its being heard by him and the Judge is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for the objection, he shall make a report to the Governor General in Council, who may, by notification in the Gazette of India, transfer such suit, appeal or proceeding to any other High Court.*

(*2*) *The law applicable to any suit, appeal or proceeding so transferred shall be the law which the Court in which the suit, appeal or proceeding was originally instituted ought to have applied to such case.*

INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Institution of suits.

26. Every suit shall be instituted by the presentation of a plaint *or in such other manner as may be prescribed.* [S. 48.]

SUMMONS AND DISCOVERY.

Summons to defendant.

27. Where a suit has been duly instituted, a summons may be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim and may be served in manner prescribed. [S. 64.]

Service of summons where defendant resides in another province.

28. (*1*) A summons may be sent for service in another province to such Court and in such manner as may be prescribed by rules in force in that province. [S. 8]

(*2*) The Court to which such summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, proceed as if it had been issued by such Court and shall then return the summons to the Court of issue together with the record (if any) of its proceedings with regard thereto.

Service of foreign summonses.

29. Summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court situate beyond the limits of British India may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts: [S. 650A.]

Provided that the Courts issuing such summonses have been established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, or that the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared the provisions of this section to apply to such Courts.

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(Part I.—Suits in General.)

[New.] **Power to order discovery and the like.** 30. Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the Court may, at any time, either of its own motion or on the application of any party,—

(*a*) make such orders as may be necessary or reasonable in all matters relating to the delivery and answering of interrogatories, the admission of documents and facts, and the discovery, inspection, production, impounding and return of documents or other material objects producible as evidence;

(*b*) issue summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents or such other objects as aforesaid;

(*c*) order any fact to be proved by affidavit.

[New.] **Summons to witness.** 31. The provisions in sections 27, 28 and 29 shall apply to summonses to give evidence or to produce documents or other material objects.

[New.] **Penalty for default.** 32. *The Court may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons has been issued under section 30 and for that purpose may—*

(*a*) issue a warrant for his arrest;

(*b*) attach and sell his psoperty;

(*c*) impose a fine upon him not exceeding five hundred rupees;

(*d*) *order him to furnish security for his appearance and in default commit him to the civil prison.*

JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

[S. 198.] **Judgment and decree.** 33. The Court, after the case has been heard, shall pronounce judgment, and on such judgment a decree shall follow.

INTEREST.

[S. 209.] **Interest.** 34. (*1*) Where and in so far as a decree is for the payment of money, the Court may, in the decree, order interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable to be paid on the principal sum adjudged, from the date of the suit to the date of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the institution of the suit, with further interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable on the aggregate sum so adjudged, from the date of the decree to the date of payment, or to such earlier date as the Court thinks fit.

(*2*) Where such a decree is silent with respect to the payment of further interest on such aggregate sum as aforesaid from the date of the decree to the date of payment or other earlier date, the Court shall be deemed to have refused such interest, and a separate suit therefor shall not lie.

COSTS.

[S. 5, Judicature Act, 1890.] **Costs.** 35. (*1*) Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, *and to the provisions of any law for the time being in force*, the costs of and incident to all suits shall be in the discretion of the Court, and the Court shall have full power to determine by whom or out of what property and to what extent such costs are to be paid, and to give all necessary directions for the purposes aforesaid. The fact that the Court has no jurisdiction to try the suit shall be no bar to the exercise of such powers.

(*2*) Where the Court directs that any costs shall not follow the event, the Court shall state its reasons in writing. [S. 220.]

(*3*) The Court may give interest on costs at any rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and such interest shall be added to the costs and shall be recoverable as such. [S. 222.]

PART II.

EXECUTION.

GENERAL.

Application to orders. 36. The provisions of this Code relating to the execution of decrees shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to the execution of orders. [New.]

Definition of Court which passed a decree. 37. The expression "Court which passed a decree", or words to that effect, shall, in relation to the execution of decrees, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to include,— [S. 649, expl.]

(*a*) where the decree to be executed has been passed in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, the Court of first instance, and

(*b*) where the Court of first instance has ceased to exist or to have jurisdiction to execute it, the Court which, if the suit wherein the decree was passed was instituted at the time of making the application for the execution of the decree, would have jurisdiction to try such suit.

COURTS BY WHICH DECREES MAY BY EXECUTED.

Court by which decree may be executed. 38. A decree may be executed either by the Court which passed it, or by the Court to which it is sent for execution. [S. 223, first para.]

Transfer of decree. 39. (*1*) The Court which passed a decree may, on the application of the decree-holder, send it for execution to another Court,— [S. 223, second and third paras.]

(*a*) if the person against whom the decree is passed actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*b*) if such person has not property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree sufficient to satisfy such decree and

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(Part II.—Execution.)

has property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*c*) if the decree directs the sale or delivery of immoveable property situate outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it, or

(*d*) if the Court which passed the decree considers for any other reason, which it shall record in writing, that the decree should be executed by such other Court.

(*2*) The Court which passed a decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any subordinate Court of competent jurisdiction.

[New.] **40.** Where a decree is sent for execution in another province, it shall be sent to such Court and executed in such manner as may be prescribed by rules in force in that province.

Transfer of decree to Court in another province.

[S. 223, fourth para.] **41.** The Court to which a decree is sent for execution shall certify to the Court which passed it the fact of such execution, or where the former Court fails to execute the same the circumstances attending such failure.

Result of execution-proceedings to be certified.

[S. 228.] **42.** The Court executing a decree sent to it shall have the same powers in executing such decree as if it had been passed by itself. All persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of the decree shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner as if it had passed the decree. And its order in executing such decree shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal as if the decree had been passed by itself.

Powers of Court in executing transferred decree.

[S. 229.] **43.** Any decree passed by a Civil Court established in any part of British India to which the provisions relating to execution do not extend, or by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, may, if it cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, be executed in manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India.

Execution of decrees passed by British Courts in places to which this Part does not extend or in foreign territory.

[S. 229B.] **44.** The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the decrees of any Civil or Revenue Courts situate in the territories of any native Prince or State in alliance with His Majesty and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, or any class of such decrees, may be executed in British India as if they had been passed by the Courts of British India.

Execution of decrees passed by Courts of native States.

45. So much of the foregoing sections of this Part as empowers a Court to send a decree for execution to another Court shall be construed as empowering a Court in British India to send a decree for execution to any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State to which the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared this section to apply. [S. 229A.]

Execution of decrees foregoing territory.

46. (*1*) Upon the application of the decree-holder the Court which passed the decree may, whenever it thinks fit, issue a precept to any other Court which would be competent to execute such decree to attach any property belonging to the judgment-debtor and specified in the precept. [New.]

Precepts.

(*2*) The Court to which a precept is sent shall proceed to attach the property in the manner prescribed in regard to the attachment of property in execution of a decree:

Provided that no attachment under a precept shall continue for more than two months unless the period of attachment is extended by an order of the Court which passed the decree *or unless before the determination of such attachment the decree has been transferred to the Court by which the attachment has been made and the decree-holder has applied for an order for the sale of such property.*

QUESTIONS TO BE DETERMINED BY COURT EXECUTING DECREE.

47. (*1*) All questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, and relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree, shall be determined by the Court executing the decree and not by a separate suit. [S. 244.]

Questions to be determined by the Court executing decree.

(*2*) The Court may, subject to any objection as to limitation *or jurisdiction,* treat a proceeding under this section as a suit or a suit as a proceeding and may, if necessary, order payment of any additional court-fees.

(*3*) Where a question arises as to whether any person is or is not the representative of a party, such question shall, for the purposes of this section, be determined by the Court.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a plaintiff whose suit has been dismissed and a defendant against whom a suit has been dismissed, are parties to the suit.

LIMITATION OF TIME FOR EXECUTION.

48. (*1*) Where an application to execute a decree not being a decree granting an injunction has been made, no order for the execution of the same decree shall be made upon any fresh [S. 230, third and fourth para.]

Execution barred in certain cases.

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application presented after the expiration of twelve years from—

(*a*) the date of the decree sought to be executed, or,

(*b*) where the decree or any subsequent order directs any payment of money or the delivery of any property to be made at a certain date or at recurring periods, the date of the default in making the payment or delivery in respect of which the applicant seeks to execute the decree.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(*a*) to preclude the Court from ordering the execution of a decree upon an application presented after the expiration of the said term of twelve years, where the judgment-debtor has, by fraud or force, prevented the execution of the decree at some time within twelve years immediately before the date of the application; or

(*b*) to limit or otherwise affect the operation of article 180 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

TRANSFEREES AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES.

[S. 233.] 49. Every transferee of a decree shall hold the same subject to the equities (if any) which the judgment-debtor might have enforced against the original decree-holder.

Transferee.

[S. 234.] 50. (*1*) Where a judgment-debtor dies before the decree has been fully satisfied, the holder of the decree may apply to the Court which passed it to execute the same against the legal representative of the deceased.

Legal representative.

(*2*) Where the decree is executed against such legal representative, he shall be liable only to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands and has not been duly disposed of; and, for the purpose of ascertaining such liability, the Court executing the decree may, of its own motion or on the application of the decree-holder, compel such legal representative to produce such accounts as it thinks fit.

PROCEDURE IN EXECUTION.

[New.] 51. Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, order execution of the decree—

Powers of Court to enforce execution.

(*a*) by delivery of any property specifically decreed;

(*b*) by attachment and sale or by sale without attachment of any property;

(*c*) by arrest and detention in prison;

(*d*) *by appointing a receiver ; or*

(*e*) in such other manner as the nature of the relief granted may require.

52. (*1*) Where a decree is passed against a party as the legal representative of a deceased person, and the decree is for the payment of money out of the property of the deceased, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property. [S. 252.]

Enforcement of decree against legal representative

(*2*) Where no such property remains in the possession of the judgment-debtor and he fails to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as is proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the judgment-debtor to the extent of the property in respect of which he has failed so to satisfy the Court in the same manner as if the decree had been against him personally.

53. For the purposes of section 50 and section 52, property in the hands of a son or other descendant which is liable under Hindu law for the payment of the debt of a deceased ancestor, in respect of which a decree has been passed, shall be deemed to be property of the deceased which has come to the hands of the son or other descendant as his legal representative.

Liability of ancestral property.

54. Where the decree is for the partition of an undivided estate assessed to the payment of revenue to the Government, or for the separate possession of a share of such an estate, the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall be made by the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector deputed by him in this behalf, in accordance with the law (if any) for the time being in force relating to the partition, or the separate possession of shares, of such estates.

Partition of estate or separation of share.

ARREST AND DETENTION.

55. (*1*) A judgment-debtor may be arrested in execution of a decree at any hour and on any day, and shall, as soon as practicable, be brought before the Court, and his detention may be in the civil prison of the district in which the Court ordering the detention is situate, or, where such civil prison does not afford suitable accommodation, in any other place which the Local Government may appoint for the detention of persons ordered by the Courts of such district to be detained: [S. 336.]

Arrest and detention.

Provided, firstly, that, for the purpose of making an arrest under this section, no dwelling-house shall be entered after sunset and before sunrise:

Provided, secondly, that *no outer door of a dwelling-house shall be broken open unless such dwelling-house is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor and he* refuses *or in any way prevents* access *thereto*, but when

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the officer authorized to make the arrest has duly gained access to *any* dwelling-house, he may break open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe the judgment-debtor is to be found:

Provided, thirdly, that, if the room is in the actual occupancy of a woman who is not the judgment-debtor and who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the officer authorized to make the arrest shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and, after allowing a reasonable time for her to withdraw and giving her reasonable facility for withdrawing, may enter the room for the purpose of making the arrest:

Provided, fourthly, that, where the decree in execution of which a judgment-debtor is arrested, is a decree for the payment of money and the judgment-debtor pays the amount of the decree and the costs of the arrest to the officer arresting him, such officer shall at once release him.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any person or class of persons whose arrest might be attended with danger or inconvenience to the public shall not be liable to arrest in execution of a decree otherwise than in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*3*) Where a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for the payment of money and brought before the Court, the Court shall inform him that he may apply to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of the application and if he complies with the provisions of the law of insolvency for the time being in force.

(*4*) Where a judgment-debtor expresses his intention to apply to be declared an insolvent and furnishes security, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he will within one month so apply, and that he will appear, when called upon, in any proceeding upon the application or upon the decree in execution of which he was arrested, the Court shall release him from arrest, and, if he fails so to apply and to appear, the Court may either direct the security to be realized or commit him to the civil prison in execution of the decree.

[S. 245A.] 56. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, the Court shall not order the arrest or detention in the civil prison of a woman in execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Prohibition of arrest or detention of women in execution of decree for money.

57. The Local Government may fix scales, graduated according to rank, race and nationality, of monthly allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors. [S. 338.]

Subsistence-allowance.

58. (*1*) Every person detained in the civil prison in execution of a decree shall be so detained,— [S. 342.]

Detention and release.

(*a*) where the decree is for the payment of a sum of money exceeding fifty rupees, for a period of six months, and,

(*b*) in any other case, for a period of six weeks:

Provided that he shall be released from such detention before the expiration of the said period of six months or six weeks, as the case may be,— [S. 341.]

(i) on the amount mentioned in the warrant for his detention being paid to the officer in charge of the civil prison, or

(ii) on the decree against him being otherwise fully satisfied, or

(iii) on the request of the person on whose application he has been so detained, or

(iv) on the omission by the person, on whose application he has been so detained, to pay subsistence-allowance:

Provided, also, that he shall not be released from such detention under clause (*ii*) or clause (*iii*), without the order of the Court.

(*2*) A judgment-debtor released from detention under this section shall not merely by reason of his release be discharged from his debt, but he shall not be liable to be re-arrested under the decree in execution of which he was detained in the civil prison.

59. (*1*) At any time after a warrant for the arrest of a judgment-debtor has been issued the Court may cancel it on the ground of his serious illness. [S. 653.]

Release on ground of illness.

(*2*) Where a judgment-debtor has been arrested, the Court may release him if, in its opinion, he is not in a fit state of health to be detained in the civil prison.

(*3*) Where a judgment-debtor has been committed to the civil prison, he may be released therefrom—

(*a*) by the Local Government, on the ground of the existence of any infectious or contagious disease, or

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(*b*) by the committing Court, or any Court to which that Court is subordinate, on the ground of his suffering from any serious illness.

(*4*) A judgment-debtor released under this section may be re-arrested, but the period of his detention in the civil prison shall not in the aggregate exceed that prescribed by section 58.

ATTACHMENT.

[S. 266.] 60. (*1*) The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely, lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, banknotes, cheques, bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, Government securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in a corporation and, save as hereinafter mentioned, all other saleable property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the judgment-debtor, or over which, or the profits of which, he has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit, whether the same be held in the name of the judgment-debtor or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf:

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.

Provided that the following particulars shall not be liable to such attachment or sale, namely:—

(*a*) the necessary wearing-apparel, cooking vessels, beds and bedding of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children, and such personal ornaments as, in accordance with religious usage, cannot be parted with by any woman;

(*b*) tools of artizans, and, where the judgment-debtor is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain as may, in the opinion of the Court, be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as such, and such portion of agricultural produce or of any class of agricultural produce as may have been declared to be free from liability under the provisions of *the next following section*;

(*c*) houses and other buildings (with the materials and the sites thereof and the land immediately appurtenant thereto and necessary for their enjoyment) belonging to an agriculturist and occupied by him;

(*d*) books of account;

(*e*) a mere right to sue for damages;

(*f*) any right of personal service;

(*g*) stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners of the Government, *or payable out of any service family pension fund notified in the Gazette of India by the Governor General in Council in this behalf*, and political pensions;

(*h*) allowances (being less than salary) of any public officer or of any servant of a railway company or local authority while absent from duty;

(*i*) the salary or allowances equal to salary of any such public officer or servant as is referred to in clause (*h*), while on duty, to the extent of—

(*i*) the whole of the salary, where the salary does not exceed twenty rupees monthly;

(*ii*) twenty rupees monthly, where the salary exceeds twenty rupees and does not exceed forty rupees monthly; and

(*iii*) one moiety of the salary in any other case;

(*j*) the pay and allowances of persons to whom the Indian Articles of War apply; V of 1869.

(*k*) all compulsory deposits and other sums in or derived from any fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1897, for the time being applies in so far as they are declared by the said Act not to be liable to attachment; IX of 1897.

(*l*) the wages of labourers and domestic servants *whether payable in money or in kind*;

(*m*) an expectancy of succession by survivorship or other merely contingent or possible right or interest;

(*n*) a right to future maintenance;

(*o*) any allowance declared by any law passed under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, to be exempt from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree; and, 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

(*p*) where the judgment-debtor is a person liable for the payment of land-revenue, any moveable property which, under any law for the time being applicable to him, is exempt from sale for the recovery of an arrear of such revenue.

Explanation.—The particulars mentioned in clauses (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*), (*l*) and (*o*) are exempt from attachment or sale whether before or after they are actually payable.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(*a*) to exempt houses and other buildings (with the materials and the sites thereof and the lands immediately

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appurtenant thereto and necessary for their enjoyment) from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent of any such house, building, site or land, or

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58. (*b*) to affect the provisions of the Army Act or of any similar law for the time being in force.

[New.] 61. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by general or special order published in the local official Gazette, declare that such portion of agricultural produce, or of any class of agricultural produce, as may appear to the Local Government to be necessary for the purpose of providing until the next harvest for the due cultivation of the land and for the support of the judgment-debtor and his family shall, in the case of all agriculturists or of any class of agriculturists, be *exempted* from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree.

Partial exemption of agricultural produce.

[S. 271.] 62. (1) No person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property shall enter any dwelling-house after sunset and before sunrise.

Seizure of property in dwelling-house.

(2) *No outer door of a dwelling-house shall be broken open unless such dwelling-house is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor and he* refuses or in any way prevents access *thereto, but when* the person executing any such process has duly gained access to *any* dwelling-house, he may break open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe any such property to be.

(3) Where a room in a dwelling-house is in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the person executing the process shall give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw; and, after allowing reasonable time for her to withdraw and giving her reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of seizing the property, using at the same time every precaution, consistent with these provisions, to prevent its clandestine removal.

S. 285.] 63. (1) Where property not in the custody of any Court is under attachment in execution of decrees of more Courts than one, the Court which shall receive or realize such property and shall determine any claim thereto and any objection to the attachment thereof shall be the Court of highest grade, or, where there is no difference in grade between such Courts, the Court under whose decree the property was first attached.

Property attached in execution of decrees of several Courts.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any proceeding taken by a Court executing one of such decrees.

S. 276.] 64. *Where an attachment has been made, any private transfer or delivery of the property attached or of any interest therein and any payment to the judgment-debtor of any debt, dividend or other monies contrary to such attachment, shall* be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, claims enforceable under an attachment include claims for the rateable distribution of assets.

SALE.

65. Where immoveable property is sold in execution of a decree and such sale has become absolute, the property shall be deemed to have vested in the purchaser from the time when the property is sold and not from the time when the sale becomes absolute. [New; cf. s. 316.]

Purchaser's title.

66. (1) No suit shall be maintained against any person claiming title under a purchase certified by the Court in such manner as may be prescribed on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf *of the plaintiff* or on behalf of some one through whom *the plaintiff* claims. [S. 317.]

Suit against purchaser not maintainable on ground of purchase being on behalf of plaintiff.

(2) Nothing in this section shall bar a suit to obtain a declaration that the name of any purchaser certified as aforesaid was inserted in the certificate fraudulently or without the consent of the real purchaser, or interfere with the right of a third person to proceed against that property, though ostensibly sold to the certified purchaser, on the ground that it is liable to satisfy a claim of such third person against the real owner.

67. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules for any local area imposing conditions in respect of the sale of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for the payment of money, where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as, in the opinion of the Local Government, to make it impossible to fix their value. [S. 327.]

Power for Local Government to make rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for payment of money.

DELEGATION TO COLLECTOR OF POWER TO EXECUTE DECREES AGAINST IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

68. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, that in any local area the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court has ordered any immoveable property to be sold, or the execution of any particular kind of such decrees, or the execution of decrees ordering the sale of any particular kind of, or interest in, immoveable property, shall be transferred to the Collector. [S. 320.]

Power to prescribe rules for transferring to Collector execution of certain decrees.

69. The provisions set forth in the Third Schedule shall apply to all cases in which the execution of a decree has been transferred under the last preceding section. [New.]

Provisions of Third Schedule to apply.

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[S. 320, second and third paras.] 70. (1) The Local Government may make rules consistent with the aforesaid provisions—

Rules of procedure.

(*a*) for the transmission of the decree from the Court to the Collector, and for regulating the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the same, and for retransmitting the decree from the Collector to the Court;

(*b*) conferring upon the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise in the execution of the decree if the execution thereof had not been transferred to the Collector;

(*c*) providing for orders made by the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector, or orders made on appeal with respect to such orders, being subject to appeal to, and revision by, superior revenue-authorities as nearly as may be as the orders made by the Court, or orders made on appeal with respect to such orders, would be subject to appeal to, and revision by, appellate or revisional Courts under this Code or other law for the time being in force if the decree had not been transferred to the Collector.

[S. 320, fourth para.] (2) A power conferred by rules made under sub-section (1) upon the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector, or upon any appellate or revisional authority, shall not be exerciseable by the Court or by any Court in exercise of any appellate or revisional jurisdiction which it has with respect to decrees or orders of the Court.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred.

[S. 320, fifth para.] 71. In executing a decree transferred to the Collector under section 68 the Collector and his subordinates shall be deemed to be acting judicially.

Collector deemed to be acting judicially.

[S. 326.] 72. (1) Where in any local area in which no declaration under section 68 is in force the property attached consists of land or of a share in land, and the Collector represents to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to provide for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by him instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share.

Where Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.

(2) In every such case the provisions of sections 69 to 71 and of the rules made in pursuance thereof shall apply so far as they are applicable.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

[S. 295.] 73. (1) Where assets are held by a Court and more persons than one have, before the receipt of such assets, made application to the Court for the execution of decrees for the payment of money passed against the same judgment-debtor and have not obtained satisfaction thereof, the assets, after deducting the costs of realization, shall be rateably distributed among all such persons:

Proceeds of execution-sale to be rateably distributed among decree-holders.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) where any property is sold subject to a mortgage or charge, the mortgagee or incumbrancer shall not be entitled to share in any surplus arising from such sale;

(*b*) where any property liable to be sold in execution of a decree is subject to a mortgage or charge, the Court may, with the consent of the mortgagee or incumbrancer, order that the property be sold free from the mortgage or charge, giving to the mortgagee or incumbrancer the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold;

(*c*) where any immoveable property is sold in execution of a decree ordering its sale for the discharge of an incumbrance thereon, the proceeds of sale shall be applied—

first, in defraying the expenses of the sale;

secondly, in discharging the amount due under the decree;

thirdly, in discharging the interest and principal monies due on subsequent incumbrances (if any); and,

fourthly, rateably among the holders of decrees for the payment of money against the judgment-debtor, who have, prior to the sale of the property, applied to the Court which passed the decree ordering such sale for execution of such decrees, and have not obtained satisfaction thereof.

(2) Where all or any of the assets liable to be rateably distributed under this section are paid to a person not entitled to receive the same, any person so entitled may sue such person to compel him to refund the assets.

(3) Nothing in this section affects any right of the Government.

RESISTANCE TO EXECUTION.

74. Where the Court is satisfied that the holder of a decree for the possession of immoveable property or that the purchaser of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree has been resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property by the judgment-debtor or some person on his behalf and that such resistance or obstruction was without any just cause, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder or purchaser, order the judgment-debtor or such other person to be detained in the civil prison for a term which may extend to thirty days and may further direct that the decree-holder or purchaser be put into possession of the property. [S. 330.]

Resistance to execution.

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(Part III.—Incidental Proceedings.—Part IV.—Suits in Particular Cases.)

PART III.

INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

COMMISSIONS.

[New.] 75. *Power of Court to issue commissions.* Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the Court may issue a commission—

(*a*) to examine any person;
(*b*) to make a local investigation;
(*c*) to examine or adjust accounts; or
(*d*) to make a partition.

[S. 386.] 76. *Commission to another Court.* (*1*) A commission for the examination of any person may be issued to any Court (not being a High Court) situate in a province other than the province in which the Court of issue is situate and having jurisdiction in the place in which the person to be examined resides.

(2) Every Court receiving a commission for the examination of any person under sub-section (1) shall examine him or cause him to be examined pursuant thereto, and the commission, when it has been duly executed, shall be returned together with the evidence taken under it to the Court from which it was issued, unless the order for issuing the commission has otherwise directed, in which case the commission shall be returned in terms of such order.

[New.] 77. *Letter of request.* In lieu of issuing a commission the Court may issue a letter of request to examine a witness residing at any place not within British India.

[S. 391.] 78. *Commissions issued by foreign Courts.* The provisions as to the execution and return of commissions for the examination of witnesses shall apply to commissions issued by—

(*a*) Courts situate beyond the limits of British India and established or continued by the authority of His Majesty or of the Governor General in Council, or
(*b*) Courts situate in any part of the British Empire other than British India, or
(*c*) Courts of any foreign country for the time being in alliance with His Majesty.

PART IV.

SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITY.

[S. 416.] 79. *Suits by or against Government.* (1) Suits by or against the Government shall be instituted by or against the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) *Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any information exhibited by the Advocate General in exercise of the power declared by section 111 of the East India Company Act, 1813.* [53 Geo. 3, c. 155.]

80. *Notice.* No suit shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against a public officer in respect of any act purporting to be done by such public officer in his official capacity, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been, in the case of the Secretary of State in Council, delivered to, or left at the office of, a Secretary to the Local Government or the Collector of the district, and, in the case of a public officer, delivered to him or left at his office, stating the cause of action, the name, description and place of residence of the plaintiff and the relief which he claims; and the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left. [S. 424.]

81. *Exemption from arrest and personal appearance.* In a suit instituted against a public officer in respect of any act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity— [Ss. 425, 426.]

(*a*) the defendant shall not be liable to arrest nor his property to attachment otherwise than in execution of a decree, and,
(*b*) where the Court is satisfied that the defendant cannot absent himself from his duty without detriment to the public service, it shall exempt him from appearing in person.

82. *Execution of decree.* (1) Where the decree is against the Secretary of State for India in Council or against a public officer in respect of any such act as aforesaid, a time shall be specified in the decree within which it shall be satisfied; and, if the decree is not satisfied within the time so specified, the Court shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government. [S. 429.]

(2) Execution shall not be issued on any such decree unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of three months computed from the date of such report.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

83. *When aliens may sue.* (1) Alien enemies residing in British India with the permission of the Governor General in Council, and alien friends, may sue in the Courts of British India, as if they were subjects of His Majesty. [S. 430.]

(2) No alien enemy residing in British India without such permission, or residing in a foreign country, shall sue in any of such Courts.

Explanation.—Every person residing in a foreign country the Government of which is at war with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and carrying on business in that country without a license in that behalf under the hand of one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State or of a Secretary to the Government of India, shall, for the purpose of sub-section (2), be deemed to be an alien enemy residing in a foreign country.

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(Part IV.—Suits in Particular Cases.—Part V.—Special Proceedings.)

[S. 431.] **84.** (1) A foreign State may sue in any Court of British India:

When foreign States may sue.

Provided that *such State* has been recognized by His Majesty or by the Governor General in Council:

Provided, also, that the object of the suit is to enforce a private right vested in the head of such State or in any officer of such State in his public capacity.

(2) Every Court shall take judicial notice of the fact that a foreign State has or has not been recognized by His Majesty or by the Governor General in Council.

[S. 432.] **85.** (1) Persons specially appointed by order of the Government at the request of any Sovereign Prince or Ruling Chief, whether in subordinate alliance with the British Government or otherwise, and whether residing within or without British India, or at the request of any person competent, in the opinion of the Government, to act on behalf of such Prince or Chief, to prosecute or defend any suit on his behalf, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of such Prince or Chief.

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for Princes or Chiefs.

(2) An appointment under this section may be made for the purpose of a specified suit or of several specified suits, or for the purpose of all such suits as it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Prince or Chief.

(3) A person appointed under this section may authorize or appoint persons to make appearances and applications and do acts in any such suit or suits as if he were himself a party thereto.

[S. 433.] **86.** (1) Any such Prince or Chief, and any ambassador or envoy of a foreign State, may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, certified by the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India, but not without such consent, be sued in any competent Court.

Suits against Princes, Chiefs, ambassadors and envoys.

(2) Such consent may be given with respect to a specified suit or to several specified suits, or with respect to all suits of any specified class or classes, and may specify, in the case of any suit or class of suits, the Court in which the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy may be sued; but it shall not be given unless it appears to the Government that the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy—

(*a*) has instituted a suit in the Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(*b*) by himself or another trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*c*) is in possession of immoveable property situate within those limits and is to be sued with reference to such property or for money charged thereon.

(3) No such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code, and, except with the consent of the Governor General in Council certified as aforesaid, no decree shall be executed against the property of any such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy.

(4) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, authorize a Local Government and any Secretary to that Government to exercise, with respect to any Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy named in the notification, the functions assigned by the foregoing sub-sections to the Governor General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively. [S. 434.]

(5) A person may, as a tenant of immoveable property, sue, without such consent as is mentioned in this section, a Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy from whom he holds or claims to hold the property.

87. A Sovereign Prince or Ruling Chief may sue, and shall be sued, in the name of his State:

Style of Princes and Chiefs as parties to suits.

Provided that in giving the consent referred to in the foregoing section the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct that any such Prince or Chief shall be sued in the name of an agent or in any other name. [S. 470.]

INTERPLEADER.

88. Where two or more persons claim adversely to one another the same debt, sum of money or other property, moveable or immoveable, from another person, who claims no interest therein other than for charges or costs and who is ready to pay or deliver it to the rightful claimant, such other person may institute a suit of interpleader against all the claimants for the purpose of obtaining a decision as to the person to whom the payment or delivery shall be made, and of obtaining indemnity for himself:

Where interpleader-suit may be instituted.

Provided that where any suit is pending in which the rights of all parties can properly be decided, no such suit of interpleader shall be instituted.

PART V.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

ARBITRATION.

89. (1) Save in so far as is otherwise provided by the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, *or by any other law for the time being in force*, all references to arbitration whether by an order in a suit or otherwise, and all proceedings thereunder, shall be governed by the provisions contained in the Second Schedule. [S. 506.] IX of 1899.

Arbitration.

(2) The provisions of the Second Schedule shall not affect any arbitration pending at the commencement of this Code, but shall apply

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to any arbitration after that date under any agreement or reference made before the commencement of this Code.

SPECIAL CASE.

527.] **90.** Where any persons agree in writing to state a case for the opinion of the Court, then the Court shall try and determine the same in the manner prescribed.

Power to state case for opinion of Court.

SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC MATTERS

New.] **91.** (1) In the case of a public nuisance the Advocate General, or two or more persons having obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General, may institute a suit, though no special damage has been caused, for a declaration and injunction or for such other relief as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

Public nuisances.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any right of suit which may exist independently of its provisions.

539.] **92.** (1) In the case of any alleged breach of any express or constructive trust created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature, or where the direction of the Court is deemed necessary for the administration of any such trust, the Advocate General, or two or more persons having an interest in the trust and having obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General, may institute a suit, whether contentious or not, in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction *or in any other Court empowered in that behalf by the Local Government* within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate to obtain a decree—

Public charities.

(*a*) removing any trustee;
(*b*) appointing a new trustee;
(*c*) vesting any property in a trustee;
(*d*) directing accounts and inquiries;
(*e*) declaring what proportion of the trust-property or of the interest therein shall be allocated to any particular object of the trust;
(*f*) authorizing the whole or any part of the trust-property to be let, sold, mortgaged or exchanged;
(*g*) settling a scheme; or
(*h*) granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

(2) Save as provided by the Religious Endow-
of 1863. ments Act, 1863, no suit claiming any of the reliefs specified in sub-section (1) shall be instituted in respect of any such trust as is therein referred to except in conformity with the provisions of that sub-section.

539, last paragraph.] **93.** The powers conferred by sections 91 and 92 on the Advocate General may, outside the Presidency-towns, be, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, exercised also by the Collector or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Exercise of powers of Advocate General outside Presidency-towns.

PART VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

94. In order to prevent the ends of justice from being defeated the [illegible] may, if it is so prescribed,— [New.]

Supplemental proceedings.

(*a*) issue a warrant to arrest the defendant and bring him before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance, and if he fails to comply with any order for security commit him to the civil prison;

(*b*) direct the defendant to furnish security to produce any property belonging to him and to place the same at the disposal of the Court or order the attachment of any property;

(*c*) grant a temporary injunction and in case of disobedience commit the person guilty thereof to the civil prison and order that his property be attached and sold;

(*d*) appoint a receiver of any property and enforce the performance of his duties by attaching and selling his property;

(*e*) make such other interlocutory orders as may appear to the Court to be just and convenient.

95. (1) Where, in any suit in which an arrest or attachment has been effected or a temporary injunction granted under the last preceding section,— [Ss. 491, 497.]

Compensation for obtaining arrest, attachment or injunction on insufficient grounds.

(*a*) it appears to the Court that such arrest, attachment or injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or

(*b*) the suit of the plaintiff fails and it appears to the Court that there was no reasonable or probable ground for instituting the same,

the defendant may apply to the Court, and the Court may, upon such application, award against the plaintiff by its order such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him:

Provided that a Court shall not award, under this section, an amount exceeding the limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction.

(2) An order determining any such application shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such arrest, attachment or injunction.

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PART VII.

APPEALS.

APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

[S. 540.] **96.** (1) Save where otherwise expressly provided in the body of this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from every decree passed by any Court exercising original jurisdiction to the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of such Court.

Appeal from original decree.

(2) An appeal may lie from an original decree passed *ex parte*.

(3) No appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the Court with the consent of parties.

[New.] **97.** Where any party aggrieved by a preliminary decree passed after the commencement of this Code does not appeal from such decree, he shall be precluded from disputing its correctness in any appeal which may be preferred from the final decree.

Appeal from final decree where no appeal from preliminary decree.

[S. 575.] **98.** (1) Where an appeal is heard by a Bench of two or more Judges, the appeal shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority (if any) of such Judges.

Decision where appeal heard by two or more Judges.

(2) Where there is no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed from, such decree shall be confirmed:

Provided that where the Bench hearing the appeal is composed of two Judges belonging to a Court consisting of more than two Judges, and the Judges composing the Bench differ in opinion on a point of law, they may state the point of law upon which they differ and the appeal shall then be *heard* upon that point only by one or more of the other Judges, and *such point* shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority (if any) of the Judges who have heard the appeal, including those who first heard it.

[S. 578.] **99.** No decree shall be reversed or substantially varied, nor shall any case be remanded, in appeal on account of any misjoinder of parties or causes of action or any error, defect or irregularity in any proceedings in the suit, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction.

APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

[S. 584.] **100.** (1) Save where otherwise expressly provided in the body of this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from every decree passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to a High Court, on any of the following grounds, namely:—

Second appeal.

(*a*) the decision being contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law;

(*b*) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(*c*) a substantial error or defect in the procedure provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

(2) An appeal may lie under this section from an appellate decree passed *ex parte*.

101. No second appeal shall lie except on the grounds mentioned in section 100. [S. 585.]

Second appeal on no other grounds.

102. No second appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed five hundred rupees. [S. 586.]

No second appeal in certain suits.

103. In any second appeal, the High Court may, if the evidence on the record is sufficient, determine any issue of fact necessary for the disposal of the appeal but not determined by the lower appellate Court. [New.]

Power of High Court to determine issues of fact.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

104. (1) An appeal shall lie from the following orders, and save as otherwise expressly provided in the body of this Code or by any law for the time being in force from no other orders:— [36 & 37 Vict., c. 66, s. 19, s. 588, second para.]

Orders from which appeal lies.

(*a*) an order superseding an arbitration where the award has not been completed within the period allowed by the Court;

(*b*) *an order on an award stated in the form of a special case*;

(*c*) an order modifying or correcting an award;

(*d*) an order filing or refusing to file an agreement to refer to arbitration;

(*e*) an order staying or refusing to stay a suit where there is an agreement to refer to arbitration;

(*f*) an order filing or refusing to file an award in an arbitration without the intervention of the Court;

(*g*) an order under section 95;

(*h*) an order under any of the provisions of this Code imposing a fine or directing the arrest or detention in the civil prison of any person except where such arrest or detention is in execution of a decree;

(*i*) any order made under rules from which an appeal is expressly allowed by rules.

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(2) No appeal shall lie from any order passed in appeal under this section.

[S. 591.] 105. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided, no appeal shall lie from any order made by a Court in the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction; but, where a decree is appealed from, any error, defect or irregularity in any order, affecting the decision of the case, may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

Other orders.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any party aggrieved by an order of remand made after the commencement of this Code from which an appeal lies does not appeal therefrom, he shall thereafter be precluded from disputing its correctness.

[S. 589] 106. Where an appeal from any order is allowed, it shall lie to the Court to which an appeal would lie from the decree in the suit in which such order was made, or where such order is made by a Court (not being a High Court) in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, then to the High Court.

What Courts to hear appeals.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO APPEALS.

107. (1) *Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, an Appellate Court shall have power—*

Powers of Appellate Court.

(a) *to determine a case finally;*

(b) *to remand a case;*

(c) *to frame issues and refer them for trial;*

(d) *to take additional evidence or to require such evidence to be taken.*

[S. 582, first part.] (2) *Subject as aforesaid*, the Appellate Court shall have the same powers and shall perform as nearly as may be the same duties as are conferred and imposed by this Code on Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted therein.

[Ss 587, 590.] 108. The provisions of this Part relating to appeals from original decrees shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals—

Procedure in appeals from appellate decrees and orders.

(a) from appellate decrees, and

(b) from orders made under this Code or under any special or local law in which a different procedure is not provided.

APPEALS TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

[S. 595] 109. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by His Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, an appeal shall lie to His Majesty in Council—

When appeals lie to King in Council.

(a) from any decree or final order passed on appeal by a High Court or by any other Court of final appellate jurisdiction;

(b) from any decree or final order passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction; and

(c) from any decree or order, when the case as hereinafter provided, is certified to be a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council.

110. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of section 109, the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to His Majesty in Council must be the same sum or upwards, [S. 596.]

Value of subject-matter.

or the decree or final order must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to or respecting property of like amount or value,

and where the decree or final order appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree or final order, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

111. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 109, no appeal shall lie to His Majesty in Council— [S. 597.]

Bar of certain appeals.

(a) from the decree or order of one Judge of a High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, where such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being; or 24 & 25 Vict, c. 104.

(b) from any decree from which under section 102 no second appeal lies.

112. (1) Nothing contained in this Code shall be deemed— [S. 616.]

Savings.

(a) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of His Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to His Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

(b) to interfere with any rules made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and for the time being in force, for the presentation of appeals to His Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the said Judicial Committee.

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(2) Nothing herein contained applies to any matter of criminal or admiralty or vice-admiralty jurisdiction, or to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize Courts.

PART VIII.

REFERENCE, REVIEW AND REVISION.

[S. 617.] **Reference to High Court.** 113. Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, any Court may state a case and refer the same for the opinion of the High Court, and the High Court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

[S. 623.] **Review.** 114. Subject as aforesaid, any person considering himself aggrieved—

(*a*) by a decree or order from which an appeal is allowed by this Code, but from which no appeal has been preferred,

(*b*) by a decree or order from which no appeal is allowed by this Code, or

(*c*) by a decision on a reference from a Court of Small Causes,

may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order, and the Court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

[S. 622.] **Revision.** 115. The High Court may call for the record of any case which has been decided by any Court subordinate to such High Court and in which no appeal lies thereto, and if such subordinate Court appears—

(*a*) to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or

(*b*) to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or

(*c*) to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity,

the High Court may make such order in the case as it thinks fit.

PART IX.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

[S. 631.] **Part to apply only to certain High Courts.** 116. This Part applies only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

[S. 632.] **Application of Code to High Courts.** 117. Save as provided in this Part or in Part X or in rules, the provisions of this Code shall apply to such High Courts.

[S. 634.] **Execution of decree before ascertainment of costs.** 118. Where any such High Court considers it necessary that a decree passed in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction should be executed before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Court may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith, except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs;

and, as to so much thereof as relates to the costs, that the decree may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs shall be ascertained by taxation.

Unauthorized persons not to address Court. 119. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to authorize any person on behalf of another to address the Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, or to examine witnesses, except where the Court shall have in the exercise of the power conferred by its charter authorized him so to do, or to interfere with the power of the High Court to make rules concerning advocates, vakils and attorneys. [S. 635.]

Provisions not applicable to High Court in original civil or insolvent jurisdiction. 120. (1) The following provisions shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 16, 17 and 20. [S. 638.]

(2) Nothing in this Code shall extend or apply to any Judge of a High Court in the exercise of jurisdiction as an Insolvent Court. [S. 639.]

PART X.

RULES.

Effect of rules in First Schedule. 121. The rules in the First Schedule shall have effect as if enacted in the body of this Code until annulled or altered in accordance with the provisions of this Part. [New.]

Power of certain High Courts to make rules. 122. High Courts established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, and the Chief Courts of the Punjab and Lower Burma, may, from time to time *after previous publication* make rules regulating their own procedure and the procedure of the Civil Courts subject to their superintendence, and may by such rules annul, alter or add to all or any of the rules in the First Schedule. [New.] 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

Constitution of Rule Committees in certain provinces. 123. (1) A Committee, to be called the Rule Committee, shall be constituted at each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Rangoon. [New.]

(2) Each such Committee shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

(*a*) three Judges of the High Court established at the town at which such Committee is constituted, one of whom at least has served as a District Judge or (in the Punjab or Burma) a Divisional Judge for three years,

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(*b*) a barrister practising in that Court,

(*c*) an advocate (not being a barrister) or vakil or pleader *enrolled* in that Court,

(*d*) *a Subordinate Judge, and*

(*e*) in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, an attorney.

(*3*) The members of each such Committee shall be appointed by the Chief Justice or Chief Judge, who shall also nominate one of their number to be president:

Provided that, if the Chief Justice or Chief Judge elects to be himself a member of a Committee, the number of other Judges appointed to be members shall be two, and the Chief Justice or Chief Judge shall be the President of the Committee.

(*4*) Each member of any such Committee shall hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the Chief Justice or Chief Judge in this behalf; and whenever any member retires, resigns, dies or ceases to reside in the province in which the Committee was constituted, or becomes incapable of acting as a member of the Committee, the said Chief Justice or Chief Judge may appoint another person to be a member in his stead.

(*5*) There shall be a Secretary to each such Committee, who shall be appointed by the Chief Justice or Chief Judge and shall receive such remuneration as may be provided in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government, as the case may be.

[New.] **124.** Every Rule Committee shall make a report to the High Court established at the town at which it is constituted on any proposal to annul, alter or add to the rules in the First Schedule or to make new rules, and before making any rules under *section 122* the High Court shall take such report into consideration.

Committee to report to High Court.

[New.] **125.** High Courts, other than the Courts specified in section 122, may exercise the powers conferred by that section in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may determine:

Power of other High Courts to make rules.

Provided that any such High Court may, after previous publication, *make a rule extending* within the local limits of its jurisdiction any rules which have been made under the provisions of this Part by any other High Court.

[New.] **126.** Rules made under the foregoing provisions shall be subject to the previous sanction of the following authorities, namely:—

Rules subject to sanction.

(*a*) if the rule is made by a High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, to the sanction of the authority prescribed by section 15 of that Act for rules made under that section;

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

(*b*) if the rule is made by any other High Court, to the sanction of the Local Government.

127. Rules *so* made and sanctioned shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall *from the date of publication or from such other date as may be specified* have the same force and effect, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court which made them, as if they had been contained in the First Schedule. [New.]

Publication of rules.

128. (*1*) *Such* rules shall be not inconsistent with the provisions in the body of this Code, but, subject thereto, may provide for any matters relating to the procedure of Civil Courts.

Matters for which rules may provide.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*), such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the service of summonses, notices and other processes by post or in any other manner either generally or in any specified areas, and the proof of such service;

(*b*) the maintenance and custody, while under attachment, of live-stock and other moveable property, the fees payable for such maintenance and custody, the sale of such live-stock and property and the proceeds of such sale;

(*c*) procedure in suits by way of counter-claim, and the valuation of such suits for the purposes of jurisdiction;

(*d*) procedure in garnishee and charging orders either in addition to, or in substitution for, the attachment and sale of debts;

(*e*) procedure where the defendant claims to be entitled to contribution or indemnity over against any person whether a party to the suit or not;

(*f*) summary procedure in suits in which the plaintiff seeks only to recover a debt or liquidated demand in money payable by the defendant, with or without interest, arising—

(*i*) on a contract express or implied; or

(*ii*) on an enactment where the sum sought to be recovered is a fixed sum of money or in the nature of a debt other than a penalty; or

(*iii*) on a guarantee, where the claim against the principal is in respect of a debt or a liquidated demand only; or

(*iv*) on a trust; or

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(*v*) in suits for the recovery of immoveable property, with or without a claim for rent or mesne profits, by a landlord against a tenant whose term has expired or has been duly determined by notice to quit, or has become liable to forfeiture for non-payment of rent, or against persons claiming under such tenant;

(*g*) procedure by way of originating summons;

(*h*) consolidation of suits, appeals and other proceedings;

(*i*) delegation to any Registrar, Prothonotary or Master or other official of the Court of any judicial, quasi-judicial and non-judicial duties; and

(*j*) all forms, registers, books, entries and accounts which may be necessary or desirable for the transaction of the business of Civil Courts.

[S. 652, third para.] 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

Power of Chartered High Courts to make rules as to their original civil procedure.

129. Notwithstanding anything in this Code, any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, may make such rules not inconsistent with the Letters Patent establishing it to regulate its own procedure in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction as it shall think fit, and nothing herein contained shall affect the validity of any such rules in force at the commencement of this Code.

[S. 652, second para.] 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

Power of other High Courts to make rules as to matters other than procedure.

130. A High Court not established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make, with respect to any matter other than procedure, any rule which any High Court so established might, under section 15 of that Act, make with respect to any such matter for any part of the territories under its jurisdiction which is not included within the limits of a Presidency-town.

[S. 652, fourth para.]

Publication of rules.

131. Rules made in accordance with section 129 or section 130 shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall *from the date of publication or from such other date as may be specified* have the force of law.

PART XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[S. 640.]

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

132. (*1*) Women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court.

(*2*) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such women from arrest in execution of civil process in any case in which the arrest of women is not prohibited by this Code.

Exemption of other persons.

133. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt from personal appearance in Court any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption. [S. 641.]

(*2*) The names and residences of the persons so exempted shall, from time to time, be forwarded to the High Court by the Local Government and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court, and a list of such persons as reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court subordinate to the High Court shall be kept in such subordinate Court.

(*3*) Where any person so exempted claims the privilege of such exemption, and it is consequently necessary to examine him by commission, he shall pay the costs of that commission, unless the party requiring his evidence pays such costs.

Arrest other than in execution of decree.

134. *The provisions of sections 55, 57 and 59 shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons arrested under this Code.*

Exemption from arrest under civil process.

135. (*1*) No Judge, Magistrate or other judicial officer shall be liable to arrest under civil process while going to, presiding in, or returning from, his Court. [S. 642.]

(*2*) Where any matter is pending before a tribunal having jurisdiction therein, or believing in good faith that it has such jurisdiction, the parties thereto, their pleaders, mukhtars, revenue-agents and recognized agents, and their witnesses acting in obedience to a summons, shall be exempt from arrest under civil process other than process issued by such tribunal for contempt of Court while going to or attending such tribunal for the purpose of such matter, and while returning from such tribunal.

(*3*) Nothing in sub-section (*2*) shall enable a judgment-debtor to claim exemption from arrest under an order for immediate execution or where such judgment-debtor attends to show cause why he should not be committed to prison in execution of a decree.

Procedure where person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside district.

136. (*1*) Where an application is made that any person shall be arrested or that any property shall be attached under any provision of this Code not relating to the execution of decrees, and such person resides or such property is situate outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to which the application is made, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant of arrest or make an order of attachment, and send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment. [S. 648.]

(*2*) The District Court shall, on receipt of such copy and amount, cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers, or by a Court

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subordinate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order of the arrest or attachment.

(3) The Court making an arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued, unless he shows cause to the satisfaction of the former Court why he should not be sent to the latter Court, or unless he furnishes sufficient security for his appearance before the latter Court or for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by that Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him.

(4) Where a person to be arrested or moveable property to be attached under this section is within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or at Madras or at Bombay, or of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, the copy of the warrant of arrest or of the order of attachment, and the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment, shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be, and that Court, on receipt of the copy and amount, shall proceed as if it were the District Court.

[S. 645.] Language of subordinate Courts.

137. (1) The language which, on the commencement of this Code, is the language of any Court subordinate to a High Court shall continue to be the language of such subordinate Court until the Local Government otherwise directs.

(2) The Local Government may declare what shall be the language of any such Court and in what character applications to and proceedings in such Court shall be written.

[New] (3) Where this Code requires or allows anything other than the recording of evidence to be done in writing in any such Court, such writing may be in English; but if any party or his pleader is unacquainted with English a translation into the language of the Court shall, at his request, be supplied to him; and the Court shall make such order as it thinks fit in respect of the payment of the costs of such translation.

[S. 185A.] Power for Local Government to require evidence to be recorded in English.

138. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct with respect to any Judge specified in the notification, or falling under a description set forth therein, that evidence in cases in which an appeal is allowed shall be taken down by him in the English language and in manner prescribed.

(2) Where a Judge is prevented by any sufficient reason from complying with a direction under sub-section (1), he shall record the reason and cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

[S. 197.] Oath on affidavit by whom to be administered.

139. In the case of any affidavit under this Code—

(a) any Court or Magistrate, or

(b) any officer or other person whom a High Court may appoint in this behalf, or

(c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf,

may administer the oath to the deponent.

Assessors in causes of salvage, etc.

140. (1) In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may, if it thinks fit, and shall upon request of either party to such cause, summon to its assistance, in such manner as it may direct or as may be prescribed, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly. [S. 645A.]

(2) Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance, to be paid by such of the parties as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

141. The procedure provided in this Code in regard to suits shall be followed, as far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in any Court of civil jurisdiction. [S. 647.]

Orders and notices to be in writing.

142. All orders and notices served on or given to any person *under the provisions of this Code* shall be in writing. [S. 94.]

Postage.

143. Postage, where chargeable on a notice, summons, or letter issued under this Code and forwarded by post, and the fee for registering the same, shall be paid within a time to be fixed before the communication is made: [S. 95.]

Provided that the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may remit such postage, or fee, or both, or may prescribe a scale of court-fees to be levied in lieu thereof.

Application for restitution.

144. (1) Where and in so far as a decree is varied or reversed, the Court of first instance shall, on the application of any party entitled to any benefit by way of restitution or otherwise, cause such restitution to be made as will, so far as may be, place the parties in the position which they would have occupied but for such decree or such part thereof as has been varied or reversed; and, for this purpose, the Court may make any orders, including orders for the refund of costs and for the payment of interest, damages, compensation and mesne profits, which are properly consequential on such variation or reversal. [S. 583.]

(2) *No suit shall be instituted for the purpose of obtaining any restitution or other relief which could be obtained by application under sub-section (1).*

Enforcement of liability of surety.

145. Where any person has become liable as surety— [S. 253.]

(a) for the performance of any decree or any part thereof, or

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(*b*) for the restitution of any property taken in execution of a decree, or

(*c*) for the payment of any money, or for the fulfilment of any condition imposed on any person, under an order of the Court in any suit or in any proceeding consequent thereon,

the decree or order may be executed against him, to the extent to which he has rendered himself personally liable, in the manner herein provided for the execution of decrees, and such person shall, for the purposes of appeal, be deemed a party within the meaning of section 47:

Provided that such notice as the Court in each case thinks sufficient has been given to the surety.

[New.] Proceedings by or against representatives.

146. Save as otherwise provided by this Code or by any law for the time being in force, where any proceeding may be taken or application made by or against any person, then the proceeding may be taken or the application may be made by or against any person claiming under him.

[New.] Consent or agreement by persons under disability.

147. In all suits to which any person under disability is a party any consent or agreement as to any proceeding shall, if given or made with the express leave of the Court by the next friend or guardian for the suit, have the same force and effect as if such person were under no disability and had given such consent or made such agreement.

[New.] Enlargement of time.

148. Where any period is fixed or granted by the Court for the doing of any act prescribed or allowed by this Code, the Court may, in its discretion, from time to time, enlarge such period, even though the period originally fixed or granted may have expired.

[New.] Power to make up deficiency of court-fees.

149. Where the whole or any part of any fee prescribed *for any document* by the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees has not been paid, the Court may, in its discretion, at any stage, allow the person, by whom such fee is payable, to pay the whole or part, as the case may be, of such court-fee; and upon such payment *the document*, in respect of which such fee is payable, shall have the same force and effect as if such fee had been paid in the first instance.

[New.] Transfer of business.

150. Save as otherwise provided, where the business of any Court is transferred to any other Court, the Court to which the business is so transferred shall have the same powers and shall perform the same duties as those respectively conferred and imposed by or under this Code upon the Court from which the business was so transferred.

[New.] Saving of inherent powers of Court.

151. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court.

[O. 28, r. 11.] Amendment of judgments, decrees or orders.

152. Clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, decrees or orders or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission may at any time be corrected by the Court either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties.

[O. 28, r. 12.] General power to amend.

153. The Court may at any time, and on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may think fit, amend any defect or error in any proceeding in a suit; and all necessary amendments shall be made for the purpose of determining the real question or issue raised by or depending on such proceeding.

[S. 3, third para.] Saving of present right of appeal.

154. Nothing in this Code shall affect any present right of appeal which shall have accrued to any party at its commencement.

[New.] Amendment of certain Acts.

155. The enactments mentioned in the Fourth Schedule are hereby amended to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

[S. 3, first sentence.] Repeals.

156. The enactments mentioned in the Fifth Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

[S. 3, second sentence.] Continuance of orders under repealed enactments.

157. Notifications published, declarations and rules made, places appointed, agreements filed, scales prescribed, forms framed, appointments made and powers conferred under Act VIII of 1859 or under any Code of Civil Procedure or any Act amending the same or under any other enactment hereby repealed shall, so far as they are consistent with this Code, have the same force and effect as if they had been respectively published, made, appointed, filed, prescribed, framed and conferred under this Code and by the authority empowered thereby in such behalf.

[S. 3, second para.] Reference to Code of Civil Procedure and other repealed enactments.

158. In every enactment or notification passed or issued before the commencement of this Code in which reference is made to or to any Chapter or section of Act VIII of 1859 or any Code of Civil Procedure or any Act amending the same or any other enactment hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be taken to be made to this Code or to its corresponding Part, Order, section or rule.

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(Order I.—Parties to Suits. Order II.—Frame of Suit.)

The First Schedule.

ORDER I.

Parties to Suits.

(The marginal references are to Orders of the English Rules.)

[S. 26; *cf.* O. 16, r. 1.]

Who may be joined as plaintiffs.

1. All persons may be joined in one suit as plaintiffs in whom any right to relief in respect of or arising out of the same *act or* transaction or series of *acts or* transactions is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, where, if such persons brought separate suits, any common question of law or fact would arise.

[New.]

Power of Court to order separate trials.

2. Where it appears to the Court that any joinder of plaintiffs may embarrass or delay the trial of the suit, the Court may put the plaintiffs to their election or order separate trials or make such other order as may be expedient.

[S. 28; *cf.* O. 16, r. 4.]

Who may be joined as defendants.

3. All persons may be joined as defendants against whom any right to *relief in respect of or arising out of the same act or transaction or series of acts or transactions* is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, *where if separate suits were brought against such persons any common question of law or fact would arise.*

[Ss. 26, 28; *cf.* O. 16, rr. 1 and 4.]

Court may give judgment for or against one or more of joint parties.

4. Judgment may be given without any amendment—

(*a*) for such one or more of the plaintiffs as may be found to be entitled to relief, for such relief as he or they may be entitled to;

(*b*) against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities.

[O. 16, r. 5.]

Defendant need not be interested in all the relief claimed.

5. It shall not be necessary that every defendant shall be interested as to all the relief claimed in any suit against him.

[S. 29; *cf.* O. 16, r. 6.]

Joinder of parties liable on same contract.

6. The plaintiff may, at his option, join as parties to the same suit all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange, hundis and promissory notes.

[O. 16, r. 7.]

When plaintiff in doubt from whom redress is to be sought.

7. Where the plaintiff is in doubt as to the person from whom he is entitled to obtain redress, he may join two or more defendants in order that the question as to which of the defendants is liable, and to what extent, may be determined as between all parties.

[Ss. 30, 31; *cf.* O. 16, r. 9.]

One person may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest.

8. (*1*) Where there are numerous persons having the same interest in one suit, one or more of such persons may, with the permission of the Court, sue or be sued, or may defend, such suit, on behalf of *or for the benefit of* all persons so interested. But the Court shall in such case give, at the plaintiff's expense, notice of the institution of the suit to all such persons either by personal service or, where from the number of persons or any other cause such service is not reasonably practicable, by public advertisement, as the Court in each case may direct.

(*2*) Any person on whose behalf *or for whose benefit* a suit is instituted or defended under sub-rule (*1*) may apply to the Court to be made a party to such suit.

[S. 31; *cf.* O. 16, r. 11.]

Misjoinder and non-joinder.

9. No suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder or non-joinder of parties, and the Court may in every suit deal with the matter in controversy so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties actually before it.

[S. 27; *cf.* O. 16, r. 2.]

Suit in name of wrong plaintiff.

10. (*1*) Where a suit has been instituted in the name of the wrong person as plaintiff or where it is doubtful whether it has been instituted in the name of the right plaintiff, the Court may at any stage of the suit, if satisfied that the suit has been instituted through a *bonâ fide* mistake, and that it is necessary for the determination of the real matter in dispute so to do, order any other person to be substituted or added as plaintiff upon such terms as the Court thinks just.

[S. 32; *cf.* O. 16, r. 11.]

Court may strike out or add parties.

(*2*) The Court may at any stage of the proceedings, either upon or without the application of either party, and on such terms as may appear to the Court to be just, order that the name of any party improperly joined, whether as plaintiff or defendant, be struck out, and that the name of any person who ought to have been joined, whether as plaintiff or defendant, or whose presence before the Court may be necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit, be added.

(*3*) No person shall be added as a plaintiff suing without a next friend or as the next friend of a plaintiff under any disability without his consent.

[S. 33; *cf.* O. 16, r. 11.]

Where defendant added, plaint to be amended.

(*4*) Where a defendant is added, the plaint shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be amended in such manner as may be necessary, and amended copies of the summons and of the plaint shall be served on the new defendant and, if the Court thinks fit, on the original defendant.

[S. 32.] XV of 1877.

(*5*) Subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 22, the proceedings as against any person added as defendant shall be deemed to have begun only on the service of the summons.

[S. 32; *cf.* O. 16, r. 39.]

Conduct of suit.

11. The Court may give the conduct of the suit to such person as it deems proper.

[S. 33.]

Appearance of one of several plaintiffs or defendants for others.

12. (*1*) Where there are more plaintiffs than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any proceeding; and in like manner, where there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any proceeding.

(*2*) The authority shall be in writing signed by the party giving it and shall be filed in Court.

[S. 34.]

Objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder.

13. All objections on the ground of non-joinder or misjoinder of parties shall be taken at the earliest possible opportunity and in all cases where issues are settled, at or before such settlement unless the ground of objection has subsequently arisen, and any such objection not so taken shall be deemed to have been waived.

ORDER II.

Frame of Suit.

[S. 42.]

Frame of suit.

1. Every suit shall as far as practicable be framed so as to afford ground for final decision upon the subjects in dispute and to prevent further litigation concerning them.

[S. 43.]

Suit to include the whole claim.

2. (*1*) Every suit shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action; but a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any Court.

Relinquishment of part of claim.

(*2*) Where a plaintiff omits to sue in respect of, or intentionally relinquishes, any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue in respect of the portion so omitted or relinquished.

Omission to sue for one of several remedies.

(*3*) A person entitled to more than one relief in respect of the same cause of action may sue for all or any of such reliefs; but if he omits, except with the leave of the Court, to sue for all such reliefs, he shall not afterwards sue for any relief so omitted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule an obligation and a collateral security for its performance and successive claims arising under the same obligation shall be deemed respectively to constitute but one cause of action.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order II.—Frame of Suit. Order III.—Recognized Agents and Pleaders. Order IV.—Institution of Suits.)

Illustration.

A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200. The rent for the whole of the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 is due and unpaid. A sues B in 1908 only for the rent due for 1906. A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent due for 1905 or 1907.

[S. 45; cf. O. 18, r. 1.] Joinder of causes of action. 3. Save as otherwise provided, a plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action against the same defendant, or the same defendants jointly; and any plaintiffs having causes of action in which they are jointly interested against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly may unite such causes of action in the same suit.

(2) Where causes of action are united, the jurisdiction of the Court as regards the suit shall depend on the amount or value of the aggregate subject-matters at the date of instituting the suit.

[S. 44; cf. O. 18, r. 2.] Only certain claims to be joined for recovery of immoveable property. 4. No cause of action shall, unless with the leave of the Court, be joined with a suit for the recovery of immoveable property, except—

(a) claims for mesne profits or arrears of rent in respect of the property claimed or any part thereof;

(b) claims for damages for breach of any contract under which the property or any part thereof is held; and

(c) claims in which the relief sought is based on the same cause of action:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prevent any party in a suit for foreclosure or redemption from asking to be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

[S. 44; cf. O. 18, r. 5.] Claims by or against executor, administrator or heir. 5. No claim by or against an executor, administrator or heir, as such, shall be joined with claims by or against him personally, unless the last-mentioned claims are alleged to arise with reference to the estate in respect of which the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued as executor, administrator or heir, or are such as he was entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents.

[Cf. Ss. 46, 47 & O. 18, r. 1.] Power of Court to order separate trials. 6. Where it appears to the Court that any causes of action joined in one suit cannot be conveniently tried or disposed of together, the Court may order separate trials or make such other order as may be expedient.

[S. 46.] Objections as to misjoinder. 7. All objections on the ground of misjoinder of causes of action shall be taken at the earliest possible opportunity and in all cases where issues are settled, at or before such settlement unless the ground of objection has subsequently arisen, and any such objection not so taken shall be deemed to have been waived.

ORDER III.

Recognized Agents and Pleaders.

[S. 36.] Appearances, etc., may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader. 1. Any appearance, application or act in or to any Court, required or authorized by law to be made or done by a party in such Court, may, except where otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, be made or done by the party in person, or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf:

Provided that any such appearance shall, if the Court so directs, be made by the party in person.

[S. 37.] Recognized agents. 2. The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done are—

(a) persons holding powers-of-attorney, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties;

(b) persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.

Service of process on recognized agent. 3. (1) Processes served on the recognized agent of a party shall be as effectual as if the same had been served on the party in person, unless the Court otherwise directs. [S. 38.]

(2) The provisions for the service of process on a party to a suit shall apply to the service of process on his recognized agent.

Appointment of pleader. 4. (1) The appointment of a pleader to make or do any appearance, application or act for any person shall be in writing, and shall be signed by such person or by his recognized agent or by some other person duly authorized by power-of-attorney to act in this behalf. [S. 39.]

(2) Every such appointment, when accepted by a pleader, shall be filed in Court, and shall be considered to be in force until determined with the leave of the Court, by a writing signed by the client or the pleader, as the case may be, and filed in Court, or until the client or the pleader dies or until *all proceedings in* the suit *are* ended so far as regards the client.

(3) No advocate of any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, and no advocate of any other High Court who is a barrister shall be required to present any document empowering him to act. 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104

Service of process on pleader. 5. Any process served on the pleader of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such pleader, and whether the same is for the personal appearance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the pleader represents, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, shall be as effectual for all purposes as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person. [S. 40.]

Agent to accept service. 6. (1) Besides the recognized agents described in rule 2 any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to accept service of process. [S. 41.]

Appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court. (2) Such appointment may be special or general and shall be made by an instrument in writing signed by the principal, and such instrument or, if the appointment is general, a certified copy thereof shall be filed in Court.

ORDER IV.

Institution of Suits.

Suit to be commenced by plaint. 1. (1) Every suit shall be instituted by presenting a plaint to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf. [S. 48.]

(2) Every plaint shall comply with the rules contained in Orders VI and VII, so far as they are applicable.

Register of suits. 2. The Court shall cause the particulars of every suit to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and called the register of civil suits. Such entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaints are admitted. [S. 58.]

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(The First Schedule.)

(Order V.—Issue and Service of Summons.)

ORDER V.

Issue and Service of Summons.

Issue of Summons.

S. 64.] 1. (1) When a suit has been duly instituted a summons may be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim on a day to be therein specified :

Summons.

Provided that no such summons shall be issued when the defendant has appeared at the presentation of the plaint and admitted the plaintiff's claim.

(2) A defendant to whom a summons has been issued under sub-rule (1) may appear—

(a) in person, or

(b) by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or

(c) by a pleader accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions.

(3) Every such summons shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

[S. 65.] 2. Every summons shall be accompanied by a copy of the plaint or, if so permitted, by a concise statement.

Copy or statement annexed to summons.

[S. 66.] 3. (1) Where the Court sees reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the day therein specified.

Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.

(2) Where the Court sees reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it shall make an order for such appearance.

[S. 67.] 4. No party shall be ordered to appear in person unless he resides—

No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within certain limits.

(a) within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(b) without such limits but at a place less than fifty or (where there is railway or steamer communication or other established public conveyance for five sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate), less than two hundred miles distance from the court-house.

[S. 68.] 5. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit ; and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly :

Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.

Provided that, in every suit heard by a Court of Small Causes, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

[S. 69.] 6. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed with reference to the current business of the Court, the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons ; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day.

Fixing day for appearance of defendant.

7. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce all documents in his possession or power upon which he intends to rely in support of his case. [S. 70.]

Summons to order defendant to produce documents relied on by him.

8. Where the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall also direct the defendant to produce, on the day fixed for his appearance, all witnesses upon whose evidence he intends to rely in support of his case. [S. 71.]

On issue of summons for final disposal, defendant to be directed to produce his witnesses.

Service of Summons.

9. (1) Where the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted, or has an agent resident within that jurisdiction who is empowered to accept the service of the summons, the summons shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be delivered or sent to the proper officer to be served by him or one of his subordinates. [S. 72.]

Delivery or transmission of summons for service.

(2) The proper officer may be an officer of a Court other than that in which the suit is instituted, and, where he is such an officer, the summons may be sent to him by post or in such other manner as the Court may direct.

10. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court. [S. 73.]

Mode of service.

11. Save as otherwise prescribed, where there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant. [S. 74.]

Service on several defendants.

12. Wherever it is practicable, service shall be made on the defendant in person, unless he has an agent empowered to accept service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient. [S. 75.]

Service to be on defendant in person when practicable, or on his agent.

13. (1) In a suit relating to any business or work against a person who does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons is issued, service on any manager or agent, who, at the time of service, personally carries on such business or work for such person within such limits, shall be deemed good service. [S. 76.]

Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.

(2) For the purpose of this rule the master of a ship shall be deemed to be the agent of the owner or charterer.

14. Where in a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property, service cannot be made on the defendant in person, and the defendant has no agent empowered to accept the service, it may be made on any agent of the defendant in charge of the property. [S. 77.]

Service on agent in charge in suits for immoveable property.

15. Where in any suit the defendant cannot be found and has no agent empowered to accept service of the summons on his behalf, service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant who is residing with him. [S. 78.]

Where service may be on male member of defendant's family.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this rule.

16. Where the serving officer delivers or tenders a copy of the summons to the defendant personally, or to an agent or other person on his behalf, he shall require the signature of the person to [S. 79.]

Person served to sign acknowledgment.

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whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons.

[S. 80.] *Procedure when defendant refuses to accept service, or cannot be found.*

17. Where the defendant or his agent or such other person as aforesaid refuses to sign the acknowledgment, or where the serving officer, after using all due and reasonable diligence, cannot find the defendant, and there is no agent empowered to accept service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person on whom service can be made, the serving officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain and shall then return the original to the Court from which it was issued, with a report endorsed thereon or annexed thereto stating that he has so affixed the copy, the circumstances under which he did so, and the name and address of the person (if any) by whom the house was identified and in whose presence the copy was affixed.

[S. 81.] *Endorsement of time and manner of service.*

18. The serving officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served under rule 16, endorse or annex, or cause to be endorsed or annexed, on or to the original summons, a return stating the time when and the manner in which the summons was served, and the name and address of the person (if any) identifying the person served and witnessing the delivery or tender of the summons.

[S. 82.] *Examination of serving officer.*

19. Where a summons is returned under rule 17, the Court shall, if the return under that rule has not been verified by the affidavit of the serving officer, and may, if it has been so verified, examine the serving officer on oath, or cause him to be so examined by another Court, touching his proceedings, and may make such further inquiry in the matter as it thinks fit; and shall either declare that the summons has been duly served or order such service as it thinks fit.

[S. 82, second para.] *Substituted service.*

20. (1) Where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding service, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house (if any) in which the defendant is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain, or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit.

[S. 83.] *Effect of substituted service.*

(2) Service substituted by order of the Court shall be as effectual as if it had been made on the defendant personally.

[S. 84.] *Where service substituted, time for appearance to be fixed.*

(3) Where service is substituted by order of the Court, the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

[S. 85.] *Service of summons where defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court.*

21. A summons may be sent by the Court by which it is issued, whether within or without the province, either by one of its officers or by post to any Court (not being the High Court) having jurisdiction in the place where the defendant resides.

[S. 86.] *Service, within Presidency-towns and Rangoon, of summons issued by Courts outside.*

22. Where a summons issued by any Court established beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon is to be served within any such limits, it shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction it is to be served.

[S. 85.] *Duty of Court to which summons is sent.*

23. The Court to which a summons is sent under rule 21 or rule 22 shall, upon receipt thereof, proceed as if it had been issued by such Court and shall then return the summons to the Court of issue, together with the record (if any) of its proceedings with regard thereto.

[Ss. 87, 88.] *Service on defendant in prison.*

24. Where the defendant is confined in a prison, the summons shall be delivered or sent by post or otherwise to the officer in charge of the prison for service on the defendant.

[S. 89.] *Service where defendant resides out of British India and has no agent.*

25. Where the defendant resides out of British India and has no agent in British India empowered to accept service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing and sent to him by post, if there is postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

[S. 90.] *Service in foreign territory through Political Agent or Court.*

26. Where—

(a) in the exercise of any foreign jurisdiction vested in His Majesty or in the Governor General in Council, a Political Agent has been appointed, or a Court has been established or continued, with power to serve a summons issued by a Court under this Code in any foreign territory in which the defendant resides, or

(b) the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared that any summons so issued may be served by any Court situate in any such territory and not established or continued in the exercise of any such jurisdiction as aforesaid,

the summons may be sent to such Political Agent or Court, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and, if the Political Agent or Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by such Political Agent or by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service.

[S. 422.] *Service on civil public officer or on servant of railway company or local authority.*

27. Where the defendant is a public officer (not belonging to His Majesty's military or naval forces or His Majesty's Indian Marine Service), or is the servant of a railway company or local authority, the Court may, if it appears to it that the summons may be most conveniently so served, send it for service on the defendant to the head of the office in which he is employed, together with a copy to be retained by the defendant.

[S. 468.] *Service on soldiers.*

28. Where the defendant is a soldier, the Court shall send the summons for service to his commanding officer together with a copy to be retained by the defendant.

[S. 468.] *Duty of person to whom summons is delivered or sent for service.*

29. (1) Where a summons is delivered or sent to any person for service under rule 24, rule 27 or rule 28, such person shall be bound to serve it, if possible, and to return it under his signature, with the written acknowledgment of the defendant, and such signature shall be deemed to be evidence of service.

(2) Where from any cause service is impossible, the summons shall be returned to the Court with a full statement of such cause and of the steps taken to procure service, and such statement shall be deemed to be evidence of non-service.

[S. 91.] *Substitution of letter for summons.*

30. (1) The Court may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, substitute for a summons a letter signed by the Judge or such officer as he may appoint in this behalf, where the defendant is, in the opinion of the Court, of a rank entitling him to such mark of consideration.

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(2) A letter substituted under sub-rule (1) shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in a summons, and, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3), shall be treated in all respects as a summons.

[S. 92.] (3) A letter so substituted may be sent to the defendant by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court thinks fit; and, where the defendant has an agent empowered to accept service, the letter may be delivered or sent to such agent.

ORDER VI.

Pleadings generally.

[New.] Pleading. 1. "Pleading" shall mean plaint or written statement.

[O. 19, r. 4.] Pleading to state material facts and not evidence. 2. Every pleading shall contain, and contain only, a statement in a concise form of the material facts on which the party pleading relies for his claim or defence, as the case may be, but not the evidence by which they are to be proved, and shall, when necessary, be divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively. Dates, sums and numbers shall be expressed in figures.

[O. 19, r. 5.] Forms of pleading. 3. The forms in Appendix A when applicable, and where they are not applicable forms of the like character, as nearly as may be, shall be used for all pleadings.

[O. 19, r. 6.] Particulars to be given where necessary. 4. In all cases in which the party pleading relies on any misrepresentation, fraud, breach of trust, wilful default, or undue influence, and in all other cases in which particulars may be necessary beyond such as are exemplified in the forms aforesaid, particulars (with dates and items if necessary) shall be stated in the pleading.

[O. 19, r. 7.] Further and better statement, or particulars. 5. A further and better statement of the nature of the claim or defence, or further and better particulars of any matter stated in any pleading, may in all cases be ordered, upon such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as may be just.

[O. 19, r. 14.] Condition precedent. 6. Any condition precedent, the performance or occurrence of which is intended to be contested, shall be distinctly specified in his pleading by the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be; and, subject thereto, an averment of the performance or occurrence of all conditions precedent necessary for the case of the plaintiff or defendant shall be implied in his pleading.

[O. 19, r. 16.] Departure. 7. No pleading shall, except by way of amendment, raise any new ground of claim or contain any allegation of fact inconsistent with the previous pleadings of the party pleading the same.

[O. 19, r. 20.] Denial of contract. 8. Where a contract is alleged in any pleading, a bare denial of the same by the opposite party shall be construed only as a denial in fact of the express contract alleged or of the matters of fact from which the same may be implied, and not as a denial of the legality or sufficiency in law of such contract.

[O. 19, r. 21.] Effect of document to be stated. 9. Wherever the contents of any document are material, it shall be sufficient in any pleading to state the effect thereof as briefly as possible, without setting out the whole or any part thereof, unless the precise words of the document or any part thereof are material.

[O. 19, r. 22.] Malice, knowledge, etc. 10. Wherever it is material to allege malice, fraudulent intention, knowledge or other condition of the mind of any person, it shall be sufficient to allege the same as a fact without setting out the circumstances from which the same is to be inferred.

Notice. 11. Wherever it is material to allege notice to any person of any fact, matter or thing, it shall be sufficient to allege such notice as a fact, unless the form or the precise terms of such notice, or the circumstances from which such notice is to be inferred, are material. [O. 19, r. 23.]

Implied contract, or relation. 12. Whenever any contract or any relation between any persons is to be implied from a series of letters or conversations or otherwise from a number of circumstances, it shall be sufficient to allege such contract or relation as a fact, and to refer generally to such letters, conversations or circumstances without setting them out in detail. And if in such case the person so pleading desires to rely in the alternative upon more contracts or relations than one as to be implied from such circumstances, he may state the same in the alternative. [O. 19, r. 24.]

Presumptions of law. 13. Neither party need in any pleading allege any matter of fact which the law presumes in his favour or as to which the burden of proof lies upon the other side unless the same has first been specifically denied, (e.g., consideration for a bill of exchange where the plaintiff sues only on the bill, and not for the consideration as a substantive ground of claim). [O. 19, r. 25.]

Pleading to be signed. 14. Every pleading shall be signed by the party and his pleader (if any): Provided that where a party pleading is, by reason of absence or for other good cause, unable to sign the pleading, it may be signed by any person duly authorized by him to sign the same or to sue or defend on his behalf. [S. 51.]

Verification of pleadings. 15. (1) Save as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, every pleading shall be verified at the foot by the party or by one of the parties pleading or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case. [S. 52.]

(2) The person verifying shall specify, by reference to the numbered paragraphs of the pleading, what he verifies of his own knowledge and what he verifies upon information received and believed to be true.

(3) The verification shall be signed by the person making it and shall state the date on which and the place at which it was signed.

Striking out pleadings. 16. The Court may at any stage of the proceedings order to be struck out or amended any matter in any pleading which may be unnecessary or scandalous or which may tend to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of the suit. [O. 19, r. 27.]

Amendment of pleadings. 17. The Court may at any stage of the proceedings allow either party to alter or amend his pleadings in such manner and on such terms as may be just, and all such amendments shall be made as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real questions in controversy between the parties. [Cf. s. 53.]

Failure to amend after order. 18. If a party who has obtained an order for leave to amend does not amend accordingly within the time limited for that purpose by the order, or if no time is thereby limited then within fourteen days from the date of the order, *he shall not be permitted to amend after the expiration of such limited time as aforesaid or of such fourteen days, as the case may be,* unless the time is extended by the Court. [Cf. s. 53.]

ORDER VII.

Plaint.

Particulars to be contained in plaint. 1. The plaint shall contain the following particulars:— [S. 50.]

(a) the name of the Court in which the suit is brought;

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(b) the name, description and place of residence of the plaintiff;

(c) the name, description and place of residence of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(d) where the plaintiff or the defendant is a minor or a person of unsound mind, a statement to that effect;

(e) the facts constituting the cause of action and when it arose;

(f) the facts showing that the Court has jurisdiction;

(g) the relief which the plaintiff claims;

(h) where the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount so allowed or relinquished; and

(i) a statement of the value of the subject-matter of the suit for the purposes of jurisdiction and of court-fees, so far as the case admits.

[S. 50.] **2.** Where the plaintiff seeks the recovery of money the plaint shall state the precise amount claimed:

In money suits.

But where the plaintiff sues for mesne profits, or for an amount which will be found due to him on taking unsettled accounts between him and the defendant, the plaint shall state approximately the amount sued for.

[S. 50, para. 3.] **3.** Where the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property, the plaint shall contain a description of the property sufficient to identify it, and, in case such property can be identified by boundaries or numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the plaint shall specify such boundaries or numbers.

Where the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property.

[S. 50, para. 4.] **4.** Where the plaintiff sues in a representative character, the plaint shall show not only that he has an actual existing interest in the subject-matter, but that he has taken the steps (if any) necessary to enable him to institute a suit concerning it.

When plaintiff sues as representative.

[S. 50, para. 5.] **5.** The plaint shall show that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject-matter, and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

Defendant's interest and liability to be shown.

[S. 50, para. 6.] **6.** Where the suit is instituted after the expiration of the period prescribed by the law of limitation, the plaint shall show the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

Grounds of exemption from limitation law.

[O. 20, r. 6.] **7.** Every plaint shall state specifically the relief which the plaintiff claims either simply or in the alternative, and it shall not be necessary to ask for general or other relief which may always be given as the Court may think just to the same extent as if it had been asked for. And the same rule shall apply to any relief claimed by the defendant in his written statement.

Relief to be specifically stated.

[O. 20, r. 7.] **8.** Where the plaintiff seeks relief in respect of several distinct claims or causes of action founded upon separate and distinct grounds, they shall be stated as far as may be separately and distinctly.

Relief founded on separate grounds.

[S. 58.] **9.** (1) The plaintiff shall endorse on the plaint, or annex thereto, a list of the documents (if any) which he has produced along with it; and, if the plaint is admitted, shall present as many copies on plain paper of the plaint as there are defendants, unless the Court by reason of the length of the plaint or the number of the defendants, or for any other sufficient reason, permits him to present a like number of concise statements of the nature of the claim made, or of the relief claimed in the suit, in which case he shall present such statements.

Procedure on admitting plaint.

Concise statements.

(2) Where the plaintiff sues, or the defendant or any of the defendants is sued, in a representative capacity, such statements shall show in what capacity the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued.

(3) The plaintiff may, by leave of the Court, amend such statements so as to make them correspond with the plaint.

(4) The chief ministerial officer of the Court shall sign such list and copies or statements if, on examination, he finds them to be correct.

10. (1) The plaint shall at any stage of the suit be returned to be presented to the Court in which the suit should have been instituted. [S. 57.]

Return of plaint.

(2) On returning a plaint the Judge shall endorse thereon the date of its presentation and return, the name of the party presenting it, and a brief statement of the reasons for returning it.

Procedure on returning plaint.

11 The plaint shall be rejected in the following cases:— [Ss. 53, 54.]

Rejection of plaint.

(a) where it does not disclose a cause of action:

(b) where the relief claimed is undervalued, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so:

(c) where the relief claimed is properly valued, but the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp-paper within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so:

(d) where the suit appears from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any law.

12. Where a plaint is rejected the Judge shall record an order to that effect with the reasons for such order. [S. 55.]

Procedure on rejecting plaint.

13. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action. [S. 56.]

Where rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

Documents relied on in plaint.

14. (1) Where a plaintiff sues upon a document in his possession or power, he shall produce it in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver the document or a copy thereof to be filed with the plaint. [S. 59.]

Production of document on which plaintiff sues.

(2) Where he relies on any other documents (whether in his possession or power or not) as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter such documents in a list to be added or annexed to the plaint.

List of other documents.

15. Where any such document is not in the possession or power of the plaintiff, he shall, if possible, state in whose possession or power it is. [S. 60.]

Statement in case of documents not in his possession or power.

16. Where the suit is founded upon a negotiable instrument, and it is proved that the instrument is lost, and an indemnity is given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, the Court may pass such decree as it would have passed if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint. [S. 61.]

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

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(Order VII.—Plaint.—Order VIII.—Written Statement and Set-off.)

[S. 62.] XVIII of 1891. **17.** (*1*) Save in so far as is otherwise provided by the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, where the document on which the plaintiff sues is an entry in a shop-book or other *account* in his possession or power, the plaintiff shall produce the book or account at the time of filing the plaint, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

Production of shop-book.

(*2*) The Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall, if it is found correct, certify it to be so and return the book to the plaintiff and cause the copy to be filed.

Original entry to be marked and returned.

[S. 63.] **18.** (*1*) A document which ought to be produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented, or to be entered in the list to be added or annexed to the plaint, and which is not produced or entered accordingly, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit.

Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

(*2*) Nothing in this rule applies to documents produced for cross-examination of the defendant's witnesses, or in answer to any case set up by the defendant or handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory.

ORDER VIII.

Written Statement and Set-off.

[S. 110.] **1.** The defendant may, and, if so required by the Court, shall, at or before the first hearing or within such time as the Court may permit, present a written statement of his defence.

Written statement.

[O. 19, r. 15.] **2.** The defendant must raise by his pleading all matters which show the suit not to be maintainable, or that the transaction is either void or voidable in point of law, and all such grounds of defence, as if not raised, would be likely to take the opposite party by surprise, or would raise issues of fact not arising out of the plaint, as, for instance, fraud, limitation, release, payment, performance, or facts showing illegality.

New facts must be specially pleaded.

[O. 19, r. 17.] **3.** It shall not be sufficient for a defendant in his written statement to deny generally the grounds alleged by the plaintiff, but the defendant must deal specifically with each allegation of fact of which he does not admit the truth, except damages.

Denial to be specific.

[O. 19, r. 19.] **4.** Where a defendant denies an allegation of fact in the plaint, he must not do so evasively, but answer the point of substance. Thus, if it is alleged that he received a certain sum of money, it shall not be sufficient to deny that he received that particular amount, but he must deny that he received that sum or any part thereof, or else set out how much he received. And if an allegation is made with divers circumstances, it shall not be sufficient to deny it along with those circumstances.

Evasive denial.

[O. 19, r. 13.] **5.** Every allegation of fact in the plaint, if not denied specifically or by necessary implication, or stated to be not admitted in the pleading of the defendant, shall be taken to be admitted except as against a person under disability:

Specific denial.

I of 1872, s. 58.] Provided that the Court may in its discretion require any fact so admitted to be proved otherwise than by such admission.

[S. 111.] **6.** (*1*) Where in a suit for the recovery of money the defendant claims to set off against the plaintiff's demand any ascertained sum of money legally recoverable by him from the plaintiff, not exceeding the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, and both parties fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit, the defendant may, at the first hearing of the suit, but not afterwards unless permitted by the Court, present a written statement containing the particulars of the debt sought to be set off.

Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.

(*2*) The written statement shall have the same effect as a plaint in a cross-suit so as to enable the Court to pronounce a final judgment in respect both of the original claim and of the set-off: but this shall not affect the lien, upon the amount decreed, of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Effect of set-off.

(*3*) The rules relating to a written statement by a defendant apply to a written statement in answer to a claim of set-off.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths Rs. 2,000 to B and appoints C his executor and residuary legatee. B dies and D takes out administration to B's effects. C pays Rs. 1,000 as surety for D; then D sues C for the legacy. C cannot set off the debt of Rs. 1,000 against the legacy, for neither C nor D fills the same character with respect to the legacy as they fill with respect to the payment of the Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) A dies intestate and in debt to B. C takes out administration to A's effects and B buys part of the effects from C. In a suit for the purchase-money by C against B, the latter cannot set off the debt against the price, for C fills two different characters, one as the vendor to B, in which he sues B, and the other as representative to A.

(*c*) A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set off. The amount not being ascertained cannot be set off.

(*d*) A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs. 500. B holds a judgment against A for Rs. 1,000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set off.

(*e*) A sues B for compensation on account of trespass. B holds a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 from A and claims to set off that amount against any sum that A may recover in the suit. B may do so, for, as soon as A recovers, both sums are definite pecuniary demands.

(*f*) A and B sue C for Rs. 1,000. C cannot set off a debt due to him by A alone.

(*g*) A sues B and C for Rs. 1,000. B cannot set off a debt due to him alone by A.

(*h*) A owes the partnership firm of B and C Rs. 1,000. B dies, leaving C surviving. A sues C for a debt of Rs. 1,500 due in his separate character. C may set off the debt of Rs. 1,000.

[O. 20, r. 7.] **7.** Where the defendant relies upon several distinct grounds of defence or set-off founded upon separate and distinct facts, they shall be stated, as far as may be, separately and distinctly.

Defence or set-off founded on separate grounds.

[New.] **8.** Any ground of defence which has arisen after the institution of the suit or the presentation of a written statement claiming a set-off may be raised by the defendant or plaintiff, as the case may be, in his written statement.

New ground of defence.

[S. 112.] **9.** No pleading subsequent to the written statement of a defendant other than by way of defence to a set-off shall be presented except by the leave of the Court and upon such terms as the Court thinks fit, but the Court may at any time require a written statement or additional written statement from any of the parties and fix a time for presenting the same.

Subsequent pleadings.

[S. 113.] **10.** Where any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to present the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pronounce judgment against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order IX.—Appearance of Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.)

ORDER IX.

Appearance of Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

[S. 96.] Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

1. On the day fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the Court-house in person or by their respective pleaders, and the suit shall then be heard unless the hearing is adjourned to a future day fixed by the Court.

[S. 97.] Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay costs.

2. Where on the day so fixed it is found that the summons has not been served upon the defendant in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to pay the court-fee or postal charges (if any) chargeable for such service, the Court may make an order that the suit be dismissed.

Provided that no such order shall be made although the summons has not been served upon the defendant, if on the day fixed for him to appear and answer he attends in person or by agent when he is allowed to appear by agent.

[S. 98.] Where neither party appears, suit to be dismissed.

3. Where neither party appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court may make an order that the suit be dismissed.

[S. 99.] Plaintiff may bring fresh suit or Court may restore suit to file.

4. Where a suit is dismissed under rule 2 or rule 3, the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit; or *he may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside and* if he satisfies the Court that there was sufficient *cause* for his not paying the court-fee and postal charges (if any) required within the time fixed before the issue of the summons, or for his non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court shall make an order setting aside the dismissal and *shall appoint* a day for proceeding with the suit.

[S. 99A.] Dismissal of suit where plaintiff, after summons returned unserved, fails for a year to apply for fresh summons.

5. (*1*) Where, after a summons has been issued to the defendant, or to one of several defendants, and returned unserved, the plaintiff fails for a period of one year from the date of the return made to the Court by the officer ordinarily certifying to the Court returns made by the serving officers, to apply for the issue of a fresh summons and to satisfy the Court that he has used his best endeavours to discover the residence of the defendant who has not been served, or that such defendant is avoiding service of process, the Court may make an order that the suit be dismissed as against such defendant.

(*2*) In such case the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit.

[S. 100.] Procedure when only plaintiff appears.

6. (*1*) Where the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear when the suit is called on for hearing, then—

(*a*) if it is proved that the summons was duly served, the Court may proceed *ex parte;*

When summons duly served.

(*b*) if it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the Court shall direct a second summons to be issued and served on the defendant;

When summons not duly served.

(*c*) if it is proved that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and shall direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant.

When summons served, but not in due time.

(*2*) Where it is owing to the plaintiff's default that the summons was not duly served or was not served in sufficient time, the Court shall order the plaintiff to pay the costs occasioned by the postponement.

[S. 101.] Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing and assigns good cause for previous non-appearance.

7. Where the Court has adjourned the hearing of the suit *ex parte*, and the defendant, at or before such hearing, appears and assigns good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may, upon such terms as the Court directs as to costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance.

[S. 102.] Procedure where defendant only appears.

8. Where the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court shall make an order that the suit be dismissed, unless the defendant admits the claim, or part thereof, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission, and, where part only of the claim has been admitted, shall dismiss the suit so far as it relates to the remainder.

[S. 103.] Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

9. (*1*) Where a suit is wholly or partly dismissed under rule 8, the plaintiff shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action. But he may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside, and if he satisfies the Court that there was *sufficient* cause for his non-appearance when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall *make an order setting* aside the dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

(*2*) No order shall be made under this rule unless notice of the application has been served on the opposite party.

[S. 105.] Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

10. Where there are more plaintiffs than one, and one or more of them appear, and the others do not appear, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, permit the suit to proceed in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, or make such order as it thinks fit.

[S. 106.] Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.

11. Where there are more defendants than one, and one or more of them appear and the others do not appear, the suit shall proceed, and the Court shall, at the time of pronouncing judgment, make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the defendants who do not appear.

[S. 107.] Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.

12. Where a plaintiff or defendant, who has been ordered to appear in person, does not appear in person, or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, he shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing rules applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear.

Setting aside Decrees ex parte.

[S. 108.] Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.

13. In any case in which a decree is passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may apply to the Court by which the decree was passed for an order to set it aside; and if he satisfies the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall make an order setting aside the decree as against him upon such terms as to costs, payment into Court or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

Provided that where the decree is of such a nature that it cannot be set aside as against such defendant only it may be set aside as against all or any of the other defendants also.

[S. 109.] No decree to be set aside without notice to opposite party.

14. No decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid unless notice thereof has been served on the opposite party.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order X.—Examination of Parties by the Court. Order XI.—Discovery and Inspection.)

ORDER X.

Examination of Parties by the Court.

[S. 117.] *Ascertainment whether allegations in pleadings are admitted or denied.*

1. At the first hearing of the suit the Court shall ascertain from each party or his pleader whether he admits or denies such allegations of fact as are made in the plaint or written statement (if any) of the opposite party, and as are not expressly or by necessary implication admitted or denied by the party against whom they are made. The Court shall record such admissions and denials.

[S. 118.] *Oral examination of party, or companion of party.*

2. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party appearing in person or present in Court, or any person able to answer any material questions relating to the suit by whom such party or his pleader is accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court; and the Court may, if it thinks fit, put in the course of such examination questions suggested by either party.

[S. 119.] *Substance of examination to be written.*

3. The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing by the Judge, and shall form part of the record.

[S. 120.] *Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.*

4. (1) Where the pleader of any party who appears by a pleader or any such person accompanying a pleader as is referred to in rule 2, refuses or is unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day and direct that such party shall appear in person on such day.

(2) If such party fails without lawful excuse to appear in person on the day so appointed, the Court may pronounce judgment against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

ORDER XI.

Discovery and Inspection.

[O. 31, r. 1.] *Discovery by interrogatories.*

1. In any suit the plaintiff or defendant by leave of the Court may deliver interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite parties or any one or more of such parties, and such interrogatories when delivered shall have a note at the foot thereof stating which of such interrogatories each of such persons is required to answer: Provided that no party shall deliver more than one set of interrogatories to the same party without an order for that purpose: Provided also that interrogatories which do not relate to any matters in question in the suit shall be deemed irrelevant, notwithstanding that they might be admissible on the oral cross-examination of a witness.

[O. 31, r. 2.] *Particular interrogatories to be submitted.*

2. On an application for leave to deliver interrogatories, the particular interrogatories proposed to be delivered shall be submitted to the Court. In deciding upon such application, the Court shall take into account any offer, which may be made by the party sought to be interrogated to deliver particulars, or to make admissions, or to produce documents relating to the matters in question, or any of them, and leave shall be given as to such only of the interrogatories submitted as the Court shall consider necessary either for disposing fairly of the suit or for saving costs.

[O. 31, r. 3.] *Costs of interrogatories.*

3. In adjusting the costs of the suit inquiry shall at the instance of any party be made into the propriety of exhibiting such interrogatories, and if it is the opinion of the taxing officer or of the Court, either with or without an application for inquiry, that such interrogatories have been exhibited unreasonably, vexatiously, or at improper length, the costs occasioned by the said interrogatories and the answers thereto shall be paid in any event by the party in fault.

[O. 31, r. 4.] *Form of interrogatories.*

4. Interrogatories shall be in Form No. 2 in Appendix C, with such variations as circumstances may require.

[O. 31, r. 5; S. 124.] *Corporations.*

5. Where any party to a suit is a corporation or a body of persons, whether incorporated or not, empowered by law to sue or be sued, whether in its own name or in the name of any officer or other person, any opposite party may apply for an order allowing him to deliver interrogatories to any member or officer of such corporation or body, and an order may be made accordingly.

[O. 31, r. 6; S. 125.] *Objections to interrogatories by answer.*

6. Any objection to answering any interrogatory on the ground that it is scandalous or irrelevant or not exhibited *bonâ fide* for the purpose of the suit, or that the matters inquired into are not sufficiently material at that stage, or on any other ground, may be taken in the affidavit in answer.

[O. 31, r.] *Setting aside and striking out interrogatories.*

7. Any interrogatories may be set aside on the ground that they have been exhibited unreasonably or vexatiously, or struck out on the ground that they are prolix, oppressive, unnecessary or scandalous; and any application for this purpose may be made within seven days after service of the interrogatories.

[O. 31, r. 8; S. 126.] *Affidavit in answer, filing.*

8. Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit to be filed within ten days, or within such other time as the Court may allow.

[O. 31, r. 9.] *Form of affidavit in answer.*

9. *An affidavit in answer to interrogatories shall be in Form No. 3 in Appendix C, with such variations as circumstances may require.*

[O. 31, r. 10.] *No exception to be taken.*

10. No exceptions shall be taken to any affidavit in answer, but the sufficiency or otherwise of any such affidavit objected to as insufficient shall be determined by the Court.

[O. 31, r. 11; S. 127.] *Order to answer or answer further.*

11. Where any person interrogated omits to answer, or answers insufficiently, the party interrogating may apply to the Court for an order requiring him to answer, or to answer further, as the case may be. And an order may be made requiring him to answer or answer further, either by affidavit or by *vivâ voce* examination, as the Court may direct.

[O. 31, r. 12; S. 129.] *Application for discovery of documents.*

12. Any party may, without filing any affidavit, apply to the Court for an order directing any other party to any suit to make discovery on oath of the documents which are or have been in his possession or power, relating to any matter in question therein. On the hearing of such application the Court may either refuse or adjourn the same, if satisfied that such discovery is not necessary, or not necessary at that stage of the suit, or make such order, either generally or limited to certain classes of documents, as may, in its discretion, be thought fit: Provided that discovery shall not be ordered when and so far as the Court shall be of opinion that it is not necessary either for disposing fairly of the suit or for saving costs.

[O. 31, r. 13.] *Affidavit of documents.*

13. The affidavit to be made by a party against whom such order as is mentioned in the last preceding rule has been made, shall specify which (if any) of the documents therein mentioned he objects to produce, and it shall be in Form No. 5 in Appendix C, with such variations as circumstances may require.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XI.—Discovery and Inspection.)

[O. 31, r. 14; S. 130.]

Production of documents.

14. It shall be lawful for the Court, at any time during the pendency of any suit, to order the production by any party thereto, upon oath, of such of the documents in his possession or power, relating to any matter in question in such suit, as the Court shall think right; and the Court may deal with such documents, when produced, in such manner as shall appear just.

[O. 31, r. 15; S. 131.]

Inspection of documents referred to in pleadings or affidavits.

15. Every party to a suit shall be entitled at any time to give notice to any other party, in whose pleadings or affidavits reference is made to any document, to produce such document for the inspection of the party giving such notice, or of his pleader, and to permit him or them to take copies thereof; and any party not complying with such notice shall not afterwards be at liberty to put any such document in evidence on his behalf in such suit unless he shall satisfy the Court that such document relates only to his own title, he being a defendant to the suit, or that he had some other cause or excuse which the Court shall deem sufficient for not complying with such notice, in which case the Court may allow the same to be put in evidence on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court shall think fit.

[O. 31, r. 16.]

Notice to produce.

16. Notice to any party to produce any documents referred to in his pleading or affidavits shall be in Form No 7 in Appendix C, with such variations as circumstances may require.

[O. 31, r. 17; S. 132.]

Time for inspection when notice given.

17. The party to whom such notice is given shall, within ten days from the receipt of such notice, deliver to the party giving the same a notice stating a time within three days from the delivery thereof at which the documents, or such of them as he does not object to produce, may be inspected at the office of his pleader, or in the case of bankers' books or other books of account or books in constant use for the purposes of any trade or business, at their usual place of custody, and stating which (if any) of the documents he objects to produce, and on what ground. Such notice shall be in Form No. 8 in Appendix C, with such variations as circumstances may require.

[O. 31, r. 18; S. 133.]

Order for inspection.

18. (1) Where the party served with notice under rule 15 omits to give such notice of a time for inspection or objects to give inspection, or offers inspection elsewhere than at the office of his pleader, the Court may, on the application of the party desiring it, make an order for inspection in such place and in such manner as it may think fit: Provided that the order shall not be made when and so far as the Court shall be of opinion that it is not necessary either for disposing fairly of the suit or for saving costs.

S. 134.]

(2) Any application to inspect documents, except such as are referred to in the pleadings, particulars or affidavits of the party against whom the application is made or disclosed in his affidavit of documents, shall be founded upon an affidavit showing of what documents inspection is sought, that the party applying is entitled to inspect them, and that they are in the possession or power of the other party. The Court shall not make such order for inspection of such documents when and so far as the Court shall be of opinion that it is not necessary either for disposing fairly of the suit or for saving costs.

[O. 31, r. 19A.]

Verified copies.

19. (1) Where inspection of any business books is applied for, the Court may, if it thinks fit, instead of ordering inspection of the original books, order a copy of any entries therein to be furnished and verified by the affidavit of some person who has examined the copy with the original entries, and such affidavit shall state whether or not there are in the original book any and what erasures, interlineations or alterations: Provided that, notwithstanding that such copy has been supplied, the Court may order inspection of the book from which the copy was made.

(2) Where on an application for an order for inspection privilege is claimed for any document, it shall be lawful for the Court to inspect the document for the purpose of deciding as to the validity of the claim of privilege.

(3) The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit at any time, and whether an affidavit of documents shall or shall not have already been ordered or made, make an order requiring any other party to state by affidavit whether any one or more specific documents, to be specified in the application, is or are, or has or have at any time been, in his possession or power; and, if not then in his possession, when he parted with the same and what has become thereof. Such application shall be made on an affidavit stating that in the belief of the deponent the party against whom the application is made has, or has at some time had, in his possession or power the document or documents specified in the application, and that they relate to the matters in question in the suit, or to some of them.

[O. 31, r. 20; S. 135.]

Premature discovery.

20. Where the party from whom discovery of any kind or inspection is sought objects to the same, or any part thereof, the Court may, if satisfied that the right to the discovery or inspection sought depends on the determination of any issue or question in dispute in the suit, or that for any other reason it is desirable that any issue or question in dispute in the suit should be determined before deciding upon the right to the discovery or inspection, order that such issue or question be determined first, and reserve the question as to the discovery or inspection.

[O. 31, r. 21; S. 136.]

Non-compliance with order for discovery.

21. Where any party fails to comply with any order to answer interrogatories, or for discovery or inspection of documents, he shall, if a plaintiff, be liable to have his suit dismissed for want of prosecution, and, if a defendant, to have his defence, if any, struck out, and to be placed in the same position as if he had not defended, and the party interrogating *or seeking discovery or inspection* may apply to the Court for an order to that effect, and an order may be made accordingly.

[O. 31, r. 24.]

Using answers to interrogatories at trial.

22. Any party may, at the trial of a suit, use in evidence any one or more of the answers or any part of an answer of the opposite party to interrogatories without putting in the others or the whole of such answer: Provided always that in such case the Court may look at the whole of the answers, and if it shall be of opinion that any others of them are so connected with those put in that the last-mentioned answers ought not to be used without them, it may direct them to be [illegible]

[O. 31, r. 29.]

Order to apply to minors.

23. This Order shall apply to minor plaintiffs, and defendants, and to the next friends and guardians for the suit of persons under disability.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XII.—Admissions. Order XIII.—Production, Impounding and Return of Documents.)

ORDER XII.

Admissions.

[O. 32, r. 1.] Notice of admission of case.

1. Any party to a suit may give notice, by his pleading, or otherwise in writing, that he admits the truth of the whole or any part of the case of any other party.

[O. 32, r. 2; S. 128.] Notice to admit documents.

2. Either party may call upon the other party to admit any document, saving all just exceptions; and in case of refusal or neglect to admit, after such notice, the costs of proving any such document shall be paid by the party so neglecting or refusing, whatever the result of the suit may be, unless the Court otherwise directs; and no costs of proving any document shall be allowed unless such notice is given, except where the omission to give the notice is, in the opinion of the Court, a saving of expense.

[O. 32, r. 3.] Form of notice.

3. A notice to admit documents shall be in Form No. 9 in Appendix C, with such variations as circumstances may require.

[O. 32, r. 4.] Notice to admit facts.

4. Any party may, by notice in writing, at any time not later than nine days before the day fixed for the hearing, call on any other party to admit, for the purposes of the suit only, any specific fact or facts mentioned in such notice. And in case of refusal or neglect to admit the same within six days after service of such notice, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Court, the costs of proving such fact or facts shall be paid by the party so neglecting or refusing, whatever the result ofthe suit may be, unless the Court otherwise directs: Provided that any admission made in pursuance of such notice is to be deemed to be made only for the purposes of the particular suit, and not as an admission to be used against the party on any other occasion or in favour of any person other than the party giving the notice: Provided also that the Court may at any time allow any party to amend or withdraw any admission so made on such terms as may be just.

[O. 32, r. 5.] Form of admissions.

5. A notice to admit facts shall be in Form No. 10 in Appendix C, and admissions of facts shall be in Form No. 11 in Appendix C, with such variations as circumstances may require.

[O. 32, r. 6.] Judgment on admissions.

6. Any party may at any stage of a suit, where admissions of fact have been made, either on the pleadings, or otherwise, apply to the Court for such judgment or order as upon such admissions he may be entitled to, without waiting for the determination of any other question between the parties; and the Court may upon such application make such order, or give such judgment, as the Court may think just.

[O. 32, r. 7.] Affidavit of signature.

7. An affidavit of the pleader or his clerk, of the due signature of any admissions made in pursuance of any notice to admit documents or facts, shall be sufficient evidence of such admissions, if evidence thereof is required.

[O. 32, r. 8.] Notice to produce documents.

8. Notice to produce documents shall be in Form No. 12 in Appendix C, with such variations as circumstances may require. An affidavit of the pleader, or his clerk, of the service of any notice to produce, and of the time when it was served, with a copy of the notice to produce, shall in all cases be sufficient evidence of the service of the notice, and of the time when it was served.

[O. 32, r. 9.] Costs.

9. If a notice to admit or produce specifies documents which are not necessary, the costs occasioned thereby shall be borne by the party giving such notice.

ORDER XIII.

Production, Impounding and Return of Documents.

[S. 138, 148.] Documentary evidence to be produced at first hearing.

1. (1) The parties or their pleaders shall produce, at the first hearing of the suit, all the documentary evidence of every description in their possession or power, on which they intend to rely, and which has not already been filed in Court, and all documents which the Court has ordered to be produced.

(2) The Court shall receive the documents so produced: provided that they are accompanied by an accurate list thereof prepared in such form as the High Court directs.

[S. 139.] Effect of non-production of documents.

2. No documentary evidence in the possession or power of any party which should have been but has not been produced in accordance with the requirements of rule 1 shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless good cause is shown to the satisfaction of the Court for the non-production thereof; and the Court receiving any such evidence shall record the reasons for so doing.

[S. 140.] Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.

3. The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording the grounds of such rejection.

[S. 141.] Endorsements on documents admitted in evidence.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of the next following sub-rule, there shall be endorsed on every document which has been admitted in evidence in the suit the following particulars, namely:—

(a) the number and title of the suit,

(b) the name of the person producing the document,

(c) the date on which it was produced, and

(d) a statement of its having been so admitted;

and the endorsement shall be signed or initialled by the Judge.

(2) Where a document so admitted is an entry in a book, account or record, and a copy thereof has been substituted for the original under the next following rule, the particulars aforesaid shall be endorsed on the copy and the endorsement thereon shall be signed or initialled by the Judge.

[S. 141A.] [XVIII of 1891.] Endorsements on copies of admitted entries in books, accounts and records.

5. (1) Save in so far as is otherwise provided by the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, where a document admitted in evidence in the suit is an entry in a letter-book or a shop-book or other account in current use, the party on whose behalf the book or account is produced may furnish a copy of the entry.

(2) Where such a document is an entry in a public record produced from a public office or by a public officer, or an entry in a book or account belonging to a person other than a party on whose behalf the book or account is produced, the Court may require a copy of the entry to be furnished—

(a) where the record, book or account is produced on behalf of a party, then by that party, or

(b) where the record, book or account is produced in obedience to an order of the Court acting of its own motion, then by either or any party.

(3) Where a copy of an entry is furnished under the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Court shall, after causing the copy to be examined, compared and certified in manner mentioned in rule 17 of Order VII, mark the entry and cause the book, account or record in which it occurs to be returned to the person producing it.

[S. 142.] Endorsements on documents rejected as inadmissible in evidence.

6. Where a document relied on as evidence by either party is considered by the Court to be inadmissible in evidence, there shall be endorsed thereon the particulars mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of rule 4, sub-rule (1), together with a statement of its having been rejected, and the endorsement shall be signed or initialled by the Judge.

[S. 142A.] Recording of admitted and return of rejected documents.

7. (1) Every document which has been admitted in evidence, or a copy thereof where a copy has been substituted for the original under rule 5, shall form part of the record of the suit.

(2) Documents not admitted in evidence shall not

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(Order XIII.—Production, Impounding and Return of Documents. Order XIV.—Settlement of Issues and Determination of Suit on Issues of Law or on Issues agreed upon.)

[S. 143.] 8. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 5 or rule 7 of this Order or in rule 17 of Order VII, the Court may, if it sees sufficient cause, direct any document or book produced before it in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Court may order any document to be impounded.

[S. 144.] 9. (1) Any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit and placed on the record shall, unless the document is impounded under rule 8, be entitled to receive back the same,—

Return of admitted documents.

(a) where the suit is one in which an appeal is not allowed, when the suit has been disposed of, and

(b) where the suit is one in which an appeal is allowed, when the Court is satisfied that the time for preferring an appeal has elapsed and that no appeal has been preferred or, if an appeal has been preferred, when the appeal has been disposed of:

Provided that a document may be returned at any time earlier than that prescribed by this rule if the person applying therefor delivers to the proper officer a certified copy to be substituted for the original and undertakes to produce the original if required to do so:

Provided also that no document shall be returned which, by force of the decree, has become wholly void or useless.

(2) On the return of a document admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the person receiving it.

[S. 137.] 10. (1) The Court may of its own motion, and may in its discretion upon the application of any of the parties to a suit, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court, the record of any other suit or proceeding, and inspect the same.

Court may send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.

(2) Every application made under this rule shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be supported by an affidavit showing how the record is material to the suit in which the application is made, and that the applicant cannot without unreasonable delay or expense obtain a duly authenticated copy of the record or of such portion thereof as the applicant requires, or that the production of the original is necessary for the purposes of justice.

(3) Nothing contained in this rule shall be deemed to enable the Court to use in evidence any document which under the law of evidence would be inadmissible in the suit.

[S. 145.] 11. The provisions herein contained as to documents shall, so far as may be, apply to all other material objects producible as evidence.

Provisions as to documents applied to material objects.

ORDER XIV.

Settlement of Issues and Determination of Suit on Issues of Law or on Issues agreed upon.

[S. 146.] 1. (1) Issues arise when a material proposition of fact or law is affirmed by the one party and denied by the other.

Framing of issues.

(2) Material propositions are those propositions of law or fact which a plaintiff must allege in order to show a right to sue or a defendant must allege in order to constitute his defence.

(3) Each material proposition affirmed by one party and denied by the other shall form the subject of a distinct issue.

(4) Issues are of two kinds: (a) issues of fact, (b) issues of law.

(5) At the first hearing of the suit the Court shall, after reading the plaint and the written statements, if any, and after such examination of the parties as may appear necessary, ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to depend.

(6) Nothing in this rule requires the Court to frame and record issues where the defendant at the first hearing of the suit makes no defence.

2. Where issues both of law and of fact arise in the same suit, and the Court is of opinion that the case *or any part thereof* may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined. [S. 146, sixth para.]

Issues of law and of fact.

3. The Court may frame the issues from all or any of the following materials:— [S. 147.]

Materials from which issues may be framed.

(a) allegations made on oath by the parties, or by any persons present on their behalf, or made by the pleaders of such parties;

(b) allegations made in the pleadings or in answers to interrogatories delivered in the suit;

(c) the contents of documents produced by either party.

4. Where the Court is of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some person not before the Court or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day, and may (subject to any law for the time being in force) compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose possession or power it is by summons or other process. [S. 148.]

Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.

5. (1) The Court may at any time before passing a decree amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as it thinks fit, and all such amendments or additional issues as may be necessary for determining the matters in controversy between the parties shall be so made or framed. [S. 149.]

Power to amend, and strike out, issues.

(2) The Court may also, at any time before passing a decree, strike out any issues that appear to it to be wrongly framed or introduced.

6. Where the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing that, upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue,— [S. 150.]

Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in form of issues.

(a) a sum of money specified in the agreement or to be ascertained by the Court, or in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that one of them be declared entitled to some right or subject to some liability specified in the agreement;

(b) some property specified in the agreement and in dispute in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or as that other may direct; or

(c) one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act specified in the agreement and relating to the matter in dispute.

7. Where the Court is satisfied, after making such inquiry as it deems proper,— [S. 151.]

Court, if satisfied that agreement was executed in good faith, may pronounce judgment.

(a) that the agreement was duly executed by the parties,

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(*b*) that they have a substantial interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be tried and decided,

it shall proceed to record and try the issue and state its finding or decision thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court;

and shall, upon the finding or decision on such issue, pronounce judgment according to the terms of the agreement; and, upon the judgment so pronounced, a decree shall follow.

ORDER XV.

Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing.

[S. 152.] *Parties not at issue.* 1. Where at the first hearing of a suit it appears that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment.

[S. 153.] *One of several defendants not at issue.* 2. Where there are more defendants than one, and any one of the defendants is not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment for or against such defendant and the suit shall proceed only against the other defendants.

[S. 154.] *Parties at issue.* 3. (*1*) Where the parties are at issue on some question of law or of fact, and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court is satisfied that no further argument or evidence than the parties can at once adduce is required upon such of the issues as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issues, and, if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly, whether the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit:

Provided that, where the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only, the parties or their pleaders are present and none of them objects.

(*2*) Where the finding is not sufficient for the decision, the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument as the case requires.

[S. 155.] *Failure to produce evidence.* 4. Where the summons has been issued for the final disposal of the suit and either party fails without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may at once pronounce judgment, or may, if it thinks fit, after framing and recording issues, adjourn the suit for the production of such evidence as may be necessary for its decision upon such issues.

ORDER XVI.

Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

[S. 159.] *Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.* 1. At any time after the suit is instituted, the parties may obtain, on application to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf, summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents.

[S. 160.] *Expenses of witness to be paid into Court on applying for summons.* 2. (*1*) The party applying for a summons shall, before the summons is granted and within a period to be fixed, pay into Court such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be sufficient to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

Experts. (*2*) In determining the amount payable under this rule, the Court may, in the case of any person summoned to give evidence as an expert, allow reasonable remuneration for the time occupied both in giving evidence and in performing any work of an expert character necessary for the case.

Scale of expenses. (*3*) Where the Court is subordinate to a High Court regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to any rules made in that behalf.

Tender of expenses to witness. 3. The sum so paid into Court shall be tendered to the person summoned, at the time of serving the summons, if it can be served personally. [S. 161.]

Procedure where insufficient sum paid in. 4. (*1*) Where it appears to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf that the sum paid into Court is not sufficient to cover such expenses or reasonable remuneration, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to the person summoned as appears to be necessary on that account, and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party obtaining the summons; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid. [S. 162.]

Expenses of witnesses detained more than one day. (*2*) Where it is necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may, from time to time, order the party at whose instance he was summoned to pay into Court such sum as is sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and, in default of such deposit being made, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of such party; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Time, place and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons. 5. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or to produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document, which the person summoned is called on to produce, shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy. [S. 163.]

Summons to produce document. 6. Any person may be summoned to produce a document, without being summoned to give evidence; and any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if he causes such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same. [S. 164.]

Power to require persons present in Court to give evidence or produce document. 7. Any person present in Court may be required by the Court to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his possession or power. [S. 165.]

Summons how served. 8. Every summons under this Order shall be served as nearly as may be in the same manner as a summons to a defendant, and the rules in Order V as to proof of service shall apply in the case of all summonses served under this rule. [S. 166.]

Time for serving summons. 9. Service shall in all cases be made a sufficient time before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned, to allow him a reasonable time for preparation and for travelling to the place at which his attendance is required. [S. 167.]

Procedure where witness fails to comply with summons. 10. (*1*) Where a person to whom a summons has been issued either to attend to give evidence or to produce a document fails to attend or to produce the document in compliance with such summons, the Court shall, if the certificate of the serving-officer has not been verified by affidavit, and may, if it has been so verified, examine the serving-officer on oath, or cause him to be so examined by another Court, touching the service or non-service of the summons. [S. 168.]

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(2) Where the Court sees reason to believe that such evidence or production is material, and that such person has, without lawful excuse, failed to attend or to produce the document in compliance with such summons or has intentionally avoided service, it may issue a proclamation requiring him to attend to give evidence or to produce the document at a time and place to be named therein; and a copy of such proclamation shall be affixed on the outer door or other conspicuous part of the house in which he ordinarily resides.

(3) In lieu of or at the time of issuing such proclamation, or at any time afterwards, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant, either with or without bail, for the arrest of such person, and may make an order for the attachment of his property to such amount as it thinks fit, not exceeding the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine which may be imposed under rule 12:

Provided that no Court of Small Causes shall make an order for the attachment of immoveable property.

[S. 169.] **11.** *If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.* Where, at any time after the attachment of his property, such person appears and satisfies the Court,—

(*a*) that he did not, without lawful excuse, fail to comply with the summons or intentionally avoid service, and,

(*b*) where he has failed to attend at the time and place named in a proclamation issued under the last preceding rule, that he had no notice of such proclamation in time to attend,

the Court shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order as to the costs of the attachment as it thinks fit.

[S. 170.] **12.** *Procedure if witness fails to appear.* The Court may, where such person does not appear, or appears but fails so to satisfy the Court, impose upon him such fine not exceeding five hundred rupees as it thinks fit, having regard to his condition in life and all the circumstances of the case, and may order his property, or any part thereof, to be attached and sold or, if already attached under rule 10, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs of such attachment, together with the amount of the said fine, if any:

Provided that, if the person whose attendance is required pays into Court the costs and fine aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment.

[New.] **13.** *Mode of attachment.* The provisions with regard to the attachment and sale of property in the execution of a decree shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to any attachment and sale under this Order as if the person whose property is so attached were a judgment-debtor.

[S. 171.] **14.** *Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.* Subject to the provisions of this Code as to attendance and appearance and to any law for the time being in force, where the Court at any time thinks it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit and not called as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own motion, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession, on a day to be appointed, and may examine him as a witness or require him to produce such document.

[S. 172.] **15.** *Duty of persons summoned to give evidence or produce document.* Subject as last aforesaid, whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit shall attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose, and whoever is summoned to produce a document shall either attend to produce it, or cause it to be produced, at such time and place.

[S. 173.] **16.** *When they may depart.* (1) A person so summoned and attending shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, attend at each hearing until the suit has been disposed of.

(2) On the application of either party and the payment through the Court of all necessary expenses (if any), the Court may require any person so summoned and attending to furnish security to attend at the next or any other hearing or until the suit is disposed of and, in default of his furnishing such security, may order him to be detained in the civil prison.

17. *Application of rules 10 to 13.* The provisions of rules 10 to 13 shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to any person who having attended in compliance with a summons departs, without lawful excuse, in contravention of rule 16. [Ss. 174, first para., and 175.]

18. *Procedure where witness apprehended cannot give evidence or produce document.* Where any person arrested under a warrant is brought before the Court in custody and cannot, owing to the absence of the parties or any of them, give the evidence or produce the document which he has been summoned to give or produce, the Court may require him to give reasonable bail or other security for his appearance at such time and place as it thinks fit, and, on such bail or security being given, may release him, and, in default of his giving such bail or security, may order him to be detained in the civil prison. [S. 174.]

19. *No witness to be ordered to attend in person unless resident within certain limits.* No one shall be ordered to attend in person to give evidence unless he resides— [S. 176.]

(*a*) within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(*b*) without such limits but at a place less than fifty or (where there is railway or steamer communication or other established public conveyance for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate) less than two hundred miles distance from the Court-house.

20. *Consequence of refusal of party to give evidence when called on by Court.* Where any party to a suit present in Court refuses, without lawful excuse, when required by the Court, to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his possession or power, the Court may pronounce judgment against him or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit. [S. 177.]

21. *Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.* Where any party to a suit is required to give evidence or to produce a document, the provisions as to witnesses shall apply to him so far as they are applicable. [S. 178.]

ORDER XVII.

Adjournments.

1. *Court may grant time and adjourn hearing.* (1) The Court may, if sufficient cause is shown, at any stage of the suit grant time to the parties or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit. [S. 156.]

Costs of adjournment. (2) In every such case the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit, and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the hearing beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded.

2. *Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.* Where, on any day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or any of them fail to appear, the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in one of the modes directed in that behalf by Order IX or make such other order as it thinks fit. [S. 157.]

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(The First Schedule.)

(Order XVII.— Adjournments. Order XVIII.—Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses.)

[S. 158.] 3. *Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce evidence, etc.* Where any party to a suit to whom time has been granted fails to produce his evidence, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary to the further progress of the suit, for which time has been allowed, the Court may, notwithstanding such default, proceed to decide the suit forthwith.

ORDER XVIII.

Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses.

[S. 179, expln.] 1. *Right to begin.* The plaintiff has the right to begin unless the defendant admits the facts alleged by the plaintiff and contends that either in point of law or on some additional facts alleged by the defendant the plaintiff is not entitled to any part of the relief which he seeks, in which case the defendant has the right to begin.

[S. 179.] 2. *Statement and production of evidence.* (*1*) On the day fixed for the hearing of the suit or on any other day to which the hearing is adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall state his case and produce his evidence in support of the issues which he is bound to prove.

[S. 180.] (*2*) The other party shall then state his case and produce his evidence (if any) and may then address the Court generally on the whole case.

(*3*) The party beginning may then reply generally on the whole case.

[S. 180.] 3. *Evidence where several issues.* Where there are several issues, the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party, the party beginning may, at his option, either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the other party; and, in the latter case, the party beginning may produce evidence on those issues after the other party has produced all his evidence, and the other party may then reply specially on the evidence so produced by the party beginning; but the party beginning will then be entitled to reply generally on the whole case.

[S. 181.] 4. *Witnesses to be examined in open Court.* The evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge.

[S. 182.] 5. *How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.* In cases in which an appeal is allowed the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, in the language of the Court, by or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, and the Judge shall, if necessary, correct the same, and shall sign it.

[S. 183.] 6. *When deposition to be interpreted.* Where the evidence is taken down in a language different from that in which it is given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence as taken down in writing shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it is given.

[S. 185A(3).] 7. *Evidence under section 138.* Evidence taken down under section 138 shall be in the form prescribed by rule 5 and shall be read over and signed and, as occasion may require, interpreted and corrected as if it were evidence taken down under that rule.

[S. 184.] 8. *Memorandum when evidence not taken down by Judge.* Where the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Judge, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge and shall form part of the record.

9. *When evidence may be taken in English.* Where English is not the language of the Court, but all the parties to the suit who appear in person, and the pleaders of such as appear by pleaders, do not object to have such evidence as is given in English taken down in English, the Judge may so take it down. [S. 185.]

10. *Any particular question and answer may be taken down.* The Court may, of its own motion or on the application of any party or his pleader, take down any particular question and answer, or any objection to any question, if there appears to be any special reason for so doing. [S. 186.]

11. *Questions objected to and allowed by Court.* Where any question put to a witness is objected to by a party or his pleader, and the Court allows the same to be put, the Judge shall take down the question, the answer, the objection and the name of the person making it, together with the decision of the Court thereon. [S. 187.]

12. *Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.* The Court may record such remarks as it thinks material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination. [S. 188.]

13. *Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.* In cases in which an appeal is not allowed, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length; but the Judge, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make a memorandum of the substance of what he deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge and shall form part of the record. [S. 189.]

14. *Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reasons of his inability.* (*1*) Where the Judge is unable to make a memorandum as required by this Order, he shall cause the reason of such inability to be recorded, and shall cause the memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court. [S. 190.]

(*2*) Every memorandum so made shall form part of the record.

15. *Power to deal with evidence taken before another Judge.* (*1*) Where a Judge is prevented by death, transfer or other cause from concluding the trial of a suit, his successor may deal with any evidence or memorandum taken down or made under the foregoing rules as if such evidence or memorandum had been taken down or made by him or under his direction under the said rules and may proceed with the suit from the stage at which his predecessor left it. [S. 191.]

(*2*) The provisions of sub-rule (*1*) shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to evidence taken in a suit transferred under section 24.

16. *Power to examine witness immediately.* (*1*) Where a witness is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or other sufficient cause is shown to the satisfaction of the Court why his evidence should be taken immediately, the Court may, upon the application of any party or of the witness, at any time after the institution of the suit, take the evidence of such witness in manner hereinbefore provided. [S. 192.]

(*2*) Where such evidence is not taken forthwith and in the presence of the parties, such notice as the Court thinks sufficient, of the day fixed for the examination, shall be given to the parties.

(*3*) The evidence so taken shall be read over to the witness, and, if he admits it to be correct, shall be signed by him, and the Judge shall, if necessary, correct the same,

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and shall sign it, and it may then be read at any hearing of the suit.

[S. 193.] 17. The Court may at any stage of a suit recall any witness who has been examined and may (subject to the law of evidence for the time being in force) put such questions to him as the Court thinks fit.

Court may recall and examine witness.

[New.] 18. The Court may at any stage of a suit inspect any property or thing concerning which any question may arise.

Power of Court to inspect.

ORDER XIX.

Affidavits.

[S. 194.] 1. Any Court may at any time for sufficient reason order that any particular fact or facts may be proved by affidavit, or that the affidavit of any witness may be read at the hearing, on such conditions as the Court thinks reasonable:

Power to order any point to be proved by affidavit.

Provided that where it appears to the Court that either party *bonâ fide* desires the production of a witness for cross-examination, and that such witness can be produced, an order shall not be made authorizing the evidence of such witness to be given by affidavit.

[S. 195.] 2. (*1*) Upon any application evidence may be given by affidavit, but the Court may, at the instance of either party, order the attendance for cross-examination of the deponent.

Power to order attendance of deponent for cross-examination.

[O. 38, r. 1.] (*2*) Such attendance shall be in Court, unless the deponent is exempted from personal appearance in Court, or the Court otherwise directs.

[S. 196.] 3. (*1*) Affidavits shall be confined to such facts as the deponent is able of his own knowledge to prove, except on interlocutory applications, on which statements of his belief may be admitted: provided that the grounds thereof are stated.

Matters to which affidavits shall be confined.

(*2*) The costs of every affidavit which shall unnecessarily set forth matters of hearsay or argumentative matter, or copies of or extracts from documents, shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid by the party filing the same.

ORDER XX.

Judgment and Decree.

[S. 198.] 1. The Court, after the case has been heard, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment when pronounced.

[S. 199.] 2. A Judge may pronounce a judgment written but not pronounced by his predecessor.

Power to pronounce judgment written by Judge's predecessor.

[S. 200.] 3. The judgment shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it and, when once signed, shall not afterwards be altered or added to, save as provided by section 152 or on review.

Judgment to be signed.

[S. 203.] 4. (*1*) Judgments of a Court of Small Causes need not contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereon.

Judgments of Small Cause Courts.

(*2*) Judgments of other Courts shall contain a concise statement of the case, the points for determination, the decision thereon, and the reasons for such decision.

Judgments of other Courts.

5. In suits in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding or decision, with the reasons therefor, upon each separate issue, unless the finding upon any one or more of the issues is sufficient for the decision of the suit. [S. 204.]

Court to state its decision on each issue.

6. (*1*) The decree shall agree with the judgment: it shall contain the number of the suit, the names and descriptions of the parties, and particulars of the claim, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the suit. [Ss. 206, 221.]

Contents of decree.

(*2*) The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit, and by whom or out of what property and in what proportions such costs are to be paid.

(*3*) The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by the other shall be set off against any sum which is admitted or found to be due from the former to the latter.

7. The decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced, and, when the Judge has satisfied himself that the decree has been drawn up in accordance with the judgment, he shall sign the decree. [S. 205.]

Date of decree.

8. Where a Judge has vacated office after pronouncing judgment but without signing the decree, a decree drawn up in accordance with such judgment may be signed by his successor or, if the Court has ceased to exist, by the Judge of any Court to which such Court was subordinate. [New.]

Procedure where Judge has vacated office before signing decree.

9. Where the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property, the decree shall contain a description of such property sufficient to identify the same, and where such property can be identified by boundaries or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the decree shall specify such boundaries or numbers. [S. 207.]

Decree for recovery of immoveable property.

10. Where the suit is for moveable property, and the decree is for the delivery of such property, the decree shall also state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had. [S. 208.]

Decree for delivery of moveable property.

11. (*1*) Where and in so far as a decree is for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason at the time of passing the decree order that payment of the amount decreed shall be postponed or shall be made by instalments, with or without interest, notwithstanding anything contained in the contract under which the money is payable. [S. 210.]

Decree may direct payment by instalments.

(*2*) After the passing of any such decree the Court may, on the application of the judgment-debtor and with the consent of the decree-holder, order that payment of the amount decreed shall be postponed or shall be made by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the judgment-debtor, or the taking of security from him, or otherwise, as it thinks fit.

Order, after decree, for payment by instalments.

12. (*1*) Where a suit is for the recovery of possession of immoveable property and for rent or mesne profits, the Court may pass a decree— [Ss. 211 and 212.]

Decree for [illegible]on and mesne profits.

(*a*) for the possession of the property;

(*b*) for the rent or mesne profits which have accrued on the property during a period prior to the institution of the suit or directing an inquiry as to such rent or mesne profits;

(*c*) directing an inquiry as to rent or mesne profits from the institution of the suit until—

(*i*) the delivery of possession to the decree-holder,

(*ii*) the relinquishment of possession by the judgment-debtor with notice to the decree-holder through the Court, or

(*iii*) the expiration of three years from the date of the decree,

whichever event first occurs.

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(2) Where an inquiry is directed under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) a final decree in respect of the rent or mesne profits shall be passed in accordance with the result of such inquiry.

[S. 213.] Decree in administration-suit.

13. (*1*) Where a suit is for an account of any property and for its due administration under the decree of the Court, the Court shall, before passing the final decree, pass a preliminary decree ordering such accounts and inquiries to be taken and made, and giving such other directions as it thinks fit.

(2) In the administration by the Court of the property of any deceased person, if such property proves to be insufficient for the payment in full of his debts and liabilities, the same rules shall be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and as to debts and liabilities proveable, and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities respectively, as may be in force for the time being, within the local limits of the Court in which the administration-suit is pending with respect to the estates of persons adjudged or declared insolvent; and all persons who in any such case would be entitled to be paid out of such property, may come in under the preliminary decree, and make such claims against the same as they may respectively be entitled to by virtue of this Code.

[S. 214.] Decree in pre-emption-suit.

14. (*1*) Where the Court decrees a claim to pre-emption in respect of a particular sale of property and the purchase-money has not been paid into Court, the decree shall—

(*a*) specify a day on or before which the purchase-money shall be so paid, and

(*b*) direct that on payment into Court of such purchase-money, together with the costs (if any) decreed against the plaintiff, on or before the day referred to in clause (*a*), the defendant shall deliver possession of the property to the plaintiff, whose title thereto shall be deemed to have accrued from the date of such payment, but that, if the purchase-money and the costs (if any) are not so paid, the suit shall be dismissed with costs.

(2) Where the Court has adjudicated upon rival claims to pre-emption, the decree shall direct—

(*a*) if and in so far as the claims decreed are equal in degree, that the claim of each pre-emptor complying with the provisions of sub-rule (*1*) shall take effect in respect of a proportionate share of the property including any proportionate share in respect of which the claim of any pre-emptor failing to comply with the said provisions would, but for such default, have taken effect; and,

(*b*) if and in so far as the claims decreed are different in degree, that the claim of the inferior pre-emptor shall not take effect unless and until the superior pre-emptor has failed to comply with the said provisions.

[S. 215.] Decree in suit for dissolution of partnership.

15. Where a suit is for the dissolution of a partnership, or the taking of partnership accounts, the Court, before passing a final decree, may pass a preliminary decree declaring the proportionate shares of the parties, fixing the day on which the partnership shall stand dissolved or be deemed to have been dissolved, and directing such accounts to be taken, and other acts to be done, as it thinks fit.

[S. 215A.] Decree in suit for account between principal and agent.

16. In a suit for an account of pecuniary transactions between a principal and an agent, and in any other suit not hereinbefore provided for, where it is necessary, in order to ascertain the amount of money due to or from any party, that an account should be taken, the Court shall, before passing its final decree, pass a preliminary decree directing such accounts to be taken as it thinks fit.

[New.] Special directions as to accounts.

17. The Court may either by the decree directing an account to be taken or by any subsequent order give special directions with regard to the mode in which the account is to be taken or vouched and in particular may direct that in taking the account the books of account in which the accounts in question have been kept shall be taken as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the matters therein contained with liberty to the parties interested to take such objection thereto as they may be advised.

Decree in suit for partition of property or separate possession of a share therein. [New.]

18. Where the Court passes a decree for the partition of property or for the separate possession of a share therein, then,—

(*1*) if and in so far as the decree relates to an estate assessed to the payment of revenue to the Government the decree shall declare the rights of the several parties interested in the property, but shall direct such partition or separation to be made by the Collector, or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector deputed by him in this behalf, in accordance with such declaration and with the provisions of section 54;

(*2*) if and in so far as such decree relates to any other immoveable property or to moveable property, the Court may, if the partition or separation cannot be conveniently made without further inquiry, pass a preliminary decree declaring the rights of the several parties interested in the property and giving such further directions as may be required.

Decree when set-off is allowed. [S. 216.]

19. (*1*) Where the defendant has been allowed a set-off against the claim of the plaintiff, the decree shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff and what amount is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which appears to be due to either party.

Appeal from decree relating to set-off.

(*2*) Any decree passed in a suit in which a set-off is claimed shall be subject to the same provisions in respect of appeal to which it would have been subject if no set-off had been claimed.

(*3*) The provisions of this rule shall apply whether the set-off is admissible under rule 6 of Order VIII or otherwise.

Certified copies of judgment and decree to be furnished. [S. 217.]

20. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court, and at their expense.

ORDER XXI.

Execution of Decrees and Orders.

Payment under Decree.

Modes of paying money under decree. [S. 257.]

1. (*1*) All money payable under a decree shall be paid as follows, namely:—

(*a*) into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; or

(*b*) out of Court to the decree-holder; or

(*c*) otherwise as the Court which made the decree directs.

(*2*) *Where any payment is made under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) notice of such payment shall be given to the decree-holder.*

Payment out of Court to decree-holder. [S. 258.]

2. (*1*) Where any money payable under a decree of any kind is paid out of Court, or the decree is otherwise adjusted in whole or in part to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, the decree-holder shall certify such payment or adjustment to the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree, and the Court shall record the same accordingly.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor also may inform the Court of such payment or adjustment, and apply to the Court to issue a notice to the decree-holder to show cause, on a day to be fixed by the Court, why such payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified; and if, after service of such notice, the decree-holder fails to show cause why the payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified, the Court shall record the same accordingly.

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(3) A payment or adjustment, which has not been certified or recorded as aforesaid, shall not be recognized by any Court executing the decree.

Courts executing Decrees.

[New.] Lands situate in more than one jurisdiction.

3. Where immoveable property forms one estate or tenure situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of two or more Courts, any one of such Courts may attach and sell the entire estate or tenure.

[S. 223, fifth para.] Transfer to Court of Small Causes.

4. Where a decree has been passed in a suit of which the value as set forth in the plaint did not exceed two thousand rupees and which, as regards its subject-matter, is not excepted by the law for the time being in force from the cognizance of either a Presidency or a Provincial Court of Small Causes, and the Court which passed it wishes it to be executed in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such Court may send to the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be, the copies and certificates mentioned in rule 6; and such Court of Small Causes shall thereupon execute the decree as if it had been passed by itself.

[S. 223, sixth para.] Mode of transfer.

5. Where the Court to which a decree is to be sent for execution is situate within the same district as the Court which passed such decree, such Court shall send the same directly to the former Court. But, where the Court to which the decree is to be sent for execution is situate in a different district, the Court which passed it shall send it to the District Court of the district in which the decree is to be executed.

[S. 224.] Procedure where Court desires that its own decree shall be executed by another Court.

6. The Court sending a decree for execution shall send—

(a) a copy of the decree;

(b) a certificate setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, or, where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained and what part of the decree remains unsatisfied; and

(c) a copy of any order for the execution of the decree, or, if no such order has been made, a certificate to that effect.

[S. 225.] Court receiving copies of decree, etc., to file same without proof.

7. The Court to which a decree is so sent shall cause such copies and certificates to be filed, without any further proof of the decree or order for execution, or of the copies thereof, unless the Court, for any special reasons to be recorded under the hand of the Judge, requires such proof.

[S. 226.] Execution of decree or order by Court to which it is sent.

8. Where such copies are so filed, the decree or order may, if the Court to which it is sent is the District Court, be executed by such Court or be transferred for execution to any subordinate Court of competent jurisdiction.

[S. 227.] Execution by High Court of decree transferred by other Court.

9. Where the Court to which the decree is sent for execution is a High Court, the decree shall be executed by such Court in the same manner as if it had been passed by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Application for execution.

[S. 230, first para.] Application for execution.

10. Where the holder of a decree desires to execute it, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree or to the officer (if any) appointed in this behalf, or if the decree has been sent under the provisions hereinbefore containedto another Court then to such Court or to the proper officer thereof.

Oral application.

11. (1) Where a decree is for the payment of money the Court may, on the oral application of the decree-holder at the time of the passing of the decree, order immediate execution thereof by the arrest of the judgment-debtor, prior to the preparation of a warrant if he is within the precincts of the Court. [S. 256.]

Written application.

(2) Save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (1), every application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, signed and verified by the applicant or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars, namely:— [S 235.]

(a) the number of the suit;
(b) the names of the parties;
(c) the date of the decree;
(d) whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree;
(e) whether any, and (if any) what, payment or other adjustment of the matter in controversy has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree;
(f) whether any, and (if any) what, previous applications have been made for the execution of the decree, the dates of such applications and their results;
(g) the amount with interest (if any) due upon the decree, or other relief granted thereby, together with particulars of any cross-decree, whether passed before or after the date of the decree sought to be executed;
(h) the amount of the costs (if any) awarded;
(i) the name of the person against whom execution of the decree is sought; and
(j) the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether—
  (i) by the delivery of any property specifically decreed;
  (ii) by the attachment and sale, or by the sale without attachment, of any property;
  (iii) by the arrest and detention in prison of any person;
  (iv) *by the appointment of a receiver;*
  (v) otherwise, as the nature of the relief granted may require.

(3) The Court to which an application is made under sub-rule (2) may require the applicant to produce a certified copy of the decree.

Application for attachment of moveable property not in judgment-debtor's possession.

12. Where an application is made for the attachment of any moveable property belonging to a judgment-debtor but not in his possession, the decree-holder shall annex to the application an inventory of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same. [S. 236.]

Application for attachment of immoveable property to contain certain particulars.

13. Where an application is made for the attachment of any immoveable property belonging to a judgment-debtor, it shall contain at the foot— [S. 237.]

(a) a description of such property sufficient to identify the same and, in case such property can be identified by boundaries or numbers in a record of settlement or survey, a specification of such boundaries or numbers; and

(b) a specification of the judgment-debtor's share or interest in such property to the best of the belief of the applicant, and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

Power to require certified extract from Collector's register in certain cases.

14. Where an application is made for the attachment of any land which is registered in the office of the Collector, the Court may require the applicant to produce a certified extract from the register of such office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, or as liable to pay revenue for the land, and the shares of the registered proprietors. [S. 238.]

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[S. 231.] *Application for execution by joint decree-holder.*

15. (1) Where a decree has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, any one or more of such persons may, unless the decree imposes any condition to the contrary, apply for the execution of the whole decree for the benefit of them all, or, where any of them has died, for the benefit of the survivors and the legal representatives of the deceased.

(2) Where the Court sees sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application made under this rule it shall make such order as it deems necessary for protecting the interests of the persons who have not joined in the application.

[S. 232.] *Application for execution by transferee of decree.*

16. Where a decree or, if a decree has been passed jointly in favour of two or more persons, the interest of any decree-holder in the decree is transferred by assignment in writing or by operation of law, the transferee may apply for execution of the decree to the Court which passed it; and the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application were made by such decree-holder:

Provided that, where the decree, or such interest as aforesaid, has been transferred by assignment, notice of such application shall be given to the transferor and the judgment-debtor, and the decree shall not be executed until the Court has heard their objections (if any) to its execution:

Provided also that, where a decree for the payment of money against two or more persons has been transferred to one of them, it shall not be executed against the others.

[S. 245.] *Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.*

17. (1) On receiving an application for the execution of a decree as provided by rule 11, sub-rule (2), the Court shall ascertain whether such of the requirements of rules 11 to 14 as may be applicable to the case have been complied with; and, if they have not been complied with, the Court may reject the application, or may allow the defect to be remedied then and there or within a time to be fixed by it.

(2) Where an application is amended under the provisions of sub-rule (1), it shall be deemed to have been an application in accordance with law and presented on the date when it was first presented.

(3) Every amendment made under this rule shall be signed or initialled by the Judge.

(4) When the application is admitted, the Court shall enter in the proper register a note of the application and the date on which it was made, and shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application:

Provided that, in the case of a decree for the payment of money, the value of the property attached shall, as nearly as may be, correspond with the amount due under the decree.

[S. 246.] *Execution in case of cross-decrees.*

18. (1) Where applications are made to a Court for the execution of cross-decrees in separate suits for the payment of two sums of money passed between the same parties and capable of execution at the same time by such Court, then—

(a) if the two sums are equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees; and

(b) if the two sums are unequal, execution may be taken out only by the holder of the decree for the larger sum and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum.

(2) This rule shall be deemed to apply where either party is an assignee of one of the decrees and as well in respect of judgment-debts due by the original assignor as in respect of judgment-debts due by the assignee himself.

(3) This rule shall not be deemed to apply unless—

(a) the decree-holder in one of the suits in which the decrees have been made is the judgment-debtor in the other and each party fills the same character in both suits; and

(b) the sums due under the decrees are definite.

(4) The holder of a decree passed against several persons jointly and severally may treat it as a cross-decree in relation to a decree passed against him singly in favour of one or more of such persons.

Illustrations.

(a) A holds a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. B holds a decree against A for the payment of Rs. 1,000 in case A fails to deliver certain goods at a future day. B cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this rule.

(b) A and B, co-plaintiffs, obtain a decree for Rs. 1,000 against C, and C obtains a decree for Rs. 1,000 against B. C cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this rule.

(c) A obtains a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. C, who is a trustee for B, obtains a decree on behalf of B against A for Rs. 1,000. B cannot treat C's decree as a cross-decree under this rule.

(d) A, B, C, D and E are jointly and severally liable for Rs. 1,000 under a decree obtained by F. A obtains a decree for Rs. 100 against F singly and applies for execution to the Court in which the joint-decree is being executed. F may treat his joint-decree as a cross-decree under this rule.

[S. 247.] *Execution in case of cross-claims under same decree.*

19. Where application is made to a Court for the execution of a decree under which two parties are entitled to recover sums of money from each other, then,—

(a) if the two sums are equal, satisfaction for both shall be entered upon the decree; and

(b) if the two sums are unequal, execution may be taken out only by the party entitled to the larger sum and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered upon the decree.

Cross-decrees and cross-claims in mortgage suits.

20. *The provisions contained in rules 18 and 19 shall apply to decrees for sale in enforcement of a mortgage or charge.*

[S. 230, second para.] *Simultaneous execution.*

21. The Court may, in its discretion, refuse execution at the same time against the person and property of the judgment-debtor.

[S. 248.] *Notice to show cause against execution in certain cases.*

22. (1) Where an application for execution is made—

(a) more than one year after the date of the decree, or

(b) against the legal representative of a party to the decree,

the Court executing the decree shall issue a notice to the person against whom execution is applied for requiring him to show cause, on a date to be fixed, why the decree should not be executed against him:

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution if the application is made within one year from the date of the last order against the party against whom execution is applied for, made on any previous application for execution, or in consequence of the application being made against the legal representative of the judgment-debtor, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person the Court has ordered execution to issue against him.

(2) Nothing in the foregoing sub-rule shall be deemed to preclude the Court from issuing any process in execution of a decree without issuing the notice thereby prescribed, if, for reasons to be recorded, it considers that the issue of such notice would cause unreasonable delay or would defeat the ends of justice.

[S. 249.] *Procedure after issue of notice.*

23. (1) Where the person to whom notice is issued under the last preceding rule does not appear or does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be executed, the Court shall order the decree to be executed.

(2) Where such person offers any objection to the execution of the decree, the Court shall consider such objection and make such order as it thinks fit.

Process for execution.

[S. 250.] *Process for execution.*

24. (1) When the preliminary measures (if any) required by the foregoing rules have been taken, the Court shall, unless it sees cause to the contrary, issue its process for the execution of the decree.

[S. 251, first para.]

(2) Every such process shall bear date the day on which it is issued, and shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as the Court may appoint in this behalf, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court and delivered to the proper officer to be executed.

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(*b*) the transfer, concealment or removal by the judgment-debtor of any part of his property after the date of the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed, or the commission by him after that date of any other act of bad faith in relation to his property, with the object or effect of obstructing or delaying the decree-holder in the execution of the decree;

(*c*) any undue preference given by the judgment-debtor to any of his other creditors;

(*d*) refusal or neglect on the part of the judgment-debtor to pay the amount of the decree or some part thereof when he has, or since the date of the decree has had, the means of paying it;

(*e*) the likelihood of the judgment-debtor absconding or leaving the jurisdiction of the Court with the object or effect of obstructing or delaying the decree-holder in the execution of the decree.

(*3*) While any of the matters mentioned in sub-rule (*2*) are being considered, the Court may, in its discretion, order the judgment-debtor to be detained in the civil prison, or leave him in the custody of an officer of the Court, or release him on his furnishing security, to the satisfaction of the Court, for his appearance when required by the Court.

(*4*) A judgment-debtor released under this rule may be re-arrested.

(*5*) Where the Court does not make an order under sub-rule (*1*), it shall cause the judgment-debtor to be arrested if he has not already been arrested and, subject to the other provisions of this Code, commit him to the civil prison.

Attachment of property.

[*Cf.* S. 267.] Examination of judgment-debtor as to his property.

41. Where a decree is for the payment of money the decree-holder may apply to the Court for an order that—

(*a*) the judgment-debtor, or

(*b*) in the case of a corporation, any officer thereof, or

(*c*) any other person,

be orally examined as to whether any or what debts are owing to the judgment-debtor and whether the judgment-debtor has any and what other property or means of satisfying the decree; and the Court may make an order for the attendance and examination of such judgment-debtor, or officer or other person, and for the production of any books or documents.

[S. 235.] Attachment in case of decree for rent or mesne profits or other matter, amount of which to be subsequently determined.

42. Where a decree directs an inquiry as to rent or mesne profits or any other matter, the property of the judgment-debtor may, before the amount due from him has been ascertained, be attached, as in the case of an ordinary decree for the payment of money.

[S. 269.] Attachment of moveable property, other than agricultural produce, in possession of judgment-debtor.

43. Where the property to be attached is moveable property, other than agricultural produce, in the possession of the judgment-debtor, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the attaching officer shall keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof:

Provided that, when the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it in custody is likely to exceed its value, the attaching officer may sell it at once.

[New] Attachment of agricultural produce.

44. Where the property to be attached is agricultural produce, the attachment shall be made by affixing a copy of the warrant of attachment,—

(*a*) where such produce is a growing crop, on the land on which such crop has grown, or

(*b*) where such produce has been cut or gathered, on the threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like or fodder-stack on or in which it is deposited,

and another copy on the outer door or on some other conspicuous part of the house in which the judgment-debtor ordinarily resides or, with the leave of the Court, on the outer door or on some other conspicuous part of the house in which he carries on business or personally works for gain or in which he is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain; and the produce shall thereupon be deemed to have passed into the possession of the Court.

Provisions as to agricultural produce under attachment.

45. (*1*) Where agricultural produce is attached, the Court shall make such arrangements for the custody thereof as it may deem sufficient and, for the purpose of enabling the Court to make such arrangements, every application for the attachment of a growing crop shall specify the time at which it is likely to be fit to be cut or gathered.

(*2*) Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Court in this behalf either in the order of attachment or in any subsequent order, the judgment-debtor may tend, cut, gather and store the produce and do any other act necessary for maturing or preserving it; and if the judgment-debtor fails to do all or any of such acts, the decree-holder may, with the permission of the Court and subject to the like conditions, do all or any of them either by himself or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and the costs incurred by the decree-holder shall be recoverable from the judgment-debtor as if they were included in, or formed part of, the decree.

(*3*) Agricultural produce attached as a growing crop shall not be deemed to have ceased to be under attachment or to require re-attachment merely because it has been severed from the soil.

(*4*) Where an order for the attachment of a growing crop has been made at a considerable time before the crop is likely to be fit to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may, in its discretion, make a further order prohibiting the removal of the crop pending the execution of the order of attachment.

(*5*) A growing crop which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be attached under this rule at any time less than twenty days before the time at which it is likely to be fit to be cut or gathered.

Attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment-debtor.

46. (*1*) In the case of— [S. 268.]

(*a*) a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument,

(*b*) a share in the capital of a corporation,

(*c*) other moveable property not in the possession of the judgment-debtor, except property deposited in, or in the custody of, any Court,

the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting,—

(*i*) in the case of the debt, the creditor from recovering the debt and the debtor from making payment thereof until the further order of the Court;

(*ii*) in the case of the share, the person in whose name the share may be standing from transferring the same or receiving any dividend thereon;

(*iii*) in the case of the other moveable property except as aforesaid, the person in possession of the same from giving it over to the judgment-debtor.

(*2*) A copy of such order shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of the court-house, and another copy shall be sent, in the case of the debt, to the debtor, in the case of the share, to the proper officer of the corporation, and, in the case of the other moveable property (except as aforesaid), to the person in possession of the same.

(*3*) A debtor prohibited under clause (*i*) of sub-rule (*1*) may pay the amount of his debt into Court, and such payment shall discharge him as effectually as payment to the party entitled to receive the same.

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[New.] Attachment of share in moveables.

47. Where the property to be attached consists of the share or interest of the judgment-debtor in moveable property belonging to him and another as co-owners, the attachment shall be made by a notice to the judgment-debtor prohibiting him from transferring the share or interest or charging it in any way.

[New.] Attachment of salary or allowances of public officer or servant of railway company or local authority.

48. (1) Where the property to be attached is the salary or allowances of a public officer or of a servant of a railway company or local authority, the Court, whether the judgment-debtor or the disbursing officer is or is not within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction, may order that the amount shall, subject to the provisions of section 60, be withheld from such salary or allowances either in one payment or by monthly instalments as the Court may direct; and, upon notice of the order to such officer as the Government may by notification in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, appoint in this behalf, the officer or other person whose duty it is to disburse such salary or allowances shall withhold and remit to the Court the amount due under the order, or the monthly instalments, as the case may be.

(2) Where the attachable proportion of such salary or allowances is already being withheld and remitted to a Court in pursuance of a previous and unsatisfied order of attachment, the officer appointed by the Government in this behalf shall forthwith return the subsequent order to the Court issuing it with a full statement of all the particulars of the existing attachment.

(3) Every order made under this rule, unless it is returned in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (2), shall, without further notice or other process, bind the Government or the railway company or local authority, as the case may be, while the judgment-debtor is within the local limits to which this Code for the time being extends and while he is beyond those limits if he is in receipt of any salary or allowances payable out of His Majesty's Indian revenues or the funds of a railway company carrying on business in any part of British India or local authority in British India; and the Government or the railway company or local authority, as the case may be, shall be liable for any sum paid in contravention of this rule.

[Cf. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 39, s. 23.] Attachment of partnership property.

49. (1) Save as otherwise provided by this rule, property belonging to a partnership shall not be attached or sold in execution of a decree other than a decree passed against the firm or against the partners in the firm as such.

(2) The Court may, on the application of the holder of a decree against a partner, make an order charging the interest of such partner in the partnership property and profits with payment of the amount due under the decree, and may, by the same or a subsequent order, appoint a receiver of the share of such partner in the profits (whether already declared or accruing) and of any other money which may be coming to him in respect of the partnership, and direct accounts and inquiries and make an order for the sale of such interest or other orders as might have been directed or made if a charge had been made in favour of the decree-holder by such partner, or as the circumstances of the case may require.

(3) The other partner or partners shall be at liberty at any time to redeem the interest charged or, in the case of a sale being directed, to purchase the same.

[Cf. O. 46, r. 1a.] (4) Every application for an order under sub-rule (2) shall be served on the judgment-debtor and on his partners or such of them as are within British India.

[Cf. ibid, r. 1b.] (5) Every application made by any partner of the judgment-debtor under sub-rule (3) shall be served on the decree-holder and on the judgment-debtor, and on such of the other partners as do not join in the application and as are within British India.

(6) Service under sub-rule (4) or sub-rule (5) shall be deemed to be service on all the partners, and all orders made on such applications shall be similarly served.

Execution of decree against firm.

50. (1) Where a decree has been passed against a firm execution may be granted— [O. 48a, r. 8.]

(a) against any property of the partnership;

(b) against any person who has appeared in his own name under rule 6 or rule 7 of Order XXX or who has admitted on the pleadings that he is, or who has been adjudged to be, a partner;

(c) against any person who has been individually served as a partner with a summons and has failed to appear:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the provisions of section 247 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. IX of 1872.

(2) Where the decree-holder claims to be entitled to cause the decree to be executed against any person other than such a person as is referred to in sub-rule (1), clauses (b) and (c), as being a partner in the firm, he may apply to the Court which passed the decree for leave, and where the liability is not disputed, such Court may grant such leave, or, where such liability is disputed, may order that the liability of such person be tried and determined in any manner in which any issue in a suit may be tried and determined.

(3) Where the liability of any person has been tried and determined under sub-rule (2), the order made thereon shall have the same force and be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise as if it were a decree.

(4) Save as against any property of the partnership, a decree against a firm shall not release, render liable or otherwise affect any partner therein unless he has been served with a summons to appear and answer.

Attachment of negotiable instruments.

51. Where the property is a negotiable instrument not deposited in a Court, nor in the custody of a public officer, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the instrument shall be brought into Court and held subject to further orders of the Court. [S. 270.]

Attachment of property in custody of Court or public officer.

52. Where the property to be attached is in the custody of any Court or public officer, the attachment shall be made by a notice to such Court or officer, requesting that such property, and any interest or dividend becoming payable thereon, may be held subject to the further orders of the Court from which the notice is issued: [S. 272.]

Provided that, where such property is in the custody of a Court, any question of title or priority arising between the decree-holder and any other person, not being the judgment-debtor, claiming to be interested in such property by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by such Court.

Attachment of decrees.

53. (1) Where the property to be attached is a decree, either for the payment of money or for sale in enforcement of a mortgage or charge, the attachment shall be made,— [S. 273.]

(a) if the decrees were passed by the same Court, then by order of such Court, and,

(b) if the decree sought to be attached was passed by another Court, then by the issue to such other Court of a notice by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, requesting such other Court to stay the execution of its decree unless and until—

(i) the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed cancels the notice, or

(ii) the holder of the decree sought to be executed or his judgment-debtor applies to the Court receiving such notice to execute its own decree.

(2) Where a Court makes an order under clause (a) of sub-rule (1), or receives an application under sub-head (ii) of clause (b) of the said sub-rule, it shall, on the application of the creditor who has attached the decree or his judgment-debtor, proceed to execute the attached decree and apply the net proceeds in satisfaction of the decree sought to be executed.

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(3) The holder of a decree sought to be executed by the attachment of another decree of the nature specified in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to be the representative of the holder of the attached decree and to be entitled to execute such attached decree in any manner lawful for the holder thereof.

(4) Where the property to be attached in the execution of a decree is a decree other than a decree of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1), the attachment shall be made, by a notice by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, to the holder of the decree sought to be attached, prohibiting him from transferring or charging the same in any way; and, where such decree has been passed by any other Court, also by sending to such other Court a notice to abstain from executing the decree sought to be attached until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent.

(5) The holder of a decree attached under this rule shall give the Court executing the decree such information and aid as may reasonably be required.

(6) On the application of the holder of a decree sought to be executed by the attachment of another decree, the Court making an order of attachment under this rule shall give notice of such order to the judgment-debtor bound by the decree attached; and no payment or adjustment of the attached decree made by the judgment-debtor in contravention of such order after receipt of notice thereof, either through the Court or otherwise, shall be recognized by any Court so long as the attachment remains in force.

[S. 274.] Attachment of immoveable property.

54. (1) Where the property is immoveable, the attachment shall be made by an order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way, and all persons from taking any benefit from such transfer or charge.

(2) The order shall be proclaimed at some place on or adjacent to such property by beat of drum or other customary mode, and a copy of the order shall be affixed on a conspicuous part of the property and then upon a conspicuous part of the court-house, and also, where the property is land paying revenue to the Government, in the office of the Collector of the district in which the land is situate.

[S. 275.] Removal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

55. Where—

(a) the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses resulting from the attachment of any property are paid into Court, or

(b) satisfaction of the decree is otherwise made through the Court or certified to the Court, or

(c) the decree is set aside or reversed,

the attachment shall be deemed to be withdrawn, and, in the case of immoveable property, the withdrawal shall, if the judgment-debtor so desires, be proclaimed at his expense, and a copy of the proclamation shall be affixed in the manner prescribed by the last preceding rule.

[S. 277.] Order for payment of coin or currency notes to party entitled under decree.

56. Where the property attached is current coin or currency notes, the Court may, at any time during the continuance of the attachment, direct that such coin or notes, or a part thereof sufficient to satisfy the decree, be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

[New.] Determination of attachment.

57. Where any property has been attached in execution of a decree but by reason of the decree-holder's default the Court is unable to proceed further with the application for execution, it shall either dismiss the application or for any sufficient reason adjourn the proceedings to a future date. Upon the dismissal of such application the attachment shall cease.

Investigation of claims and objections.

[S. 278.] Investigation of claims to, and objections to attachment of, attached property.

58. (1) Where any claim is preferred to, or any objection is made to the attachment of, any property attached in execution of a decree on the ground that such property is not liable to such attachment, the Court shall proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector, and in all other respects, as if he was a party to the suit:

Provided that no such investigation shall be made where the Court considers that the claim or objection was designedly or unnecessarily delayed.

Postponement of sale.

(2) Where the property to which the claim or objection applies has been advertised for sale, the Court ordering the sale may postpone it pending the investigation of the claim or objection.

Evidence to be adduced by claimant.

59. The claimant or objector must adduce evidence to show that at the date of the attachment he had some interest in, or was possessed of, the property attached. [S. 279.]

Release of property from attachment.

60. Where upon the said investigation the Court is satisfied that for the reason stated in the claim or objection such property was not, when attached, in the possession of the judgment-debtor or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the judgment debtor at such time, it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, or partly on his own account and partly on account of some other person, the Court shall make an order releasing the property, wholly or to such extent as it thinks fit, from attachment. [S. 280.]

Disallowance of claim to property attached.

61. Where the Court is satisfied that the property was, at the time it was attached, in the possession of the judgment-debtor as his own property and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, the Court shall disallow the claim. [S. 281.]

Continuance of attachment subject to claim of incumbrancer.

62. Where the Court is satisfied that the property is subject to a mortgage or charge in favour of some person not in possession, and thinks fit to continue the attachment, it may do so, subject to such mortgage or charge. [S. 282.]

Saving of suits to establish right to attached property.

63. Where a claim or an objection is preferred, the party against whom an order is made may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the property in dispute, but, subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive. [S. 283.]

Sale generally.

Power to order property attached to be sold and proceeds to be paid to person entitled.

64. Any Court executing a decree may order that any property attached by it and liable to sale, or such portion thereof as may seem necessary to satisfy the decree, shall be sold, and that the proceeds of such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same. [S. 284.]

Sales by whom conducted and how made.

65. Save as otherwise prescribed, every sale in execution of a decree shall be conducted by an officer of the Court or by such other person as the Court may appoint in this behalf, and shall be made by public auction in manner prescribed. [S. 286.]

Proclamation of sales by public auction.

66. (1) Where any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, the Court shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale to be made in the language of such Court. [S. 287.]

(2) Such proclamation shall be drawn up after notice to the decree-holder and the judgment-debtor and shall state the time and place of sale, and specify as fairly and accurately as possible—

(a) the property to be sold;

(b) the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, where the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or in part of an estate paying revenue to the Government;

(c) any incumbrance to which the property is liable;

(d) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered; and

(e) every other thing which the Court considers material for a purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property.

(3) Every application for an order for sale under this rule shall be accompanied by a statement signed and verified in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the signing and verification of pleadings and containing, so [S. 287, last para.]

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far as they are known to or can be ascertained by the person making the verification, the matters required by sub-rule (2) to be specified in the proclamation.

[S. 287, last para.] (4) For the purpose of ascertaining the matters to be specified in the proclamation, the Court may summon any person whom it thinks necessary to summon and may examine him in respect to any such matters and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.

[S. 289.] 67. (1) Every proclamation shall be made and published, as nearly as may be, in the manner prescribed by rule 54, sub-rule (2).

Mode of making proclamation.

(2) Where the Court so directs, such proclamation shall also be published in the local official Gazette or in a local newspaper, or in both, and the costs of such publication shall be deemed to be costs of the sale.

(3) Where property is divided into lots for the purpose of being sold separately, it shall not be necessary to make a separate proclamation for each lot, unless proper notice of the sale cannot, in the opinion of the Court, otherwise be given.

[S. 290.] 68. Save in the case of property of the kind described in the proviso to rule 43, no sale hereunder shall, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immoveable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of moveable property, calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been affixed on the court-house of the Judge ordering the sale.

Time of sale.

[S. 291.] 69. (1) The Court may, in its discretion, adjourn any sale hereunder to a specified day and hour, and the officer conducting any such sale may in his discretion adjourn the sale, recording his reasons for such adjournment:

Adjournment or stoppage of sale.

Provided that, where the sale is made in, or within the precincts of, the court-house, no such adjournment shall be made without the leave of the Court.

(2) Where a sale is adjourned under sub-rule (1) for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation under rule 67 shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it.

(3) Every sale shall be stopped if, before the lot is knocked down, the debt and costs (including the costs of the sale) are tendered to the officer conducting the sale, or proof is given to his satisfaction that the amount of such debt and costs has been paid into the Court which ordered the sale.

[S. 287, last para.] 70. Nothing in rules 66 to 69 shall be deemed to apply to any case in which the execution of a decree has been transferred to the Collector.

Saving of certain sales.

[S. 293.] 71. Any deficiency of price which may happen on a re-sale by reason of the purchaser's default, and all expenses attending such re-sale, shall be certified to the Court or to the Collector or subordinate of the Collector, as the case may be, by the officer or other person holding the sale, and shall, at the instance of either the decree-holder or the judgment-debtor, be recoverable from the defaulting purchaser under the provisions relating to the execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss on re-sale.

[S. 294.] 72. (1) No holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold shall, without the express permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the property.

Decree-holder not to bid for or buy property without permission.

(2) Where a decree-holder purchases with such permission, the purchase-money and the amount due on the decree may, subject to the provisions of section 73, be set off against one another, and the Court executing the decree shall enter up satisfaction of the decree in whole or in part accordingly.

Where decree-holder purchases, amount of decree may be taken as payment.

(3) Where a decree-holder purchases, by himself or through another person, without such permission, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the judgment-debtor or any other person whose interests are affected by the sale, by order set aside the sale; and the costs of such application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the decree-holder.

73. No officer or other person having any duty to perform in connection with any sale shall, either directly or indirectly, bid for, acquire or attempt to acquire any interest in the property sold. [S. 292.]

Restriction on bidding or purchase by officers.

Sale of moveable property.

74. (1) Where the property to be sold is agricultural produce, the sale shall be held,— [New.]

Sale of agricultural produce.

(a) if such produce is a growing crop, on or near the land on which such crop has grown, or,

(b) if such produce has been cut or gathered, at or near the threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like or fodder-stack on or in which it is deposited:

Provided that the Court may direct the sale to be held at the nearest place of public resort, if it is of opinion that the produce is thereby likely to sell to greater advantage.

(2) Where, on the produce being put up for sale,—

(a) a fair price, in the estimation of the person holding the sale, is not offered for it, and

(b) the owner of the produce or a person authorized to act in his behalf applies to have the sale postponed till the next day or, if a market is held at the place of sale, the next market-day,

the sale shall be postponed accordingly and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the produce.

75. (1) Where the property to be sold is a growing crop and the crop from its nature admits of being stored but has not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of its being made ready for storing before the arrival of such day, and the sale shall not be held until the crop has been cut or gathered and is ready for storing. [New; Cf. VIII of 1885, s. (1) and (2).]

Special provisions relating to growing crops.

(2) Where the crop from its nature does not admit of being stored, it may be sold before it is cut and gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land, and to do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and cutting or gathering it.

76. Where the property to be sold is a negotiable instrument or a share in a corporation, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or share through a broker. [S. 296.]

Negotiable instrument and shares in corporations.

77. (1) Where moveable property is sold by public auction the price of each lot shall be paid at the time of sale or as soon after as the officer or other person holding the sale directs, and in default of payment the property shall forthwith be re-sold. [S. 297.]

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(2) On payment of the purchase money, the officer or other person holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute.

[New.] (3) Where the moveable property to be sold is a share in goods belonging to the judgment-debtor and a co-owner, and two or more persons, of whom one is such co-owner, respectively bid the same sum for such property or for any lot, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the co-owner.

[S. 298.] **78.** No irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale of moveable property shall vitiate the sale; but any person sustaining any injury by reason of such irregularity at the hand of any other person may institute a suit against him for compensation, or (if such other person is the purchaser) for the recovery of the specific property and for compensation in default of such recovery.

Irregularity not to vitiate sale, but any person injured may sue.

[S. 299.] **79.** (1) Where the property sold is moveable property of which actual seizure has been made, it shall be delivered to the purchaser.

Delivery of moveable property, debts and shares.

[S. 300.] (2) Where the property sold is moveable property in the possession of some person other than the judgment-debtor, the delivery thereof to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser.

[S. 301.] (3) Where the property sold is a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, or is a share in a corporation, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the manager, secretary or other proper officer of the corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

[S. 302.] **80.** (1) Where the execution of a document or the endorsement of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or a share in a corporation is standing is required to transfer such negotiable instrument or share, the Judge or such officer as he may appoint in this behalf may execute such document or make such endorsement as may be necessary, and such execution or endorsement shall have the same effect as an execution or endorsement by the party.

Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.

(2) Such execution or endorsement may be in the following form, namely:—

A. B. by C. D., Judge of the Court of (or as the case may be), in a suit by E. F. against A. B.

(3) Until the transfer of such negotiable instrument or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon and to sign a receipt for the same; and any receipt so signed shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been signed by the party himself.

[S. 303.] **81.** In the case of any moveable property not hereinbefore provided for, the Court may make an order vesting such property in the purchaser or as he may direct; and such property shall vest accordingly.

Vesting order in case of other property.

Sale of immoveable property.

[S. 304.] **82.** Sales of immoveable property in execution of decrees may be ordered by any Court other than a Court of Small Causes.

What Courts may order sales.

83. (1) Where an order for the sale of immoveable property has been made, if the judgment-debtor can satisfy the Court that there is reason to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by the mortgage or lease or private sale of such property, or some part thereof, or of any other immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, the Court may, on his application, postpone the sale of the property comprised in the order for sale on such terms and for such period as it thinks proper, to enable him to raise the amount. [S. 305.]

Postponement of sale to enable judgment-debtor to raise amount of decree.

(2) In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the judgment-debtor authorizing him within a period to be mentioned therein, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 64, to make the proposed mortgage, lease or sale:

Provided that all monies payable under such mortgage, lease or sale shall be paid, not to the judgment-debtor, but, save in so far as a decree-holder is entitled to set off such money under the provisions of rule 72, into Court:

Provided also that no mortgage, lease or sale under this rule shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to apply to a sale of property directed to be sold in execution of a decree for sale in enforcement of a mortgage of, or charge on, such property.

84. (1) On every sale of immoveable property the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer or other person conducting the sale, and in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be re-sold. [S. 306.]

Deposit by purchaser and re-sale on default.

(2) Where the decree-holder is the purchaser and is entitled to set off the purchase-money under rule 72, the Court may dispense with the requirements of this rule.

85. The full amount of purchase-money payable shall be paid by the purchaser into Court before the Court closes on the fifteenth day from the sale of the property: [S. 307.]

Time for payment in full of purchase-money.

Provided that, in calculating the amount to be so paid into Court, the purchaser shall have the advantage of any set-off to which he may be entitled under rule 72.

86. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding rule, the deposit may, if the Court thinks fit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, be forfeited to the Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold. [S. 308.]

Procedure in default of payment.

87. Every re-sale of immoveable property, in default of payment of the purchase-money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh proclamation in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale. [S. 309.]

Notification on re-sale.

88. Where the property sold is a share of undivided immoveable property and two or more persons, of whom one is a co-sharer, respectively bid the same sum for such property or for any lot, the bid shall be deemed to be the bid of the co-sharer. [S. 310.]

Bid of co-sharer to have preference.

89. (1) Where immoveable property has been sold in execution of a decree, any person, either owning such property or holding an interest therein by virtue of a title acquired before such sale, [S. 310A.]

Application to set aside sale on deposit.

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may apply to have the sale set aside on his depositing in Court,—

(*a*) for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per cent. of the purchase-money, and

(*b*) for payment to the decree-holder, the amount specified in the proclamation of sale as that for the recovery of which the sale was ordered, less any amount which may, since the date of such proclamation of sale, have been received by the decree-holder.

(*2*) Where a person applies under rule 90 to set aside the sale of his immoveable property, he shall not, unless he withdraws his application, be entitled to make or prosecute an application under this rule.

(*3*) Nothing in this rule shall relieve the judgment-debtor from any liability he may be under in respect of costs and interest not covered by the proclamation of sale.

[S. 311.] Application to set aside sale on ground of irregularity or fraud.

90. (*1*) Where any immoveable property has been sold in execution of a decree, the decree-holder, or any person entitled to share in a rateable distribution of assets, or whose interests are affected by the sale, may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity *or fraud* in publishing or conducting it :

Provided that no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity *or fraud* unless upon the facts proved the Court is satisfied that the applicant has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity *or fraud*

[S. 313.] Application by purchaser to set aside sale on ground of judgment-debtor having no saleable interest.

91. The purchaser at any such sale in execution of a decree may apply to the Court to set aside the sale, on the ground that the judgment-debtor had no saleable interest in the property sold.

[Ss. 312, 314.] Sale when to become absolute or be set aside.

92. (*1*) Where no application is made under rule 89, rule 90 or rule 91 or where such application is made and disallowed, the Court shall make an order confirming the sale, and thereupon the sale shall become absolute.

(*2*) Where such application is made and allowed, and where in the case of an application under rule 89, the deposit required by that rule is made within thirty days from the date of sale, the Court shall make an order setting aside the sale :

Provided that no order shall be made unless notice of the application has been given to all persons affected thereby.

(*3*) No suit to set aside an order made under this rule shall be brought by any person against whom such order is made.

[S. 315.] Return of purchase-money in certain cases.

93. Where a sale of immoveable property is set aside under rule 92, the purchaser shall be entitled to an order for repayment of his purchase-money, with or without interest as the Court may direct, against any person to whom it has been paid.

Certificate to purchaser. [S. 316.]

94. Where a sale of immoveable property has become absolute, the Court shall grant a certificate specifying the property sold and the name of the person who at the time of sale is declared to be the purchaser. Such certificate shall bear date the day on which the sale became absolute.

Delivery of property in occupancy of judgment-debtor. [S. 318.]

95. Where the immoveable property sold is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor or of some person on his behalf or of some person claiming under a title created by the judgment-debtor subsequently to the attachment of such property and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under rule 94, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser order delivery to be made by putting such purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the same.

Delivery of property in occupancy of tenant. [S. 319.]

96. Where the property sold is in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under rule 94, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or other customary mode, at some convenient place, that the interest of the judgment-debtor has been transferred to the purchaser.

Resistance to delivery of possession to decree-holder or purchaser.

Resistance or obstruction to possession of immoveable property. [Ss. 328, 334.]

97. (*1*) Where the holder of a decree for the possession of immoveable property or the purchaser of any such property sold in execution of a decree is resisted or obstructed by any person in obtaining possession of the property, he may make an application to the Court complaining of such resistance or obstruction.

(*2*) The Court shall fix a day for investigating the matter and shall summon the party against whom the application is made to appear and answer the same.

Resistance or obstruction by judgment-debtor. [Ss. 329, 330.]

98. Where the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned without any just cause by the judgment-debtor or by some other person at his instigation, it shall direct that the applicant be put into possession of the property, and where the applicant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession, the Court may also, at the instance of the applicant, order the judgment-debtor, or any person acting at his instigation, to be detained in the civil prison for a term which may extend to thirty days.

Resistance or obstruction by *bonâ fide* claimant. [*Cf.* ss. 331, 335.]

99. Where the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned by any person (other than the judgment-debtor) claiming in good faith to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, the Court shall make an order dismissing the application.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

Order XXI—Execution of Decrees and Orders. Order XXII.—Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.)

[S. 332.] **100.** (*1*) Where any person other than the judgment-debtor is dispossessed of immoveable property by the holder of a decree for the possession of such property or, where such property has been sold in execution of a decree by the purchaser thereof, he may make an application to the Court complaining of such dispossession.

Dispossession by decree-holder or purchaser.

(*2*) The Court shall fix a day for investigating the matter and shall summon the party against whom the application is made to appear and answer the same.

[Ss. 332, 335.] **101.** Where the Court is satisfied that the applicant was in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor it shall direct that the applicant be put into possession of the property.

Bonâ fide claimant to be restored to possession.

[S. 333.] **102.** Nothing in rules 90 and 101 shall apply to resistance or obstruction in execution of a decree for the possession of immoveable property by a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed or to the dispossession of any such person.

Rules not applicable to transferee *lite pendente*.

[Ss. 332, 335.] **103.** Any party not being a judgment-debtor against whom an order is made under rule 98, rule 99 or rule 101 may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property; but, subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

Orders conclusive subject to regular suit.

ORDER XXII.

Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

[S. 361.] **1.** The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the right to sue survives.

No abatement by party's death, if right to sue survives.

[S. 362.] **2.** Where there are more plaintiffs or defendants than one, and any of them dies, and where the right to sue survives to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the Court shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants.

Procedure where one of several plaintiffs or defendants dies and right to sue survives.

[Ss. 363, 365, 366.] **3.** (*1*) Where one of two or more plaintiffs dies and the right to sue does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff dies and the right to sue survives, the Court, on an application made in that behalf, shall cause the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff to be made a party and shall proceed with the suit.

Procedure in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or of sole plaintiff.

(*2*) Where within the time limited by law no application is made under sub-rule (*1*), the suit shall abate so far as the deceased plaintiff is concerned, and, on the application of the defendant, the Court may award to him the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased plaintiff.

4. (*1*) Where one of two or more defendants dies and the right to sue does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, or a sole defendant or sole surviving defendant dies and the right to sue survives, the Court, on an application made in that behalf, shall cause the legal representative of the deceased defendant to be made a party and shall proceed with the suit. [S. 368.]

Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants or of sole defendant.

(*2*) Any person so made a party may make any defence appropriate to his character as legal representative of the deceased defendant.

(*3*) Where within the time limited by law no application is made under sub-rule (1) the suit shall abate as against the deceased defendant.

5. Where a question arises as to whether any person is or is not the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or a deceased defendant, such question shall be determined by the Court. [S. 367.]

Determination of question as to legal representative.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, whether the cause of action survives or not, there shall be no abatement by reason of the death of either party between the conclusion of the hearing and the pronouncing of the judgment, but judgment may in such case be pronounced notwithstanding the death and *shall have the same force and effect as if it had been pronounced before the death took place.* [O. 17, r. 1.]

No abatement by reason of death after hearing.

7. (*1*) The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and, where the decree is against a female defendant, it may be executed against her alone. S. 359.]

Suit not abated by marriage of female party.

(*2*) Where the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, with the permission of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and, in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may, with such permission, be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree.

8. (*1*) The insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which the assignee or receiver might maintain for the benefit of his creditors, shall not cause the suit to abate, unless such assignee or receiver declines to continue the suit or (unless for any special reason the Court otherwise directs) to give security for the costs thereof within such time as the Court may direct. [S. 370.]

When plaintiff's insolvency bars suit.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XXII.—Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties. Order XXIII.—Withdrawal and Adjustment of suits. Order XXIV.—Payment into Court.)

(2) Where the assignee or receiver neglects or refuses to continue the suit and to give such security within the time so ordered, the defendant may apply for the dismissal of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's insolvency, and the Court may make an order dismissing the suit and awarding to the defendant the costs which he has incurred in defending the same to be proved as a debt against the plaintiff's estate.

Procedure when assignee fails to continue suit or give security.

9. (1) Where a suit abates or is dismissed under this Order, no fresh suit shall be brought on the same cause of action.

Effect of abatement or dismissal.

(2) The plaintiff or the person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or the assignee or the receiver in the case of an insolvent plaintiff may apply for an order to set aside the abatement or dismissal; and if it is proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from continuing the suit, the Court shall set aside the abatement or dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

[S. 372A.] XV of 1877. (3) The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall apply to applications under sub-rule (2).

[S. 372.] 10. (1) In other cases of an assignment, creation or devolution of any interest during the pendency of a suit, the suit may, by leave of the Court, be continued by or against the person to or upon whom such interest has come or devolved.

Procedure in case of assignment before final order in suit.

(2) The attachment of a decree pending an appeal therefrom shall be deemed to be an interest entitling the person who procured such attachment to the benefit of sub-rule (1).

[S. 582, last part.] 11. In the application of this Order to appeals, so far as may be, the word "plaintiff" shall be held to include an appellant, the word "defendant" a respondent, and the word "suit" an appeal.

Application of Order to appeals.

[New.] 12. Nothing in rules 3, 4 and 8 shall apply to proceedings in execution of a decree or order.

Application of Order to proceedings.

ORDER XXIII.

Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

[S. 373.] 1. (1) At any time after the institution of a suit the plaintiff may, as against all or any of the defendants, withdraw his suit or abandon part of his claim.

Withdrawal of suit or abandonment of part of claim.

(2) Where the Court is satisfied—

(a) that a suit must fail by reason of some formal defect, or

(b) that there are other sufficient grounds for allowing the plaintiff to institute a fresh suit for the subject-matter of a suit or part of a claim,

it may, on such terms as it thinks fit, grant the plaintiff permission to withdraw from such suit or abandon such part of a claim with liberty to institute a fresh suit in respect of the subject-matter of such suit or such part of a claim.

(3) Where the plaintiff withdraws from a suit, or abandons part of a claim, without the permission referred to in sub-rule (2), he shall be liable for such costs as the Court may award and shall be precluded from instituting any fresh suit in respect of such subject-matter or such part of the claim.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to authorize the Court to permit one of several plaintiffs to withdraw without the consent of the others.

2. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under the last preceding rule, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitation in the same manner as if the first suit had not been instituted. [S. 374.]

Limitation law not affected by first suit.

3. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that a suit has been adjusted wholly or in part by any lawful agreement or compromise, or where the defendant satisfies the plaintiff in respect of the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court shall order such agreement, compromise or satisfaction to be recorded, and shall pass a decree in accordance therewith so far as it relates to the suit. [S. 375.]

Compromise of suit.

4. Nothing in this Order shall apply to any proceedings in execution of a decree or order. [S. 375A.]

Proceedings in execution of decrees not affected.

ORDER XXIV.

Payment into Court.

1. The defendant in any suit to recover a debt or damages may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the claim. [S. 376.]

Deposit by defendant of amount in satisfaction of claim.

2. Notice of the deposit shall be given through the Court by the defendant to the plaintiff, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the plaintiff on his application. [S. 377.]

Notice of deposit.

3. No interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on any sum deposited by the defendant from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited is in full of the claim or falls short thereof. [S. 378.]

Interest on deposit not allowed to plaintiff after notice.

4. (1) Where the plaintiff accepts such amount as satisfaction in part only of his claim, he may prosecute his suit for the balance; and, if the Court decides that the deposit by the defendant was a full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff shall pay the costs of the suit incurred after the deposit and the costs incurred previous thereto, so far as they were caused by excess in the plaintiff's claim. [S. 379.]

Procedure where plaintiff accepts deposit as satisfaction in part.

(2) Where the plaintiff accepts such amount as satisfaction in full of his claim, he shall present to the Court a statement to that effect, and such statement shall be filed and the Court shall pronounce judgment accordingly; and, in directing by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, the Court shall consider which of the parties is most to blame for the litigation.

Procedure where he accepts it as satisfaction in full.

Illustrations.

(a) A owes B Rs. 100. B sues A for the amount, having made no demand for payment and having no reason to believe that the delay caused by making a demand would place him at a disadvantage. On the plaint being filed, A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim, but the Court should not allow him any costs, the litigation being presumably groundless on his part.

(b) B sues A under the circumstances mentioned in illustration (a). On the plaint being filed, A disputes the claim. Afterwards A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should also give B his costs of suit, A's conduct having shown that the litigation was necessary.

(c) A owes B Rs. 100, and is willing to pay him that sum without suit. B claims Rs. 150 and sues A for that amount. On the plaint being filed A pays Rs. 100 into Court and disputes only his liability to pay the remaining Rs. 50. B accept the Rs. 100 in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should order him to pay A's costs.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XXV.—Security for Costs Order XXVI.—Commissions.)

ORDER XXV.

Security for Costs

[S. 380, first para.] 1. (1) Where, at any stage of a suit, it appears to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or (when there are more plaintiffs than one) that all the plaintiffs are, residing out of British India, and that such plaintiff does not, or that no one of such plaintiffs does, possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India other than the property in suit, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time fixed by it, to give security for the payment of all costs incurred and likely to be incurred by any defendant.

When security for costs may be required from plaintiff.

[S. 382.] (2) Whoever leaves British India under such circumstances as to afford reasonable probability that he will not be forthcoming whenever he may be called upon to pay costs shall be deemed to be residing out of British India within the meaning of sub-rule (1).

Residence out of British India.

[S. 380, second para.] (3) On the application of any defendant in a suit for the payment of money, in which the plaintiff is a woman, the Court may at any stage of the suit make a like order if it is satisfied that such plaintiff does not possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India

[S. 381.] 2. (1) In the event of such security not being furnished within the time fixed, the Court shall make an order dismissing the suit unless the plaintiff or plaintiffs are permitted to withdraw therefrom.

Effect of failure to furnish security.

(2) Where a suit is dismissed under this rule, the plaintiff may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside, and, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from furnishing the security within the time allowed, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as to security, costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

(3) The dismissal shall not be set aside unless notice of such application has been served on the defendant.

ORDER XXVI.

Commissions.

Commissions to examine witnesses.

[S. 383.] 1. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of any person resident within the local limits of its jurisdiction who is exempted under this Code from attending the Court or who is from sickness or infirmity unable to attend it.

Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.

[S. 384.] 2. An order for the issue of a commission for the examination of a witness may be made by the Court either of its own motion or on the application, supported by affidavit or otherwise, of any party to the suit or of the witness to be examined.

Order for commission.

[S. 385.] 3. A commission for the examination of a person who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same may be issued to any person whom the Court thinks fit to execute it.

Where witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.

[S. 386.] 4. (1) Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination of—

Persons for whose examination commission may issue.

(a) any person resident beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction;

(b) any person who is about to leave such limits before the date on which he is required to be examined in Court; and

(c) any civil or military officer of the Government who cannot, in the opinion of the Court attend without detriment to the public service.

(2) Such commission may be issued to any Court, not being a High Court, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, or to any pleader or other person whom the Court issuing the commission may appoint.

(3) The Court on issuing any commission under this rule shall direct whether the commission shall be returned to itself or to any subordinate Court.

5. Where any Court to which application is made for the issue of a commission for the examination of a person residing at any place not within British India is satisfied that the evidence of such person is necessary, the Court may issue such commission or a letter of request. [S. 387.] [Cf. O. 37, r. 6a.]

Commission or Request to examine witness not within British India.

6. Every Court receiving a commission for the examination of any person shall examine him or cause him to be examined pursuant thereto. [S. 388.]

Court to examine witness pursuant to commission.

7. Where a commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court from which it was issued, unless the order for issuing the commission has otherwise directed, in which case the commission shall be returned in terms of such order; and the commission and the return thereto and the evidence taken under it shall (subject to the provisions of the next following rule) form part of the record of the suit. [S. 389.]

Return of commission with depositions of witnesses.

8. Evidence taken under a commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit without the consent of the party against whom the same is offered, unless— [S. 390.]

When depositions may be read in evidence.

(a) the person who gave the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted from personal appearance in Court, or is a civil or military officer of the Government who cannot, in the opinion of the Court, attend without detriment to the public service, or

(b) the Court in its discretion dispenses with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in clause (a), and authorizes the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit, notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by commission has ceased at the time of reading the same.

Commissions for local investigations.

9. In any suit in which the Court deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or of ascertaining the market-value of any property, or the amount of any mesne profits or damages or annual net profits, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Court: [S. 392.]

Commissions to make local investigations.

Provided that, where the Local Government has made rules as to the persons to whom such commission shall be issued, the Court shall be bound by such rules.

10. (1) The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he deems necessary and after reducing to writing the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing signed by him to the Court. [S. 393.]

Procedure of Commissioner.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The First Schedule.)
(Order XXVI.—Commissions. Order XXVII.—Suits by or against the Government or Public Officers in their official capacity.)

Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.

(2) The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him (but not the evidence without the report) shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record; but the Court or, with the permission of the Court, any of the parties to the suit may examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to his report, or as to the manner in which he has made the investigation.

Commissioner may be examined in person.

(3) Where the Court is for any reason dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Commissioner, it may direct such further inquiry to be made as it shall think fit.

Commissions to examine accounts.

[S. 394.]

Commission to examine or adjust accounts.

11. In any suit in which an examination or adjustment of accounts is necessary, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit directing him to make such examination or adjustment.

[S. 395.]

Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.

12. (1) The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such instructions as appear necessary, and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his examination.

Proceedings and report to be evidence. Court may direct further inquiry.

(2) The proceedings and report (if any) of the Commissioner shall be evidence in the suit, but where the Court has reason to be dissatisfied with them, it may direct such further inquiry as it shall think fit.

Commissions to make partitions.

[S. 396.]

Commission to make partition of immoveable property.

13. Where a preliminary decree for partition has been passed, the Court may, in any case not provided for by section 54, issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit to make the partition or separation according to the rights as declared in such decree.

[S. 396, second third paras.]

Procedure of Commissioner.

14. (1) The Commissioner shall, after such inquiry as may be necessary, divide the property into as many shares as may be directed by the order under which the commission was issued, and shall allot such shares to the parties, and may, if authorized thereto by the said order, award sums to be paid for the purpose of equalizing the value of the shares.

(2) The Commissioner shall then prepare and sign a report or the Commissioners (where the commission was issued to more than one person and they cannot agree) shall prepare and sign separate reports appointing the share of each party and distinguishing each share (if so directed by the said order) by metes and bounds. Such report or reports shall be annexed to the commission and transmitted to the Court; and the Court, after hearing any objections which the parties may make to the report or reports, shall confirm, vary or set aside the same.

(3) Where the Court confirms or varies the report or reports it shall pass a decree in accordance with the same as confirmed or varied; but where the Court sets aside the report or reports it shall either issue a new commission or make such other order as it shall think fit.

General provisions.

[S. 397.]

Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.

15. Before issuing any commission under this Order, the Court may order such sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be, within a time to be fixed, paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

[S. 398.]

Powers of Commissioners.

16. Any Commissioner appointed under this Order may, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment,—

(a) examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner thinks proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him;

(b) call for and examine documents and other things relevant to the subject of inquiry;

(c) at any reasonable time enter upon or into any land or building mentioned in the order.

[S. 399.]

Attendance and examination of witnesses before Commissioner.

17. (1) The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses, and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under this Order whether the commission in execution of which they are so required has been issued by a Court situate within or by a Court situate beyond the limits of British India, and for the purposes of this rule the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a Civil Court.

(2) A Commissioner may apply to any Court (not being a High Court) within the local limits of whose jurisdiction a witness resides for the issue of any process which he may find it necessary to issue to or against such witness, and such Court may, in its discretion, issue such process as it considers reasonable and proper.

[S. 400.]

Parties to appear before Commissioner.

18. (1) Where a commission is issued under this Order, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit shall appear before the Commissioner in person or by their agents or pleaders.

(2) Where all or any of the parties do not so appear, the Commissioner may proceed in their absence.

ORDER XXVII.

Suits by or against the Government or Public Officers in their official capacity.

[New.]

Suits by or against Government.

1. In any suit by or against the Secretary of State for India in Council, the plaint or written statement shall be signed by such person as the Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf, and shall be verified by any person whom the Government may so appoint and who is acquainted with the facts of the case.

[S. 417.]

Persons authorized to act for Government.

2. Persons being *ex-officio* or otherwise authorized to act for the Government in respect of any judicial proceeding shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of the Government.

[S. 418.]

Plaints in suits by or against Government.

3. In suits by or against the Secretary of State for India in Council, instead of inserting in the plaint the name and description and place of residence of the plaintiff or defendant, it shall be sufficient to insert the words "The Secretary of State for India in Council."

[S. 419.]

Agent for Government to receive process.

4. The Government pleader in any Court, or such other person as the Local Government may for any Court appoint in this behalf, shall be the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the Secretary of State for India in Council issued by such Court.

[S. 420.]

Fixing of day for appearance on behalf of Government.

5. The Court, in fixing the day for the Secretary of State for India in Council to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channel, and for the issue of instructions to the Government pleader to appear and answer on behalf of the said Secretary of State for India in Council or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XXVII.—Suits by or against the Government or Public Officers in their official capacity. Order XXVIII.—Suits by or against Military Men. Order XXIX.—Suits by or against Corporations.—Order XXX.—Suits by or against Firms and Persons carrying on business in names other than their own.)

[S. 421.] **Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.**

6. The Court may also, in any case in which the Government pleader is not accompanied by any person on the part of the Secretary of State for India in Council, who may be able to answer any material questions relating to the suit, direct the attendance of such a person.

[S. 423.] **Extension of time to enable public officer to make reference to Government.**

7. Where the defendant is a public officer and, on receiving the summons, considers it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering the plaint, he may apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel.

(2) Upon such application the Court shall extend the time for so long as appears to it to be necessary.

[S. 426.] **Procedure in suits against public officer.**

8. (1) Where the Government undertakes the defence of a suit against a public officer, the Government pleader, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the register of civil suits.

[S. 427.] (2) Where no application under sub-rule (1) is made by the Government pleader on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties:

Provided that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest, nor his property to attachment, otherwise than in execution of a decree.

ORDER XXVIII.

Suits by or against Military Men.

[S. 465.] **Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.**

1. (1) Where any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity is a party to a suit, and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead.

(2) The authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the officer or soldier in the presence of (a) his commanding officer, or the next subordinate officer, if the party is himself the commanding officer, or (b) where the officer or soldier is serving in military staff employment, the head or other superior officer of the office in which he is employed. Such commanding or other officer shall countersign the authority, which shall be filed in Court.

(3) When so filed the countersignature shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed, and that the officer or soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person.

Explanation.—In this Order the expression "commanding officer" means the officer in actual command for the time being of any regiment, corps, detachment or depôt to which the officer or soldier belongs.

[S. 466.] **Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleader.**

2. Any person authorized by an officer or a soldier to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead may prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the officer or soldier could do if present; or he may appoint a pleader to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such officer or soldier.

[S. 467.] **Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.**

3. Processes served upon any person authorized by an officer or a soldier under rule 1 or upon any pleader appointed as aforesaid by such person shall be as effectual as if they had been served on the party in person.

ORDER XXIX.

Suits by or against Corporations.

[S. 435.] **Subscription and verification of pleading.**

1. In suits by or against a corporation, any pleading may be signed and verified on behalf of the corporation by the secretary or by any director or other principal officer of the corporation who is able to depose to the facts of the case.

[S. 436.] **Service on corporation.**

2. Subject to any statutory provision regulating service of process, where the suit is against a corporation, the summons may be served—

(a) on the secretary, or on any director, or other principal officer of the corporation, or

(b) by leaving it or sending it by post addressed to the corporation at the registered office, or if there is no registered office then at the place where the corporation carries on business.

[S. 437.] **Power to require personal attendance of officer of corporation.**

3. The Court may, at any stage of the suit, require the personal appearance of the secretary or of any director, or other principal officer of the corporation who may be able to answer material questions relating to the suit.

ORDER XXX.

Suits by or against Firms and Persons carrying on business in names other than their own.

[Cf. O. 48A, r. 1.] **Suing of partners in name of firm.**

1. (1) Any two or more persons claiming or being liable as partners and carrying on business in British India may sue or be sued in the name of the firm (if any) of which such persons were partners at the time of the accruing of the cause of action, and any party to a suit may in such case apply to the Court for a statement of the names and addresses of the persons who were, at the time of the accruing of the cause of action, partners in such firm, to be furnished and verified in such manner as the Court may direct.

(2) Where persons sue or are sued as partners in the name of their firm under sub-rule (1), it shall, in the case of any pleading or other document required by or under this Code to be signed, verified or certified by the plaintiff or the defendant, suffice if such pleading or other document is signed, verified, or certified by any one of such persons.

[Ibid, r. 2.] **Disclosure of partners' names.**

2. (1) Where a suit is instituted by partners in the name of their firm, the plaintiffs or their pleader shall, on demand in writing by or on behalf of any defendant, forthwith declare in writing the names and places of residence of all the persons constituting the firm on whose behalf the suit is instituted.

(2) Where the plaintiffs or their pleader fail to comply with any demand made under sub-rule (1), all proceedings in the suit may, upon an application for that purpose, be stayed upon such terms as the Court may direct.

(3) Where the names of the partners are declared in the manner referred to in sub-rule (1), the suit shall proceed in the same manner, and the same consequences in all respects shall follow, as if they had been named as plaintiffs in the plaint:

Provided that all the proceedings shall nevertheless continue in the name of the firm.

[Ibid, r. 3.] **Service.**

3. Where persons are sued as partners in the name of their firm, the summons shall be served either—

(a) upon any one or more of the partners, or

(b) at the principal place at which the partnership business is carried on within British India upon any person having, at the time of service, the control or management of the partnership business there,

as the Court may direct; and such service shall be deemed good service upon the firm so sued, whether all or any of the partners are within or without British India:

Provided that, in the case of a partnership which has been dissolved to the knowledge of the plaintiff before the institution of the suit, the summons shall be served upon every person within British India whom it is sought to make liable.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XXX.—Suits by or against Firms and Persons carrying on business in names other than their own. Order XXXI.—Suits by or against Trustees, Executors and Administrators. Order XXXII.—Suits by or against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.)

[New.] IX of 1872

Right of suit on death of partner.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, where two or more persons may sue or be sued in the name of a firm under the foregoing provisions and any of such persons dies, whether before the institution or during the pendency of any suit, it shall not be necessary to join the legal representative of the deceased as a party to the suit.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall limit or otherwise affect any right which the legal representative of the deceased may have—

(a) to apply to be made a party to the suit, or

(b) to enforce any claim against the survivor or survivors.

[Cf. O. 48A, r. 4.]

Notice in what capacity served.

5. Where a summons is issued to a firm and is served in the manner provided by rule 3, every person upon whom it is served shall be informed by notice in writing given at the time of such service, whether he is served as a partner or as a person having the control or management of the partnership business, or in both characters, and, in default of such notice, the person served shall be deemed to be served as a partner.

[Ibid, r. 5.]

Appearance of partners.

6. Where persons are sued as partners in the name of their firm, they shall appear individually in their own names, but all subsequent proceedings shall, nevertheless, continue in the name of the firm.

[Ibid., r. 6.]

No appearance except by partners.

7. Where a summons is served in the manner provided by rule 3 upon a person having the control or management of the partnership business, no appearance by him shall be necessary unless he is a partner of the firm sued.

[Ibid, r. 7.]

Appearance under protest.

8. Any person served with summons as a partner under rule 3 may appear under protest, denying that he is a partner, but such appearance shall not preclude the plaintiff from otherwise serving a summons on the firm and obtaining a decree against the firm in default of appearance where no partner has appeared.

[Ibid., r. 10.]

Suits between co-partners.

9. This Order shall apply to suits between a firm and one or more of the partners therein and to suits between firms having one or more partners in common; but no execution shall be issued in such suits except by leave of the Court, and, on an application for leave to issue such execution, all such accounts and inquiries may be directed to be taken and made and directions given as may be just.

[Ibid, r. 11.]

Suit against person carrying on business in name other than his own.

10. Any person carrying on business in a name or style other than his own name may be sued in such name or style as if it were a firm name; and, so far as the nature of the case will permit, all rules under this Order shall apply.

ORDER XXXI.

Suits by or against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

[S. 437.]

Representation of beneficiaries in suits concerning property vested in trustees, etc.

1. In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, where the contention is between the persons beneficially interested in such property and a third person, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons so interested, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make them parties to the suit. But the Court may, if it thinks fit, order them or any of them to be made parties.

[S. 438.]

Joinder of trustees, executors and administrators.

2. Where there are several trustees, executors or administrators, they shall all be made parties to a suit against one or more of them:

[S. 439.]

Provided that the executors who have not proved their testator's will, and trustees, executors and administrators outside British India, need not be made parties.

Husband of married executrix not to join.

3. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the husband of a married trustee, administratrix or executrix shall not as such be a party to a suit by or against her.

ORDER XXXII.

Suits by or against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

[S. 440.]

Minor to sue by next friend.

1. Every suit by a minor shall be instituted in his name by a person who in such suit shall be called the next friend of the minor.

[S. 442.]

Where suit is instituted without next friend, plaint to be taken off the file.

2. (1) Where a suit is instituted by or on behalf of a minor without a next friend, the defendant may apply to have the plaint taken off the file, with costs to be paid by the pleader or other person by whom it was presented.

(2) Notice of such application shall be given to such person, and the Court, after hearing his objections (if any), may make such order in the matter as it thinks fit.

[S. 443.]

Guardian for the suit to be appointed by Court for minor defendant.

3. (1) Where the defendant is a minor, the Court, on being satisfied of the fact of his minority, shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit for such minor.

[S. 456.]

(2) An order for the appointment of a guardian for the suit may be obtained upon application in the name and on behalf of the minor or by the plaintiff.

(3) Such application shall be supported by an affidavit verifying the fact that the proposed guardian has no interest in the matters in controversy in the suit adverse to that of the minor and that he is a fit person to be so appointed.

[New.]

(4) No order shall be made on any application under this rule except upon notice to the minor and to any guardian of the minor appointed or declared by an authority competent in that behalf, or, where there is no such guardian, upon notice to the father or other natural guardian of the minor, or, where there is no father or other natural guardian, to the person in whose care the minor is, and after hearing any objection which may be urged on behalf of any person served with notice under this sub-rule.

[S. 445.]

Who may act as next friend or be appointed guardian for the suit.

4. (1) Any person who is of sound mind and has attained majority may act as next friend of a minor or as his guardian for the suit:

Provided that the interest of such person is not adverse to that of the minor and that he is not, in the case of a next friend, a defendant, or, in the case of a guardian for the suit, a plaintiff.

[Ss. 440, 443.]

(2) Where a minor has a guardian appointed or declared by competent authority, no person other than such guardian shall act as the next friend of the minor or be appointed his guardian for the suit unless the Court considers, for reasons to be recorded, that it is for the minor's welfare that another person be permitted to act or be appointed, as the case may be.

[New.]

(3) No person shall without his consent be appointed guardian for the suit.

[S. 457. Cf. O. 65, r. 15.]

(4) Where there is no other person fit and willing to act as guardian for the suit, the Court may appoint any of its officers to be such guardian, and may direct that the costs to be incurred by such officer in the performance of his duties as such guardian shall be borne either by the parties or by any one or more of the parties to the suit, or out of any fund in Court in which the minor is interested, and may give directions for the repayment or allowance of such costs as justice and the circumstances of the case may require.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XXXII.—Suits by or against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.)
Order XXXIII.—Suits by Paupers.)

[S. 441.] **5.** (*1*) Every application to the Court on behalf of a minor, other than an application under rule 10, sub-rule (2), shall be made by his next friend or by his guardian for the suit.

Representation of minor by next friend or guardian for the suit.

[S. 444.] (*2*) Every order made in a suit or on any application, before the Court in or by which a minor is in any way concerned or affected, without such minor being represented by a next friend or guardian for the suit, as the case may be, may be discharged, and, where the pleader of the party at whose instance such order was obtained knew, or might reasonably have known, the fact of such minority, with costs to be paid by such pleader.

[S. 461.] **6.** (*1*) A next friend or guardian for the suit shall not, without the leave of the Court, receive any money or other moveable property on behalf of a minor either—

Receipt by next friend or guardian for the suit of property under decree for minor.

(*a*) by way of compromise before decree or order, or

(*b*) under a decree or order in favour of the minor.

(*2*) Where the next friend or guardian for the suit has not been appointed or declared by competent authority to be guardian of the property of the minor, or, having been so appointed or declared, is under any disability known to the Court to receive the money or other moveable property, the Court shall, if it grants him leave to receive the property, require such security and give such directions as will, in its opinion, sufficiently protect the property from waste and ensure its proper application.

[S. 462.] **7.** (*1*) No next friend or guardian for the suit shall, without the leave of the Court, expressly recorded in the proceedings, enter into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor with reference to the suit in which he acts as next friend or guardian.

Agreement or compromise by next friend or guardian for the suit

(*2*) Any such agreement or compromise entered into without the leave of the Court so recorded shall be voidable against all parties other than the minor.

[S. 447.] **8.** (*1*) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, a next friend shall not retire without first procuring a fit person to be put in his place and giving security for the costs already incurred.

Retirement of next friend.

(*2*) The application for the appointment of a new next friend shall be supported by an affidavit showing the fitness of the person proposed, and also that he has no interest adverse to that of the minor.

[S. 446.] **9.** (*1*) Where the interest of the next friend of a minor is adverse to that of the minor or where he is so connected with a defendant whose interest is adverse to that of the minor as to make it unlikely that the minor's interest will be properly protected by him, or where he does not do his duty, or, during the pendency of the suit, ceases to reside within British India, or for any other sufficient cause, application may be made on behalf of the minor or by a defendant for his removal; and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause assigned, may order the next friend to be removed accordingly, and make such other order as to costs as it thinks fit.

Removal of next friend.

(*2*) Where the next friend is not a guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf, and an application is made by a guardian so appointed or declared, who desires to be himself appointed in the place of the next friend, the Court shall remove the next friend unless it considers, for reasons to be recorded by it, that the guardian ought not to be appointed the next friend of the minor, and shall thereupon appoint the applicant to be next friend in his place upon such terms as to the costs already incurred in the suit as it thinks fit.

[S. 448.] **10.** (*1*) On the retirement, removal or death of the next friend of a minor, further proceedings shall be stayed until the appointment of a next friend in his place.

Stay of proceedings on removal, etc., of next friend.

(*2*) Where the pleader of such minor omits, within a reasonable time, to take steps to get a new next friend appointed, any person interested in the minor or in the matter in issue may apply to the Court for the appointment of one, and the Court may appoint such person as it thinks fit. [S. 449.]

11. (*1*) Where the guardian for the suit desires to retire or does not do his duty, or where other sufficient ground is made to appear, the Court may permit such guardian to retire or may remove him, and may make such order as to costs as it thinks fit. [S. 458.]

Retirement, removal or death of guardian for the suit.

(*2*) Where the guardian for the suit retires, dies or is removed by the Court during the pendency of the suit, the Court shall appoint a new guardian in his place. [S. 459.]

12. (*1*) A minor plaintiff or a minor not a party to a suit on whose behalf an application is pending shall, on attaining majority, elect whether he will proceed with the suit or application. [S. 450.]

Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on attaining majority.

(*2*) Where he elects to proceed with the suit or application, he shall apply for an order discharging the next friend and for leave to proceed in his own name. [S. 451.]

(*3*) The title of the suit or application shall in such case be corrected so as to read thenceforth thus:—

"A. B., late a minor, by C. D., his next friend, but now having attained majority."

(*4*) Where he elects to abandon the suit or application, he shall, if a sole plaintiff or sole applicant, apply for an order to dismiss the suit or application on repayment of the costs incurred by the defendant or opposite party or which may have been paid by his next friend. [S. 452.]

(*5*) Any application under this rule may be made *ex parte*: but no order discharging a next friend and permitting a minor plaintiff to proceed in his own name shall be made without notice to the next friend. [S. 453.]

13. (*1*) Where a minor co-plaintiff on attaining majority desires to repudiate the suit, he shall apply to have his name struck out as co-plaintiff; and the Court, if it finds that he is not a necessary party, shall dismiss him from the suit on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit. [S. 454.]

Where minor co-plaintiff attaining majority desires to repudiate suit.

(*2*) Notice of the application shall be served on the next friend, on any co-plaintiff and on the defendant.

(*3*) The costs of all parties of such application, and of all or any proceedings theretofore had in the suit, shall be paid by such persons as the Court directs.

(*4*) Where the applicant is a necessary party to the suit, the Court may direct him to be made a defendant.

14. (*1*) A minor on attaining majority may, if a sole plaintiff, apply that a suit instituted in his name by a next friend be dismissed on the ground that it was unreasonable or improper. [S. 455.]

Unreasonable or improper suit.

(*2*) Notice of the application shall be served on all the parties concerned; and the Court, upon being satisfied of such unreasonableness or impropriety, may grant the application and order the next friend to pay the costs of all parties in respect of the application and of anything done in the suit, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

15. The provisions contained in rules 1 to 14, so far as they are applicable, shall extend to persons adjudged to be of unsound mind and to persons who though not so adjudged are found by the Court on inquiry, by reason of unsoundness of mind or mental infirmity, to be incapable of protecting their interests when suing or being sued. [Ss. 460, 463.]

Application of rules to persons of unsound mind.

16. Nothing in this Order shall apply to a Sovereign Prince or Ruling Chief suing or being sued in the name of his State, or being sued by direction of the Governor General in Council or a Local Government in the name of an agent or in any other name, or shall be construed to affect or in any way derogate from the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to suits by or against minors or by or against lunatics or other persons of unsound mind. [S. 464.]

Saving for Princes and Chiefs.

ORDER XXXIII.

Suits by Paupers.

1. Subject to the following provisions, any suit may be instituted by a pauper. [S. 401.]

Suits may be instituted *in formâ pauperis*.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XXXIII.—Suits by Paupers. Order XXXIV.—Suits relating to Mortgages of Immoveable Property.)

Explanation.—A person is a "pauper" when he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay the fee prescribed by law for the plaint in such suit, or, where no such fee is prescribed, when he is not entitled to property worth one hundred rupees other than his necessary wearing-apparel and the subject-matter of the suit.

[S. 403.] **2.** Every application for permission to sue as a pauper shall contain the particulars required in regard to plaints in suits: a schedule of any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the applicant, with the estimated value thereof, shall be annexed thereto; and it shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed for the signing and verification of pleadings.

Contents of application.

[S. 404.] **3.** Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the application shall be presented to the Court by the applicant in person, unless he is exempted from appearing in Court, in which case the application may be presented by an authorized agent who can answer all material questions relating to the application, and who may be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person.

Presentation of application.

[S. 406.] **4.** (*1*) Where the application is in proper form and duly presented, the Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, or his agent when the applicant is allowed to appear by agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the applicant.

Examination of applicant.

(*2*) Where the application is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the applicant be examined by a commission in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken.

If presented by agent, Court may order applicant to be examined by commission.

[S. 407.] **5.** The Court shall reject an application for permission to sue as a pauper—

Rejection of application.

[S. 405.] (*a*) where it is not framed and presented in the manner prescribed by rules 2 and 3, or

(*b*) where the applicant is not a pauper, or

(*c*) where he has, within two months next before the presentation of the application, disposed of any property fraudulently or in order to be able to apply for permission to sue as a pauper, or

(*d*) where his allegations do not show a cause of action, or

(*e*) where he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the proposed suit under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter.

[S. 408.] **6.** Where the Court sees no reason to reject the application on any of the grounds stated in rule 5, it shall fix a day (of which at least ten days' clear notice shall be given to the opposite party and the Government pleader) for receiving such evidence as the applicant may adduce in proof of his pauperism, and for hearing any evidence which may be adduced in disproof thereof.

Notice of day for receiving evidence of applicant's pauperism.

[S. 409.] **7.** (*1*) On the day so fixed or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Court shall examine the witnesses (if any) produced by either party, and may examine the applicant or his agent, and shall make a memorandum of the substance of their evidence.

Procedure at hearing.

(*2*) The Court shall also hear any argument which the parties may desire to offer on the question whether, on the face of the application and of the evidence (if any) taken by the Court as herein provided, the applicant is or is not subject to any of the prohibitions specified in rule 5.

(*3*) The Court shall then either allow or refuse to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper.

8. Where the application is granted, it shall be numbered and registered, and shall be deemed the plaint in the suit, and the suit shall proceed in all other respects as a suit instituted in the ordinary manner, except that the plaintiff shall not be liable to pay any court-fee (other than fees payable for service of process) in respect of any petition, appointment of a pleader or other proceeding connected with the suit.

Procedure if application admitted.

9. The Court may, on the application of the defendant, or of the Government pleader, of which seven days clear notice in writing has been given to the plaintiff, order the plaintiff to be dispaupered— [S. 414.]

Dispaupering.

(*a*) if he is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit;

(*b*) if it appears that his means are such that he ought not to continue to sue as a pauper; or

(*c*) if he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter.

10. Where the plaintiff succeeds in the suit, the Court shall calculate the amount of court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper; such amount shall be recoverable by the Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, and shall be a first charge on the subject-matter of the suit. [S. 411.]

Costs where pauper succeeds.

11. Where the plaintiff fails in the suit or is dispaupered, or where the suit is withdrawn or dismissed,— [S. 412.]

Procedure where pauper fails.

(*a*) because the summons for the defendant to appear and answer has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to pay the court-fee or postal charges (if any) chargeable for such service, or

(*b*) because the plaintiff does not appear when the suit is called on for hearing,

the Court shall order the plaintiff, or any person added as a co-plaintiff to the suit, to pay the court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper.

12. The Government shall have the right at any time to apply to the Court to make an order for the payment of court-fees under rule 10 or rule 11. [New.]

Government may apply for payment of court-fees.

13. All matters arising between the Government and any party to the suit under rule 10, rule 11 or rule 12 shall be deemed to be questions arising between the parties to the suit within the meaning of section 47. [New.]

Government to be deemed a party.

14. Where an order is made under rule 10, rule 11 or rule 12, the Court shall forthwith cause a copy of the decree to be forwarded to the Collector. [New.]

Copy of decree to be sent to Collector.

15. An order refusing to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper shall be a bar to any subsequent application of the like nature by him in respect of the same right to sue; but the applicant shall be at liberty to institute a suit in the ordinary manner in respect of such right, provided that he first pays the costs (if any) incurred by the Government and by the opposite party in opposing his application for leave to sue as a pauper. [S. 413.]

Refusal to allow applicant to sue as pauper to bar subsequent application of like nature.

16. The costs of an application for permission to sue as a pauper and of an inquiry into pauperism shall be costs in the suit. [S. 415.]

Costs.

ORDER XXXIV.

Suits relating to Mortgages of Immoveable Property.

1. Subject to the provisions of this Code, all persons having an interest either in the mortgage-security or in the right of redemption shall be joined as parties to any suit relating to the mortgage. [IV of 1882, s. 85.]

Parties to suits for foreclosure, sale and redemption.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The First Schedule.)
(Order XXXVI.—Special Case. Order XXXVII.—Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments. Order XXXVIII.—Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.)

ORDER XXXVI.
Special Case.

[S. 527.] Power to state case for Court's opinion.

1. (*1*) Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law may enter into an agreement in writing stating such question in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court, and providing that, upon the finding of the Court with respect to such question,—

(*a*) a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(*b*) some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(*c*) one or more of the parties shall do, or refrain from doing, some other particular act specified in the agreement.

(*2*) Every case stated under this rule shall be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs, and shall concisely state such facts and specify such documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby.

[S. 528.] Where value of subject-matter must be stated.

2. Where the agreement is for the delivery of any property, or for the doing, or the refraining from doing, any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be delivered, or to which the act specified has reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

[S. 529.] Agreement to be filed and registered as suit.

3. (*1*) The agreement, if framed in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, may be filed in the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit, the amount or value of the subject-matter of which is the same as the amount or value of the subject-matter of the agreement.

(*2*) The agreement, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or the others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreement, other than the party or parties by whom it was presented.

[S. 530.] Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.

4. Where the agreement has been filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

[S. 531.] Hearing and disposal of case.

5. (*1*) The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted in the ordinary manner, and the provisions of this Code shall apply to such suit so far as the same are applicable.

(*2*) Where the Court is satisfied, after examination of the parties, or after taking such evidence as it thinks fit,—

(*a*) that the agreement was duly executed by them,

(*b*) that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question stated therein, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be decided,

it shall proceed to pronounce judgment thereon, in the same way as in an ordinary suit, and upon the judgment so pronounced a decree shall follow.

ORDER XXXVII.
Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

[S. 532.] Application of Order.

1. This Order shall apply only to—

(*a*) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;

(*b*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma;

(*c*) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind; and

(*d*) any other Court to which sections 532 to 537 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, have been already applied.

[S. 532.] Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, etc.

2. (*1*) All suits upon bills of exchange, hundis or promissory notes may, in case the plaintiff desires to proceed hereunder, be instituted by presenting a plaint in the form prescribed; but the summons shall be in Form No. 4 in Appendix B or in such other form as may be from time to time prescribed.

(*2*) In any case in which the plaint and summons are in such forms, respectively, the defendant shall not appear or defend the suit unless he obtains leave from a Judge as hereinafter provided so to appear and defend; and, in default of his obtaining such leave or of his appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the allegations in the plaint shall be deemed to be admitted, and the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and such sum for costs as may be prescribed, unless the plaintiff claims more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way, and such decree may be executed forthwith.

[S. 533.] Defendant showing defence on merits to have leave to appear.

3 (*1*) The Court shall, upon application by the defendant, give leave to appear and to defend the suit, upon affidavits which disclose such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application.

(*2*) Leave to defend may be given unconditionally or subject to such terms as to payment into Court, giving security, framing and recording issues or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

[S. 534.] Power to set aside decree.

4. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to the defendant to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it seems reasonable to the Court so to do, and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

[S. 535.] Power to order bill, etc., to be deposited with officer of Court.

5. In any proceeding under this Order the Court may order the bill, hundi or note on which the suit is founded to be forthwith deposited with an officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for the costs thereof.

[S. 536.] Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill or note.

6. The holder of every dishonoured bill of exchange or promissory note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonour, as he has under this Order for the recovery of the amount of such bill or note.

[S. 537.] Procedure in suits.

7. Save as provided by this Order, the procedure in suits hereunder shall be the same as the procedure in suits instituted in the ordinary manner.

ORDER XXXVIII.
Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.

Arrest before judgment.

[S. 477.] Where defendant may be called upon to furnish security for appearance.

1. Where at any stage of a suit, other than a suit of the nature referred to in section 16, clauses (a) to (d), the Court is satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise,—

(*a*) that the defendant, with intent to delay the plaintiff, or to avoid any process of the

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XXXVIII.—Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.)

Court or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,—

(*i*) has absconded or left the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*ii*) is about to abscond or leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*iii*) has disposed of or removed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

(*b*) that the defendant is about to leave British India under circumstances affording reasonable probability that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant in the suit,

[S. 478.] the Court may issue a warrant to arrest the defendant and bring him before the Court to show cause why he should not furnish security for his appearance:

Provided that the defendant shall not be arrested if he pays to the officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant any sum specified in the warrant as sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim; and such sum shall be held in deposit by the Court until the suit is disposed of or until the further order of the Court.

[S. 479.] **2.** (*1*) Where the defendant fails to show such cause the Court shall order him either to deposit in Court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to furnish security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending and until satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, or make such order as it thinks fit in regard to the sum which may have been paid by the defendant under the proviso to the last preceding rule.

Security.

(*2*) Every surety for the appearance of a defendant shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money which the defendant may be ordered to pay in the suit.

[S. 481.] **3.** (*1*) A surety for the appearance of a defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety to be discharged from his obligation.

Procedure on application by surety to be discharged.

(*2*) On such application being made, the Court shall summon the defendant to appear or, if it thinks fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance.

(*3*) On the appearance of the defendant in pursuance of the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security.

[S. 481.] **4.** Where the defendant fails to comply with any order under rule 2 or rule 3, the Court may commit him to the civil prison until the decision of the suit or, where a decree is passed against the defendant, until the decree has been satisfied:

Procedure where defendant fails to furnish security or find fresh security.

Provided that no person shall be detained in prison under this rule in any case for a longer period than six months, nor for a longer period than six weeks when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed fifty rupees:

Provided also that no person shall be detained in prison under this rule after he has complied with such order.

Attachment before Judgment.

5. (*1*) Where, at any stage of a suit, the Court is satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise, that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,— [Ss. 483, 484.]

Where defendant may be called upon to furnish security for production of property.

(*a*) is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or

(*b*) is about to remove the whole or any part of his property from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court,

the Court may direct the defendant, within a time to be fixed by it, either to furnish security, in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required the said property or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security.

(*2*) The plaintiff shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, specify the property required to be attached and the estimated value thereof.

(*3*) The Court may also in the order direct the conditional attachment of the whole or any portion of the property so specified.

6 (*1*) Where the defendant fails to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fails to furnish the security required, within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified, or such portion thereof as appears sufficient to satisfy any decree which may be passed in the suit, be attached.

Attachment where cause not shown or security not furnished.

(*2*) Where the defendant shows such cause or furnishes the required security, and the property specified or any portion of it has been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

7. Save as otherwise expressly provided, the attachment shall be made in the manner provided for the attachment of property in execution of a decree. [S. 486.]

Mode of making attachment.

8. Where any claim is preferred to property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinbefore provided for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for the payment of money. [S. 487.]

Investigation of claim to property attached before judgment.

9. Where an order is made for attachment before judgment, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn when the defendant furnishes the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment, or when the suit is dismissed. [S. 488.]

Removal of attachment when security furnished or suit dismissed.

10. Attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights, existing prior to the attachment, of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree. [S. 489.]

Attachment before judgment not to affect rights of strangers, nor bar decree-holder from applying for sale.

11. Where property is under attachment by virtue of the provisions of this Order and a decree is subsequently passed in favour of the plaintiff, it shall not be necessary upon an application for execution of such decree to apply for a re-attachment of the property. [S. 490.]

Property attached before judgment not to be re-attached in execution of decree.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XLI.—Appeals from Original Decrees.)

Procedure on admission of appeal.

[S. 548.] 9. (1) Where a memorandum of appeal is admitted, the Appellate Court or the proper officer of that Court shall endorse thereon the date of presentation, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Registry of memorandum of appeal.

(2) Such book shall be called the Register of Appeals.

Register of Appeals.

[S. 549.] 10. (1) The Appellate Court may in its discretion, either before the respondent is called upon to appear and answer or afterwards on the application of the respondent, demand from the appellant security for the costs of the appeal, or of the original suit, or of both:

Appellate Court may require appellant to furnish security for costs.

Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which the appellant is residing out of British India, and is not possessed of any sufficient immoveable property within British India other than the property (if any) to which the appeal relates.

Where appellant resides out of British India.

(2) Where such security is not furnished within such time as the Court orders, the Court shall reject the appeal.

[S. 551.] 11. (1) The Appellate Court, after sending for the record if it thinks fit so to do, and after fixing a day for hearing the appellant or his pleader and hearing him accordingly if he appears on that day, may dismiss the appeal without sending notice to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred and without serving notice on the respondent or his pleader.

Power to dismiss appeal without sending notice to Lower Court.

(2) If on the day fixed or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned the appellant does not appear when the appeal is called on for hearing, the Court may make an order that the appeal be dismissed.

(3) The dismissal of an appeal under this rule shall be notified to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred.

[S. 552.] 12. (1) Unless the Appellate Court dismisses the appeal under rule 11, it shall fix a day for hearing the appeal.

Day for hearing appeal.

(2) Such day shall be fixed with reference to the current business of the Court, the place of residence of the respondent, and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, so as to allow the respondent sufficient time to appear and answer the appeal on such day.

[S. 550.] 13. (1) Where the appeal is not dismissed under rule 11, the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred.

Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree appealed from.

(2) Where the appeal is from the decree of a Court, the records of which are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court receiving such notice shall send with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.

(3) Either party may apply in writing to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, specifying any of the papers in such Court of which he requires copies to be made; and copies of such papers shall be made at the expense of, and given to, the applicant.

Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree appealed from.

[S. 553.] 14. (1) Notice of the day fixed under rule 12 shall be affixed in the Appellate Court-house, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, and shall be served on the respondent or on his pleader in the Appellate Court in the manner provided for the service on a defendant of a summons to appear and answer; and all the provisions applicable to such summons, and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice.

Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.

(2) Instead of sending the notice to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, the Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent or his pleader under the provisions above referred to.

Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.

15. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed, the appeal will be heard *ex parte*. [S. 554.]

Contents of notice.

Procedure on hearing.

16. (1) On the day fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant shall be heard in support of the appeal. [S. 555.]

Right to begin.

(2) The Court shall then, if it does not dismiss the appeal at once, hear the respondent against the appeal, and in such case the appellant shall be entitled to reply.

17. (1) Where on the day fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear when the appeal is called on for hearing, the Court may make an order that the appeal be dismissed. [S. 556.]

Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.

(2) Where the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte*.

Hearing appeal *ex parte*.

18. Where on the day fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, it is found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the period fixed, the sum required to defray the cost of serving the notice, the Court may make an order that the appeal be dismissed: [S. 557.]

Dismissal of appeal where notice not served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit costs.

Provided that no such order shall be made although the notice has not been served upon the respondent, if on any such day the respondent appears when the appeal is called on for hearing.

19. Where an appeal is dismissed under rule 11, sub-rule (2), or rule 17 or rule 18, the appellant may apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal; and, where it is proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing or from depositing the sum so required, the Court shall re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit. [S. 558.]

Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.

20. Where it appears to the Court at the hearing that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, but who has not been made a party to the appeal, is interested in the result of the appeal, the Court may adjourn the hearing to a future day to be fixed by the Court and direct that such person be made a respondent. [S. 559.]

Power to adjourn hearing and direct persons appearing interested to be made respondents.

21. Where an appeal is heard *ex parte* and judgment is pronounced against the respondent, he may apply to the Appellate Court to re-hear the appeal; and, if he satisfies the Court that the notice was not duly served or that he was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court shall re-hear the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit to impose upon him. [S. 560.]

Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree made.

22. (1) Any respondent, though he may not have appealed from any part of the decree, may not only support the decree on any of the grounds decided against him in the Court below, but take [S. 561.]

Upon hearing, respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred separate appeal.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XLI.—Appeals from Original Decrees.)

any cross-objection to the decree which he could have taken by way of appeal, provided he has filed such objection in the Appellate Court within one month from the date of service on him or his pleader of notice of the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or within such further time as the Appellate Court may see fit to allow.

Form of objection and provisions applicable thereto.

(2) Such cross-objection shall be in the form of a memorandum, and the provisions of rule 1, so far as they relate to the form and contents of the memorandum of appeal, shall apply thereto.

(3) Unless the respondent files with the objection a written acknowledgment from the party who may be affected by such objection or his pleader of having received a copy thereof, the Appellate Court shall cause a copy to be served, as soon as may be after the filing of the objection, on such party or his pleader at the expense of the respondent.

(4) Where, in any case in which any respondent has under this rule filed a memorandum of objection, the original appeal is withdrawn or is dismissed for default, the objection so filed may nevertheless be heard and determined after such notice to the other parties as the Court thinks fit.

(5) The provisions relating to pauper appeals shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to an objection under this rule.

[S. 562.]

Remand of case by Appellate Court.

23. Where the Court from whose decree an appeal is preferred has disposed of the suit upon a preliminary point and the decree is reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, by order remand the case, and may further direct what issue or issues shall be tried in the case so remanded, and shall send a copy of its judgment and order to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the register of civil suits, and proceed to determine the suit; and the evidence (if any) recorded during the original trial shall, subject to all just exceptions, be evidence during the trial after remand.

[S. 565.]

Where evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court may determine case finally.

24. Where the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce judgment, the Appellate Court may, after resettling the issues, if necessary, finally determine the suit, notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds.

[S. 566.]

Where Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree appealed from.

25. Where the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred has omitted to frame or try any issue, or to determine any question of fact, which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the right decision of the suit upon the merits, the Appellate Court may, if necessary, frame issues, and refer the same for trial to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, and in such case shall direct such Court to take the additional evidence required;

and such Court shall proceed to try such issues, and shall return the evidence to the Appellate Court together with its findings thereon and the reasons therefor.

[S. 567.]

Findings and evidence to be put on record. Objections to finding.

26. (1) Such evidence and findings shall form part of the record in the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, present a memorandum of objections to any finding.

Determination of appeal.

(2) After the expiration of the period so fixed for presenting such memorandum the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.

27. (1) The parties to an appeal shall not be entitled to produce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court. But if— [S. 568.]

(a) the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred has refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or

(b) the Appellate Court requires any document to be produced or any witness to be examined to enable it to pronounce judgment, or for any other substantial cause,

the Appellate Court may allow such evidence or document to be produced, or witness to be examined.

(2) Wherever additional evidence is allowed to be produced by an Appellate Court, the Court shall record the reason for its admission.

Mode of taking additional evidence.

28. Wherever additional evidence is allowed to be produced, the Appellate Court may either take such evidence, or direct the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, or any other subordinate Court, to take such evidence and to send it when taken to the Appellate Court. [S. 569.]

Points to be defined and recorded.

29. Where additional evidence is directed or allowed to be taken, the Appellate Court shall specify the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record on its proceedings the points so specified. [S. 570.]

Judgment in appeal.

Judgment when and where pronounced.

30. The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their pleaders and referring to any part of the proceedings, whether on appeal or in the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, to which reference may be considered necessary, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders. [S. 571.]

Contents, date and signature of judgment.

31. The judgment of the Appellate Court shall be in writing and shall state— [S. 574.]

(a) the points for determination;

(b) the decision thereon;

(c) the reasons for the decision; and

(d) where the decree appealed from is reversed or varied, the relief to which the appellant is entitled;

and shall at the time that it is pronounced be signed and dated by the Judge or by the Judges concurring therein.

What judgment may direct.

32. The judgment may be for confirming, varying or reversing the decree from which the appeal is preferred, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order to be made in appeal, the Appellate Court may pass a decree or make an order accordingly. [S. 577.]

Power of Court of Appeal.

33. The Appellate Court shall have power to pass any decree and make any order which ought to have been passed or made and to pass or make such further or other decree or order as the case may require, and this power may be exercised by the Court notwithstanding that the appeal is as to part only of the decree and may be exercised in favour of all or any of the respondents or parties, although such respondents or parties may not have filed any appeal or objection. [O. 58, r. 4.]

Illustration.

A claims a sum of money as due to him from X or Y, and in a suit against both obtains a decree against X. X appeals and A and Y are respondents. The Appellate Court decides in favour of X. It has power to pass a decree against Y.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XLI.—Appeals from Original Decrees. Order XLII.—Appeals from Appellate Decrees. Order XLIII.—Appeals from Orders. Order XLIV.—Pauper Appeals. Order XLV.—Appeals to the King in Council.)

[S. 576.] 34. Where the appeal is heard by more Judges than one, any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court shall state in writing the decision or order which he thinks should be passed on the appeal, and he may state his reasons for the same.

Dissent to be recorded.

Decree in appeal.

[S. 579.] 35. (1) The decree of the Appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced.

Date and contents of decree.

(2) The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, the names and descriptions of the appellant and respondent, and a clear specification of the relief granted or other adjudication made.

(3) The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal, and by whom, or out of what property, and in what proportions such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid.

(4) The decree shall be signed and dated by the Judge or Judges who passed it:

Provided that where there are more Judges than one and there is a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court to sign the decree.

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.

[S. 580.] 36. Certified copies of the judgment and decree in appeal shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Appellate Court and at their expense.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.

[S. 581.] 37. A copy of the judgment and of the decree, certified by the Appellate Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed from and shall be filed with the original proceedings in the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be made in the register of civil suits.

Certified copy of decree to be sent to Court whose decree appealed from.

ORDER XLII.

Appeals from Appellate Decrees.

1. The rules of Order XLI shall apply, so far as may be, to appeals from appellate decrees.

Procedure.

ORDER XLIII.

Appeals from Orders.

[S. 588.] 1. An appeal shall lie from the following orders under the provisions of section 104, namely:—

Appeals from orders.

(a) An order under rule 10 of Order VII returning a plaint to be presented to the proper Court;

(b) *an order under rule 10 of Order VIII pronouncing judgment against a party;*

(c) an order under rule 9 of Order IX rejecting an application (in a case open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit;

(d) an order under rule 13 of Order IX rejecting an application (in a case open to appeal) for an order to set aside a decree passed *ex parte*;

(e) *an order under rule 4 of Order X pronouncing judgment against a party;*

(f) *an order under rule 21 of Order XI;*

(g) an order under rule 10 of Order XVI for the attachment of property;

(h) *an order under rule 20 of Order XVI pronouncing judgment against a party;*

(i) an order under rule 34 of Order XXI on an objection to the draft of a document or of an endorsement;

(j) an order under rule 72 or rule 92 of Order XXI setting aside or refusing to set aside a sale;

(k) an order under rule 9 of Order XXII refusing to set aside the abatement or dismissal of a suit;

(l) an order under rule 10 of Order XXII giving or refusing to give leave;

(m) an order under rule 3 of Order XXIII recording or refusing to record an agreement, compromise or satisfaction;

(n) an order under rule 2 of Order XXV rejecting an application (in a case open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit;

(o) an order under rule 3 or rule 8 of Order XXXIV refusing to extend the time for the payment of mortgage-money;

(p) orders in interpleader-suits under rule 3, rule 4 or rule 6 of Order XXXV;

(q) an order under rule 2, rule 3 or rule 6 of Order XXXVIII;

(r) an order under rule 1, rule 2, rule 4 or rule 10 of Order XXXIX;

(s) an order under rule 1 or rule 4 of Order XL;

(t) an order of refusal under rule 19 of Order XLI to re-admit, or under rule 21 of Order XLI to re-hear, an appeal;

(u) an order under rule 23 of Order XLI remanding a case, where an appeal would lie from the decree of the Appellate Court;

(v) an order made by any Court other than a High Court refusing the grant of a certificate under rule 6 of Order XLV;

(w) an order under rule 4 of Order XLVII granting an application for review.

2. The rules of Order XLI shall apply, so far as may be, to appeals from orders. [S. 590.]

Procedure.

ORDER XLIV.

Pauper Appeals.

1. Any person entitled to prefer an appeal, who is unable to pay the fee required for the memorandum of appeal, may present an application accompanied by a memorandum of appeal, and may be allowed to appeal as a pauper, subject, in all matters including the presentation of such application, to the provisions relating to suits by paupers, in so far as those provisions are applicable: [S. 592.]

Who may appeal as pauper.

Provided that the Court shall reject the application unless, upon a perusal thereof and of the judgment and decree appealed from, it sees reason to think that the decree is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust.

Procedure on application for admission of appeal.

2. The inquiry into the pauperism of the applicant may be made either by the Appellate Court or under the orders of the Appellate Court by the Court from whose decision the appeal is preferred: [S. 593.]

Inquiry into pauperism.

Provided that, if the applicant was allowed to sue or appeal as a pauper in the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, no further inquiry in respect of his pauperism shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court sees cause to direct such inquiry.

ORDER XLV.

Appeals to the King in Council.

1. In this Order, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression "decree" shall include a final order. [S. 594.]

"Decree" defined.

2. Whoever desires to appeal to His Majesty in Council shall apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of. [S. 598.]

Application to Court whose decree complained of.

3. (1) Every petition shall state the grounds of appeal and pray for a certificate either that, as regards amount or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section 110, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council. [S. 600.]

Certificate as to value or fitness.

(2) Upon receipt of such petition, the Court shall direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The First Schedule.)
(Order XLV.—Appeals to the King in Council.)

[New.] Consolidation of suits.

4. For the purposes of pecuniary valuation, suits involving substantially the same questions for determination and decided by the same judgment may be consolidated: but suits decided by separate judgments shall not be consolidated, notwithstanding that they involve substantially the same questions for determination.

[New.] Remission of dispute to Court of first instance.

5. In the event of any dispute arising between the parties as to the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance, or as to the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to His Majesty in Council, the Court to which a petition for a certificate is made under rule 2 may, if it thinks fit, refer such dispute for report to the Court of first instance, which last-mentioned Court shall proceed to determine such amount or value and shall return its report together with the evidence to the Court by which the reference was made.

[S. 601.] Effect of refusal of certificate.

6. Where such certificate is refused, the petition shall be dismissed.

[S. 602.] Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

7. (1) Where the certificate is granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the date of the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,—

(a) furnish security for the costs of the respondent, and

(b) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, indexing and transmitting to His Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except—

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of His Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude;

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included; and

(4) such other documents as the High Court may direct to be excluded.

(2) Where the applicant prefers to print in India the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, he shall also, within the time mentioned in sub-rule (1), deposit the amount required to defray the expense of printing such copy.

[S. 603.] Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

8. Where such security has been furnished and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall—

(a) declare the appeal admitted,

(b) give notice thereof to the respondent,

(c) transmit to His Majesty in Council under the seal of the Court a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid, and

(d) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

[S. 604.] Revocation of acceptance of security.

9. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shown, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

[S. 605.] Power to order further security or payment.

10. Where at any time after the admission of an appeal but before the transmission of the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, to His Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing or transmitting the copy of the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

[S. 606.] Effect of failure to comply with order.

11. Where the appellant fails to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of His Majesty in Council,

and in the meantime execution of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed.

[S. 607.] Refund of balance deposit.

12. When the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to His Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance (if any) of the amount which he has deposited under rule 7.

[S. 608.] Powers of Court pending appeal.

13. (1) Notwithstanding the grant of a certificate for the admission of any appeal, the decree appealed from shall be unconditionally executed, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, on special cause shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court,—

(a) impound any moveable property in dispute or any part thereof, or

(b) allow the decree appealed from to be executed, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any order which His Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(c) stay the execution of the decree appealed from, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed from, or of any order which His Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(d) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal, as it thinks fit, by the appointment of a receiver or otherwise.

[S. 609.] Increase of security found inadequate.

14. (1) Where at any time during the pendency of the appeal the security furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

(2) In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court,—

(a) if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on the application of the respondent, execute the decree appealed from as if the appellant had furnished no such security;

(b) if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable stay the further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished, or give such direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

[S. 610.] Procedure to enforce orders of King in Council.

15. (1) Whoever desires to obtain execution of any order of His Majesty in Council shall apply by petition, accompanied by a certified copy of the decree passed or order made in appeal and sought to be executed, to the Court from which the appeal to His Majesty was preferred.

(2) Such Court shall transmit the order of His Majesty in Council to the Court which passed the first decree appealed from, or to such other Court as His Majesty in Council by such order may direct, and shall upon the application of either party) give such directions as may be required for the execution of the same; and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill,

(The First Schedule.)

(Order XLV.—Appeals to the King in Council. Order XLVI.—Reference. Order XLVII.—Review.)

shall execute it accordingly, in the manner and according to the provisions applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

(3) When any monies expressed to be payable in British currency are payable in India under such order, the amount so payable shall be estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed at the date of the making of the order by the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

[S. 611.] 16. The orders made by the Court which executes the order of His Majesty in Council, relating to such execution, shall be appealable in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the orders of such Court relating to the execution of its own decrees.

Appeal from order relating to execution.

ORDER XLVI.

Reference.

[S. 617.] 1. Where, before or on the hearing of a suit or an appeal in which the decree is not subject to appeal, or where, in the execution of any such decree, any question of law or usage having the force of law arises, on which the Court trying the suit or appeal, or executing the decree, entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer such statement with its own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

Reference of question to High Court.

[S. 618.] 2. The Court may either stay the proceedings or proceed in the case notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree or make an order contingent upon the decision of the High Court on the point referred;

Court may pass decree contingent upon decision of High Court.

but no decree or order shall be executed in any case in which such reference is made until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the High Court upon the reference.

[S. 619.] 3. The High Court, after hearing the parties if they appear and desire to be heard, shall decide the point so referred, and shall transmit a copy of its judgment, under the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made; and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.

[S. 620.] 4. The costs (if any) consequent on a reference for the decision of the High Court shall be costs in the case.

Costs of reference to High Court.

[S. 621.] 5. Where a case is referred to the High Court under rule 1, the High Court may return the case for amendment, and may alter, cancel or set aside any decree or order which the Court making the reference has passed or made in the case out of which the reference arose, and make such order as it thinks fit.

Power to alter, etc., decree of Court making reference.

[S. 646A.] 6. (1) Where at any time before judgment a Court in which a suit has been instituted doubts whether the suit is cognizable by a Court of Small Causes or is not so cognizable, it may submit the record to the High Court with a statement of its reasons for the doubt as to the nature of the suit.

Power to refer to High Court questions as to jurisdiction in small causes.

(2) On receiving the record and statement, the High Court may order the Court either to proceed with the suit or to return the plaint for presentation to such other Court as it may in its order declare to be competent to take cognizance of the suit.

7. (1) Where it appears to a District Court that a Court subordinate thereto has, by reason of erroneously holding a suit to be cognizable by a Court of Small Causes or not to be so cognizable, failed to exercise a jurisdiction vested in it by law, or exercised a jurisdiction not so vested, the District Court may, and if required by a party shall, submit the record to the High Court with a statement of its reasons for considering the opinion of the subordinate Court with respect to the nature of the suit to be erroneous. [S. 646B.]

Power to District Court to submit for revision proceedings had under mistake as to jurisdiction in small causes.

(2) On receiving the record and statement the High Court may make such order in the case as it thinks fit.

(3) With respect to any proceedings subsequent to decree in any case submitted to the High Court under this rule, the High Court may make such order as in the circumstance appears to it to be just and proper.

(4) A Court subordinate to a District Court shall comply with any requisition which the District Court may make for any record or information for the purposes of this rule.

ORDER XLVII.

Review.

1. (1) Any person considering himself aggrieved— [S. 623.]

Application for review of judgment.

(a) by a decree or order from which an appeal is allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred,

(b) by a decree or order from which no appeal is allowed, or

(c) by a decision on a reference from a Court of Small Causes,

and who, from the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree was passed or order made, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or for any other sufficient reason, desires to obtain a review of the decree passed or order made against him, may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order.

(2) A party who is not appealing from a decree or order may apply for a review of judgment notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal by some other party except where the ground of such appeal is common to the applicant and the appellant, or when, being respondent, he can present to the Appellate Court the case on which he applies for the review.

2. An application for review of a decree or order of a Court, not being a High Court, upon some ground other than the discovery of such new and important matter or evidence as is referred to in rule 1 or the existence of a clerical or arithmetical mistake or error apparent on the face of the decree, shall be made only to the Judge who passed the decree or made the order sought to be reviewed; but any such application may, if the Judge who passed the decree or made the order has ordered notice to issue under rule 4, sub-rule (2), proviso (a), be disposed of by his successor. [S. 624.]

To whom applications for review may be made.

3. The provisions as to the form of preferring appeals shall apply, *mutatis mutandis* to applications for review. [S. 625.]

Form of applications for review.

4. (1) Where it appears to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application. [S. 626.]

Application where rejected.

(2) Where the Court is of opinion that the application for review should be granted, it shall grant the same:

Application where granted.

Provided that—

(a) no such application shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party, to enable

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(The First Schedule.)

(Order XLVII.—Review. Order XLVIII.—Miscellaneous. Order XLIX.—Chartered High Courts. Order L.—Provincial Small Cause Courts.)

him to appear and be heard in support of the decree or order, a review of which is applied for: and

(*b*) no such application shall be granted on the ground of discovery of new matter or evidence which the applicant alleges was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him when the decree or order was passed or made, without strict proof of such allegation.

[S. 627.] Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges.

5. Where the Judge or Judges, or any one of the Judges, who passed the decree or made the order, a review of which is applied for, continues or continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented, and is not or are not precluded by absence or other cause for a period of six months next after the application from considering the decree or order to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and no other Judge or Judges of the Court shall hear the same.

[S. 628.] Application where rejected.

6. (*1*) Where the application for a review is heard by more than one Judge and the Court is equally divided, the application shall be rejected.

(*2*) Where there is a majority, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

[S. 629.] Order of rejection not appealable. Objections to order granting application.

7. (*1*) An order of the Court rejecting the application shall not be appealable; but an order granting an application may be objected to on the ground that the application was—

(*a*) in contravention of the provisions of rule 2,

(*b*) in contravention of the provisions of rule 4, or

(*c*) after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed therefor and without sufficient cause.

Such objection may be taken at once by an appeal from the order granting the application or in any appeal from the final decree or order passed or made in the suit.

(*2*) Where the application has been rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear, he may apply for an order to have the rejected application restored to the file, and, where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when such application was called on for hearing, the Court shall order it to be restored to the file upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for hearing the same.

(*3*) No order shall be made under sub-rule (*2*) unless notice of the application has been served on the opposite party.

[S. 630.] Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

8. When an application for review is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it thinks fit.

[S. 629, last para.] Bar of certain applications.

9. No application to review an order made on an application for a review or a decree or order passed or made on a review shall be entertained.

ORDER XLVIII.

Miscellaneous.

[S. 93.] Process to be served at expense of party issuing.

1. (*1*) Every process issued under this Code shall be served at the expense of the party on whose behalf it is issued, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Costs of service.

(*2*) The court-fee chargeable for such service shall be paid within a time to be fixed before the process is issued.

Orders and notices how served.

2. All orders, notices and other documents required by this Code to be given to or served on any person shall be served in the manner provided for the service of summons. [S.]

Use of forms in appendices

3. The forms given in the appendices, with such variation as the circumstances of each case may require, shall be used for the purposes therein mentioned. [S. 644.]

ORDER XLIX.

Chartered High Courts.

Who may serve processes of High Court.

1. Notice to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and every other judicial process, issued in the exercise of the original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, and of its matrimonial, testamentary and intestate jurisdictions, except summonses to defendants, writs of execution and notices to respondents may be served by the attorneys in the suits, or by persons employed by them, or by such other persons as the High Court, by any rule or order, directs. [S. 636.]

Saving in respect of Chartered High Courts.

2. Nothing in this schedule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any rules in force at the commencement of this Code for the taking of evidence or the recording of judgments and orders by a Chartered High Court. [New.]

Application of rules.

3. The following rules shall not apply to any Chartered High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, namely:— [S. 638.]

(1) rule 10 and rule 11, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), of Order VII;

(2) rule 3 of Order X;

(3) rule 2 of Order XVI;

(4) rules 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16 (so far as relates to the manner of taking evidence) of Order XVIII;

(5) rules 1 to 8 of Order XX; and

(6) *rule 7 of Order XXXIII (so far as relates to the making of a memorandum):*

and rule 35 of Order XLI shall not apply to any such High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

ORDER L.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

1. The provisions hereinafter specified shall not extend to Courts constituted under the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887, or to Courts exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under that Act, that is to say— [New.] [IX of 1887.]

(*a*) so much of this schedule as relates to—

(*i*) suits excepted from the cognizance of a Court of Small Causes or the execution of decrees in such suits;

(*ii*) the execution of decrees against immoveable property or the interest of a partner in partnership property;

(*iii*) the settlement of issues; and

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(The First Schedule.)

(Order L.—Provincial Small Cause Courts. Order LI.—Presidency Small Cause Courts.)

(b) the following rules and orders,— [IX of 1887.]

Order II, r. 1 (frame of suit);

Order X, r. 3 (record of examination of parties);

Order XV, except so much of rule 4 as provides for the pronouncement at once of judgment;

Order XVIII, rules 5 to 12 (evidence);

Orders XLI to XLV (appeals);

Order XLVII, rules 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 (review);

Order LI.

ORDER LI.

Presidency Small Cause Courts.

Presidency Small Cause Courts.

(1) Save as provided in rules 22 and 23 of Order V, rules 4 and 7 of Order XXI, and rule 4 of Order XXVI, and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, this schedule shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. [New.] [XV of 1882.]

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

[New.] *(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)*

APPENDIX A.

PLEADINGS.

(1) TITLES OF SUITS.

IN THE COURT OF

A. B. (*add description and residence*) . . . . *Plaintiff,*

against

C. D. (*add description and residence*) . . . . *Defendant.*

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(2) DESCRIPTION OF PARTIES IN PARTICULAR CASES.

The Secretary of State for India in Council

The Advocate General of

The Collector of

The State of

The A. B. Company, Limited, having its registered office at

A. B., a public officer of the C. D. Company.

A. B. (*add description and residence*), on behalf of himself and all other creditors of C. D., late of (*add description and residence*).

A. B. (*add description and residence*), on behalf of himself and all other holders of debentures issued by the Company, Limited.

The Official Receiver.

A. B., a minor (*add description and residence*) by C. D. [*or* by the Court of Wards], his next friend.

A. B. (*add description and residence*), a person of unsound mind [*or* of weak mind], by C. D., his next friend.

A. B., a firm carrying on business in partnership at

A. B. (*add description and residence*), by his constituted attorney C. D. (*add description and residence*).

A. B. (*add description and residence*), Shebait of Thakur

A. B. (*add description and residence*), executor of C. D., deceased.

A. B. (*add description and residence*), *heir of* C. D., deceased.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

(3) PLAINTS.

No. 1.

MONEY LENT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , he lent the defendant rupees repayable on the day of .

2. The defendant has not paid the same, except rupees paid on the day of 19 .

[*If the plaintiff claims exemption from any law of limitation, say* :—]

3. The plaintiff was a minor [*or* insane] from the day of till the day of

4. [*Facts showing when the cause of action arose and that the Court has jurisdiction.*]

5. The value of the subject-matter of the suit for the purpose of jurisdiction is rupees and for the purpose of court-fees is rupees.

6. The plaintiff claims rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 19 .

No. 2.

MONEY OVERPAID.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff agreed to buy and the defendant agreed to sell bars of silver at annas per tola of fine silver.

2. The plaintiff procured the said bars to be assayed by *E. F.*, who was paid by the defendant for such assay, and *E. F.* declared each of the bars to contain 1,500 tolas of fine silver, and the plaintiff accordingly paid the defendant rupees.

3. Each of the said bars contained only 1,200 tolas of fine silver, of which fact the plaintiff was ignorant when he made the payment.

4. The defendant has not repaid the sum so overpaid.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 3.

GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , *E. F.* sold and delivered to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour, *or*, the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, *or* sundry goods].

2. The defendant promised to pay rupees for the said goods on delivery [*or* on the day of , *some day before the plaint was filed*].

3. He has not paid the same.

4. *E. F.* died on the day of 19 . By his last will he appointed his brother, the plaintiff, his executor.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

7. The plaintiff as executor of *E. F. claims* [*Relief claimed*].

No. 4.

GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant [sundry articles of house-furniture], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. The goods were reasonably worth rupees.

3. The defendant has not paid the money.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

No. 5.

GOODS MADE AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST, AND NOT ACCEPTED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of 19 , *E. F.* agreed with the plaintiff that the plaintiff should make for him [*six tables and fifty chairs*], and that *E. F.* should pay for the goods on delivery rupees.

2. The plaintiff made the goods, and on the day of 19 offered to deliver them to *E. F.*, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. *E. F.* has not accepted the goods or paid for them.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 6.

DEFICIENCY UPON A RE-SALE [GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION].

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 On the day of 19 , the plaintiff put up at auction sundry [*goods*], subject to the condition that all goods not paid for and removed by the purchaser within [*ten days*] after the sale should be re-sold by auction on his account, of which condition the defendant had notice.

2. The defendant purchased [*one crate of crockery*] at the auction at the price of rupees.

3. The plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the goods to the defendant on the date of the sale and for [*ten days*] after.

4. The defendant did not take away the goods purchased by him, nor pay for them within [*ten days*] after the sale, nor afterwards.

5. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff re-sold the [*crate of crockery*], on account of the defendant, by public auction, for rupees.

6. The expenses attendant upon such re-sale amounted to rupees.

7. The defendant has not paid the deficiency thus arising, amounting to rupees.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 7.

SERVICES AT A REASONABLE RATE

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. Between the day of 19 , and the day of 19 , at , plaintiff [executed sundry drawings, designs and diagrams] for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the sum to be paid for such services.

2. The services were reasonably worth rupees.

3. The defendant has not paid the money.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 8.

SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A REASONABLE COST.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff built a house [known as No. , in], and furnished the materials therefor, for the defendant, at his request, but no express agreement was made as to the amount to be paid for such work and materials.

2. The work done and materials supplied were reasonably worth rupees.

3. The defendant has not paid the money.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 9.

USE AND OCCUPATION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, executor of the will of *X. Y.*, deceased, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant occupied the [house No. , Street], by permission of the said *X. Y.*, from the day of 19 , until the day of 19 , and no agreement was made as to payment for the use of the said premises.

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

2. That the use of the said premises for the said period was reasonably worth rupees.

3. The defendant has not paid the money.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

6. The plaintiff as executor of X. Y. claims [*Relief claimed*].

No. 10.

ON AN AWARD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, stated as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff and defendant, having a difference between them concerning [a demand of the plaintiff for the price of ten barrels of oil, which the defendant refused to pay], agreed in writing to submit the difference to the arbitration of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, and the original document is annexed hereto.

2. On the day of 19 , the arbitrators awarded that the defendant should [pay the plaintiff rupees].

3. The defendant has not paid the money.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 11.

ON A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , at in the State [*or* Kingdom], of , the Court of that State [*or* Kingdom], in a suit therein pending between the plaintiff and the defendant, duly adjudged that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees, with interest from the said date.

2. The defendant has not paid the money.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 12

AGAINST SURETY FOR PAYMENT OF RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , *E. F.* hired from the plaintiff for the term of years, the [house No. , Street], at the annual rent of rupees, payable [monthly].

2. The defendant agreed, in consideration of the letting of the premises to *E. F.*, to guarantee the punctual payment of the rent.

3. The rent for the month of 19 , amounting to rupees, has not been paid.

[*If, by the terms of the agreement, notice is required to be given to the surety, add :—*]

4. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant of the non-payment of the rent, and demanded payment thereof.

5. The defendant has not paid the same.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 13.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, and the original document is hereto annexed.

[*Or*, on the day of 19 , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff forty bighas of land in the village of for rupees].

2. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff, being then the absolute owner of the property [and the same being free from all incumbrances as was made

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

to appear to the defendant], tendered to the defendant a sufficient instrument of transfer of the same [*or*, was ready and willing, and is still ready and willing, and offered, to transfer the same to the defendant by a sufficient instrument] on the payment by the defendant of the sum agreed upon.

3. The defendant has not paid the money.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 14.

NOT DELIVERING GOODS SOLD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the defendant should deliver [one hundred barrels of flour] to the plaintiff on the day of 19], and that the plaintiff should pay therefor rupees on delivery.

2. On the [said] day the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered, to pay the defendant the said sum upon delivery of the goods.

3. The defendant has not delivered the goods, and the plaintiff has been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him from such delivery.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 15.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as [an accountant, *or*, in the capacity of foreman, *or as the case may be*], and that the defendant should employ the plaintiff as such for the term of [one year] and pay him for his services rupees (monthly).

2. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff entered upon the service of the defendant and has ever since been, and still is, ready and willing to continue in such service during the remainder of the said year whereof the defendant always has had notice.

3. On the day of 19 , the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, or to pay him for his services.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 16.

BREACH OF CONTRACT TO SERVE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should employ the defendant at an [annual] salary of rupees, and that the defendant should serve the plaintiff as [an artist] for the term of [one year].

2. The plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform his part of the agreement [and on the day of 19 , offered so to do].

3. The defendant [entered upon] the service of the plaintiff on the above-mentioned day, but afterwards, on the day of 19 , he refused to serve the plaintiff as aforesaid.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 17.

AGAINST A BUILDER FOR DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, and the original document is hereto annexed. [*Or state the tenor of the contract.*]

[2. The plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the agreement on his part.]

3. The defendant [built the house referred to in the agreement in a bad and unworkmanlike manner].

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

No. 18.

ON A BOND FOR THE FIDELITY OF A CLERK.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff took *E. F.* into his employment as a clerk.

2. In consideration thereof on the day of 19 , the defendant agreed with the plaintiff that if *E. F.* should not faithfully perform his duties as a clerk to the plaintiff, or should fail to account to the plaintiff for all monies, evidences of debt or other property received by him for the use of the plaintiff, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff whatever loss he might sustain by reason thereof, not exceeding rupees.

[*Or*, 2. In consideration thereof, the defendant by his bond of the same date bound himself to pay the plaintiff the penal sum of rupees, subject to the condition that if *E. F.* should faithfully perform his duties as clerk and cashier to the plaintiff and should justly account to the plaintiff for all monies, evidences of debt or other property which should be at any time held by him in trust for the plaintiff, the bond should be void.]

[*Or*, 2. In consideration thereof, on the same date the defendant executed a bond in favour of the plaintiff, and the original document is hereto annexed.]

3. Between the day of 19 and the day of 19 *E. F.* received money and other property, amounting to the value of rupees, for the use of the plaintiff, for which sum he has not accounted to him, and the same still remains due and unpaid.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 19.

BY TENANT AGAINST LANDLORD, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of 19 , the defendant, by a registered instrument, let to the plaintiff [the house No. , Street] for the term of years contracting with the plaintiff, that he, the plaintiff, and his legal representatives should quietly enjoy possession thereof for the said term.

2. All conditions were fulfilled and all things happened necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this suit.

3. On the day of during the said term, *E. F.*, who was the lawful owner of the said house, lawfully evicted the plaintiff therefrom, and still withholds the possession thereof from him.

4. The plaintiff was thereby [prevented from continuing the business of a tailor at the said place, was compelled to expend rupees in moving, and lost the custom of *G. H.* and *I. J.* by such removal].

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 20.

ON AN AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff and defendant, being partners in trade under the style of *A. B.* and *C. D.*, dissolved the partnership, and mutually agreed that the defendant should take and keep all the partnership property, pay all debts of the firm and indemnify the plaintiff against all claims that might be made upon him on account of any indebtedness of the firm.

2. The plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the agreement on his part.

3. On the day of 19 , [a judgment was recovered against the plaintiff and defendant by *E. F.*, in the High Court of Judicature at , upon a debt due from the firm to *E. F.*, and on the day of 19 ,] the plaintiff paid rupees [in satisfaction of the same].

4. The defendant has not paid the same to the plaintiff.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 21.

PROCURING PROPERTY BY FRAUD.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of 19 , the defendant, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he the defendant, was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities.]

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

2. The plaintiff was thereby induced to sell [and deliver] to the defendant, [dry goods] of the value of rupees.

3. The said representations were false [*or, state the particular falsehoods*] and were then known by the defendant to be so.

4. The defendant has not paid for the goods. [*Or, if the goods were not delivered*]. The plaintiff, in preparing and shipping the goods and procuring their restoration, expended rupees.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 22.

FRAUDULENTLY PROCURING CREDIT TO BE GIVEN TO ANOTHER PERSON.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that *E F.* was solvent and in good credit, and worth rupees over all his liabilities [*or*, that *E. F.* then held a responsible situation and was in good circumstances, and might safely be trusted with goods on credit].

2. The plaintiff was thereby induced to sell to *E. F.* [rice] of the value of rupees [on months credit].

3. The said representations were false and were then known by the defendant to be so, and were made by him with intent to deceive and defraud the plaintiff [*or*, to deceive and injure the plaintiff].

4. *E. F.* [did not pay for the said goods at the expiration of the credit aforesaid, *or*] has not paid for the said rice, and the plaintiff has wholly lost the same.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 23.

POLLUTING THE WATER UNDER THE PLAINTIFF'S LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain land called and situate in , and of a well therein, and of water in the well, and was entitled to the use and benefit of the well and of the water therein, and to have certain springs and streams of water which flowed and ran into the well to supply the same to flow or run without being fouled or polluted.

2. On the day of 19 , the defendant wrongfully fouled and polluted the well and the water therein and the springs and streams of water which flowed into the well.

3. In consequence the water in the well became impure and unfit for domestic and other necessary purposes, and the plaintiff and his family are deprived of the use and benefit of the well and water.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 24.

CARRYING ON A NOXIOUS MANUFACTURE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain lands called , situate in .

2. Ever since the day of 19 , the defendant has wrongfully caused to issue from certain smelting works carried on by the defendant large quantities of offensive and unwholesome smoke and other vapours and noxious matter, which spread themselves over and upon the said lands, and corrupted the air, and settled on the surface of the lands.

3. Thereby the trees, hedges, herbage and crops of the plaintiff growing on the lands were damaged and deteriorated in value, and the cattle and live-stock of the plaintiff on the lands became unhealthy, and many of them were poisoned and died.

4. The plaintiff [illegible] unable to graze the lands with cattle and sheep as he otherwise might have done, and was obliged to remove his cattle, sheep and farming-stock therefrom, and has been prevented from having so beneficial and healthy a use and occupation of the lands as he otherwise would have had.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 25.

OBSTRUCTING A RIGHT OF WAY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff is, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of [a house in the village of]

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

2. He was entitled to a right of way from the [house] over a certain field to a public highway and back again from the highway over the field to the house, for himself and his servants [with vehicles, *or*, on foot] at all times of the year.

3. On the day of 19 , defendant wrongfully obstructed the said way, so that the plaintiff could not pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot, *or*, in any manner] along the way [and has ever since wrongfully obstructed the same].

4. (*State special damage if any.*)

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 26.

OBSTRUCTING A HIGHWAY.

(*Title.*)

1. The defendant wrongfully dug a trench and heaped up earth and stones in the public highway leading from to so as to obstruct it.

2. Thereby the plaintiff, while lawfully passing along the said highway, fell over the said earth and stones [*or*, into the said trench] and broke his arm, and suffered great pain, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 27.

DIVERTING A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. The plaintiff is, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of a mill situated on a [stream] known as the , in the village of , district of .

2. By reason of such possession the plaintiff was entitled to the flow of the stream for working the mill.

3. On the day of 19 , the defendant, by cutting the bank of the stream wrongfully diverted the water thereof, so that less water ran into the plaintiff's mill.

4. By reason thereof the plaintiff has been unable to grind more than sacks per day, whereas, before the said diversion of water, he was able to grind sacks per day.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 28.

OBSTRUCTING A RIGHT TO USE WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. Plaintiff is, and was at the time hereinafter mentioned, possessed of certain lands situate, etc., and entitled to take and use a portion of the water of a certain stream for irrigating the said lands.

2. On the day of 19 , the defendant prevented the plaintiff from taking and using the said portion of the said water as aforesaid, by wrongfully obstructing and diverting the said stream.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

No. 29.

INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE ON A RAILROAD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of 19 , the defendants were common carriers of passengers by railway between and .

2. On that day the plaintiff was a passenger in one of the carriages of the defendants on the said railway.

3. While he was such passenger, at [*or*, near the station of *or*, between the stations of and], a collision occurred on the said railway, caused by the negligence and unskilfulness of the defendants' servants, whereby the plaintiff was much injured [having his leg broken, his head cut, etc., *and state the special damage, if any, as*], and incurred expense for medical attendance, and is permanently disabled from carrying on his former business as [a salesman].

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.*]

[*Or thus*:—2. On that day the defendants by their servants so negligently and unskilfully drove and managed an engine and a train of carriages attached thereto upon and along the defendants' railway

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

which the plaintiff was then lawfully crossing, that the said engine and train were driven and struck against the plaintiff, whereby, etc., *as in para.* 3.],

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No. 30.

INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff is a shoemaker, carrying on business at . The defendant is a merchant of .

2. On the day of , 19 , the plaintiff was walking southward along Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was obliged to cross Middleton Street, which is a street running into Chowringhee at right angles. While he was crossing this street, and just before he could reach the foot-pavement on the further side thereof, a carriage of the defendant's, drawn by two horses under the charge and control of the defendant's servants, was negligently, suddenly and without any warning turned at a rapid and dangerous pace out of Middleton Street into Chowringhee. The pole of the carriage struck the plaintiff and knocked him down, and he was much trampled by the horses.

3. By the blow and fall and trampling the plaintiff's left arm was broken and he was bruised and injured on the side and back, as well as internally, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff was for four months ill and in suffering, and unable to attend to his business, and incurred heavy medical and other expenses, and sustained great loss of business and profits.

[As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.]

No. 31.

FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the defendant obtained a warrant of arrest from [a Magistrate of the said city, *or, as the case may be*] on a charge of , and the plaintiff was arrested thereon, and imprisoned for [days, *or*, hours, and gave bail in the sum of rupees to obtain his release].

2. In so doing the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause.

3. On the day of 19 , the Magistrate dismissed the complaint of the defendant and acquitted the plaintiff.

4. Many persons, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, hearing of the arrest, and supposing the plaintiff to be a criminal, have ceased to do business with him ; *or*, in consequence of the said arrest, the plaintiff lost his situation as clerk to one *E. F.* ; *or*, in consequence the plaintiff suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment and in defending himself against the said complaint.

[As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1, and Relief claimed.]

No. 32.

MOVEABLES WRONGFULLY DETAINED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , plaintiff owned [*or state facts showing a right to the possession*] the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed [*or describe the goods*], the estimated value of which is rupees.

2. From that day until the commencement of this suit the defendant has detained the same from the plaintiff.

3. Before the commencement of the suit, to wit on the day of 19 the plaintiff demanded the same from the defendant, but he refused to deliver them.

[As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.]

6. The plaintiff claims—

(1) delivery of the said goods, or rupees, in case delivery cannot be had

(2) rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

The Schedule.

No. 33.

AGAINST A FRAUDULENT PURCHASER AND HIS TRANSFEREE WITH NOTICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the defendant *C. D.*, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

2. The plaintiff was hereby induced to sell and deliver to *C. D.*, [one hundred boxes of tea], the estimated value of which is rupees.

3. The said representations were false, and were then known by *C. D.* to be so, [*or*, at the time of making the said representations, *C. D.* was insolvent, and knew himself to be so].

4. *C. D.* afterwards transferred the said goods to the defendant *E. F.* without consideration [*or*, who had notice of the falsity of the representation].

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

7. The plaintiff claims—

(1) delivery of the said goods, or rupees, in case delivery cannot be had

(2) rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

No. 34.

RESCISSION OF A CONTRACT ON THE GROUND OF MISTAKE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of 19 , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that a certain piece of ground belonging to the defendant, situated at , contained [ten bighas].

2. The plaintiff was thereby induced to purchase the same at the price of rupees in the belief that the said representation was true, and signed an agreement, of which the original is hereto annexed. But the land has not been transferred to him.

3. On the day of 19 the plaintiff paid the defendant rupees as part of the purchase-money.

4. That the said piece of ground contained in fact only [five bighas].

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

7. The plaintiff claims—

(1) rupees, with interest from the day of 19

(2) that the said agreement be delivered up and cancelled.

No. 35.

AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING WASTE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. The plaintiff is the absolute owner of [*describe the property*].

2. The defendant is in possession of the same under a lease from the plaintiff.

3. The defendant has [cut down a number of valuable trees, and threatens to cut down many more for the purpose of sale] without the consent of the plaintiff.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

6. The plaintiff claims that the defendant be restrained by injunction from committing or permitting any further waste on the said premises.

[*Pecuniary compensation may also be claimed.*]

No. 36.

INJUNCTION RESTRAINING NUISANCE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. Plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, the absolute owner of [the house No. , Street, Calcutta].

2. The defendant is, and at all the said times was, the absolute owner of [a plot of ground in the same street].

On the day of 19 , the defendant erected upon his said plot a slaughter-house, and still maintains the same; and from that day until the present time has continually caused cattle to be brought and killed there [and has caused the blood and offal to be thrown into the street opposite the said house of the plaintiff].

4. In consequence the plaintiff has been compelled to abandon the said house, and has been unable to rent the same].

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

The plaintiff claims that the defendant be restrained by injunction from committing or permitting any further nuisance.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

No. 37.

PUBLIC NUISANCE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The defendant has wrongly heaped up earth and stones on a public road known as Street at so as to obstruct the passage of the public along the same and threatens and intends, unless restrained from so doing to continue and repeat the said wrongful act.

2. The plaintiff have obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General [*or* of the Collector or other officer appointed in this behalf] to the institution of this suit.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

The plaintiff claims—

(1) a declaration that the defendant is not entitled to obstruct the passage of the public along the said public road :

(2) an injunction restraining the defendant from obstructing the passage of the public along the said public road and directing the defendant to remove the earth and stones wrongfully heaped up as aforesaid.

No. 38.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF A WATER-COURSE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

[*As in Form No. 27.*]

The plaintiff claims that the defendant be restrained by injunction from diverting the water as aforesaid.

No. 39.

RESTORATION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION, AND FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. Plaintiff is, and at all times hereinafter mentioned was, the owner of [a portrait of his grand-father which was executed by an eminent painter], and of which no duplicate exists [*or, state any facts showing that the property is of a kind that cannot be replaced by money*].

2. On the day of 19 , he deposited the same for safe-keeping with the defendant.

3. On the day of 19 , he demanded the same from the defendant and offered to pay all reasonable charges for the storage of the same.

4. The defendant refuses to deliver the same to the plaintiff and threatens to conceal, dispose of, cut or injure the same if required to deliver it up

5. No pecuniary compensation would be an adequate compensation to the plaintiff for the loss of the [painting].

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

8. The plaintiff claims—

(1) that the defendant be restrained by injunction from disposing of, injuring or concealing the said painting] ;

(2) that he be compelled to deliver the same to the plaintiff.

No. 40.

INTERPLEADER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. Before the date of the claims hereinafter mentioned *G. H.* deposited with the plaintiff [*describe the property*] for [safe-keeping].

2. The defendant *C. D.* claims the same [under an alleged assignment thereof to him from *G. H.*].

3. The defendant *E. F.* also claims the same [under an order of *G. H.* transferring the same to him].

4. The plaintiff is ignorant of the respective rights of the defendants.

5. He has no claim upon the said property other than for charges and costs, and is ready and willing to deliver it to such persons as the Court shall direct.

6. The suit is not brought by collusion with either of the defendants.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

9. The plaintiff claims—

(1) that the defendants be restrained, by injunction, from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in relation thereto ;

(2) that they be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the said property ;

[(3) that some person be authorized to receive the said property pending such litigation ;]

(4) that upon delivering the same to such [person] the plaintiff be discharged from all liability to either of the defendants in relation thereto

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

No. 41.

ADMINISTRATION BY CREDITOR ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND ALL OTHER CREDITORS.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. *E. F.*, late of , was at the time of his death, and his estate still is, indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of [*here insert nature of debt and security, if any*].

2. *E. F.* died on or about the day of . By his last will, dated the day of , he appointed *C. D.* his executor [*or*, devised his estate in trust, etc., *or*, died intestate, *as the case may be*].

3. The will was proved by *C. D.* [*or*, letters of administration were granted, etc.].

4. The defendant has possessed himself of the moveable [and immoveable, *or*, the proceeds of the immoveable] property of *E. F.*, and has not paid the plaintiff his debt.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

7. The plaintiff claims that an account may be taken of the moveable [and immoveable] property of *E. F.*, deceased, and that the same may be administered under the decree of the Court.

No. 42.

ADMINISTRATION BY SPECIFIC LEGATEE.

(Title.)

[*Alter Form No. 41 thus*]—

[*Omit paragraph 1 and commence paragraph 2*] *E. F.*, late of , died on or about the day of . By his last will, dated the day of he appointed *C. D.* his executor, and bequeathed to the plaintiff [*here state the specific legacy*].

For paragraph 4 substitute —

The defendant is in possession of the moveable property of *E. F.*, and, amongst other things, of the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*].

For the commencement of paragraph 7 substitute—

The plaintiff claims that the defendant may be ordered to deliver to him the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*], or that, etc.

No. 43.

ADMINISTRATION BY PECUNIARY LEGATEE.

(Title.)

[*Alter Form No. 41 thus*]—

[*Omit paragraph 1 and substitute for paragraph 2*] *E. F.*, late of , died on or about the day of . By his last will, dated the day of he appointed *C. D.* his executor, and bequeathed to the plaintiff a legacy of rupees

In paragraph 4 substitute " legacy " *for* " debt."

Another form.

(Title.)

E. F., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. *A. B.* of *K.* in the died on the day of . By his last will, dated the day of , he appointed the defendant and *M. N.* [who died in the testator's lifetime] his executors, and bequeathed his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to his executors in trust, to pay the rents and income thereof to the plaintiff for his life ; and after his decease, and in default of his having a son who should attain twenty-one, or a daughter who should attain that age or marry, upon trust as to his immoveable property for the person who would be the testator's heir-at-law, and as to his moveable property for the persons who would be the testator's next-of-kin if he had died intestate at the time of the death of the plaintiff, and such failure of his issue as aforesaid.

2. The will was proved by the defendant on the day of . The plaintiff has not been married.

3. The testator was at his death entitled to moveable and immoveable property ; the defendant entered into the receipt of the rents of the immoveable property and got in the moveable property ; he has sold some part of the immoveable property.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

6. The plaintiff claims—

(1) to have the moveable and immoveable property of *A. B.* administered in this Court, and for that purpose to have all proper directions given and accounts taken ;

(2) such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

No. 44.

EXECUTION OF TRUSTS.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. He is one of the trustees under an instrument of settlement bearing date on or about the day of made upon the marriage of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, the father and mother of

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(The First Schedule—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

the defendant [*or* an instrument of transfer of the state and effects of *E.F.* for the benefit of *C. D.*, the defendant, and the other creditors of *E. F.*].

2. *A. B.* has taken upon himself the burden of the said trust, and is in possession of [*or* of the proceeds of] the moveable and immoveable property transferred by the said instrument.

3. *C. D.* claims to be entitled to a beneficial interest under the instrument.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

6. The plaintiff is desirous to account for all the rents and profits of the said immoveable property [and the proceeds of the sale of the said, *or*, of part of the said, immoveable property, *or*, moveable, *or*, the proceeds of the sale of, *or*, of part of, the said moveable property, *or*, the profits accruing to the plaintiff as such trustee in the execution of the said trust]; and he prays that the Court will take the accounts of the said trust, and also that the whole of the said trust estate may be administered in the Court for the benefit of *C. D.*, the defendant, and all other persons who may be interested in such administration, in the presence of *C. D.*, and such other persons so interested as the Court may direct, or that *C. D.* may show good cause to the contrary.

[*N. B.—Where the suit is by a beneficiary, the plaint may be modelled, mutatis mutandis, on the plaint by a legatee.*]

[New.]

No. 45.

FORECLOSURE OR SALE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff is mortgagee of lands belonging to the defendant.

2. The following are the particulars of the mortgage :—

(*a*) (*date*);

(*b*) (*names of mortgagor and mortgagee*);

(*c*) (*sum secured*);

(*d*) (*rate of interest*);

(*e*) (*property subject to mortgage*);

(*f*) (*amount now due*);

(*g*) (*if the plaintiff's title is derivative state shortly the transfers or devolution under which he claims*).

(*If the plaintiff is mortgagee in possession, add*)

3. The plaintiff took possession of the mortgaged property on the day of and is ready to account as mortgagee in possession from that time.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

6. The plaintiff claims :—

(1) payment, or in default [sale or] foreclosure [and possession];

[*Where Order 34, rule 6, applies.*]

(2) in case the proceeds of the sale are found to be insufficient to pay the amount due to the plaintiff then that liberty be reserved to the plaintiff to apply for a decree for the balance.

[New.]

No. 46.

REDEMPTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff is mortgagor of lands of which the defendant is mortgagee.

2. The following are the particulars of the mortgage :—

(*a*) (*date*);

(*b*) (*names of mortgagor and mortgagee*);

(*c*) (*sum secured*);

(*d*) (*rate of interest*);

(*e*) (*property subject to mortgage*);

(*f*) (*if the plaintiff's title is derivative, state shortly the transfers or devolution under which he claims*).

(*If the defendant is mortgagee in possession*, add)

3. The defendant has taken possession [*or* has received the rents] of the mortgaged property.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

6. The plaintiff claims to redeem the said property and to have the same reconveyed to him [and to have possession thereof].

No. 47.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE (No. 1.)

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. By an agreement dated the day of and signed by the defendant, he contracted to buy of [*or*, sell to] the plaintiff certain immoveable property therein described, and referred to, for the sum of rupees

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(The First Schedule—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

2. The plaintiff has applied to the defendant specifically to perform the agreement on his part, but the defendant has not done so.

3. The plaintiff has been and still is ready and willing specifically to perform the agreement on his part of which the defendant has had notice.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

6. The plaintiff claims that the Court will order the defendant specifically to perform the agreement and to do all acts necessary to put the plaintiff in full possession of the said property [*or*, to accept a transfer and possession of the said property] and to pay the costs of the suit.

No. 48.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE (No. 2).

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, in writing, and the original document is hereto annexed.

The defendant was absolutely entitled to the immoveable property described in the agreement.

2. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff tendered rupees to the defendant, and demanded a transfer of the said property by a sufficient instrument.

3. On the day of 19 , the plaintiff again demanded such transfer. [*Or*, the defendant refused to transfer the same to the plaintiff.]

4. The defendant has not executed any instrument of transfer.

5. The plaintiff is still ready and willing to pay the purchase-money of the said property to the defendant.

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

8. The plaintiff claims—

(1) that the defendent transfers the said property to the plaintiff by a sufficient instrument [*following the terms of the agreement*];

(2) rupees compensation for withholding the same.

No. 49.

PARTNERSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. He and *C. D.*, the defendant, have been for years [*or* months] past carrying on business together under articles of partnership in writing, [*or*, under a deed, *or* under a verbal agreement].

2. Several disputes and differences have arisen between the plaintiff and defendant as such partners whereby it has become impossible to carry on the business in partnership with advantage to the partners. [*Or*, the defendant has committed the following breaches of the partnership articles :—

(1)

(2)

(3)]

[*As in paras. 4 and 5 of Form No. 1.*]

5. The plaintiff claims—

(1) dissolution of the partnership ;

(2) that accounts be taken ;

(3) that a receiver be appointed.

(*N. B.—In suits for the winding-up of any partnership, omit the claim for dissolution ; and instead insert a paragraph stating the facts of the partnership having been dissolved.*)

(4) WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

General defences.

Denial. The defendant denies that (*set out facts*).

The defendant does not admit that (*set out facts*).

The defendant admits that but says that

Protest. The defendant denies that he is a partner in the defendant firm of

The defendant denies that he made the contract alleged or any contract with the plaintiff.

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

The defendant denies that he contracted with the plaintiff as alleged or at all.

The defendant admits assets but not the plaintiff's claim.

The defendant denies that the plaintiff sold to him the goods mentioned in the plaint or any of them.

Limitation. The suit is barred by article or article of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Jurisdiction. The Court has no jurisdiction to hear the suit on the ground that (*set forth the grounds*).

On the day of a diamond ring was delivered by the defendant to and accepted by the plaintiff in discharge of the alleged cause of action.

Insolvency. The defendant has been adjudged an insolvent.

The plaintiff before the institution of the suit was adjudged an insolvent and the right to sue vested in the receiver.

Minority. The defendant was a minor at the time of making the alleged contract.

Payment into Court. The defendant as to the whole claim (*or* as to Rs. part of the money claimed *or as the case may be*) has paid into Court Rs. and says that this sum is enough to satisfy the plaintiff's claim (*or* the part aforesaid).

Performance remitted. The performance of the promise alleged was remitted on the (*date*).

Rescission. The contract was rescinded by agreement between the plaintiff and defendant.

Res judicata. The plaintiff's claim is barred by the decree in suit (*give the reference*).

Estoppel. The plaintiff is estopped from denying the truth of (*insert statement as to which estoppel is claimed*) because (*here state the facts relied on as creating the estoppel*).

Ground of defence subsequent to institution of suit. Since the institution of the suit, that is to say, on the day of (*set out facts*).

No. 1.

Defence in suits for Goods sold and delivered.

1. The defendant did not order the goods.
2. The goods were not delivered to the defendant.
3. The price was not Rs.

[or,]

4. } 5. } Except as to Rs. , same as { 1. 6. } { 2. { 3.

7. The defendant [or A. B., the defendant's agent] satisfied the claim by payment before suit to the plaintiff [or to C. D., the plaintiff's agent] on the day of 19 .

8. The defendant satisfied the claim by payment after suit to the plaintiff on the day of 19 .

No. 2.

Defence in suits on Bonds.

1. The bond is not the defendant's bond.
2. The defendant made payment to the plaintiff on the day according to the condition of the bond.
3. The defendant made payment to the plaintiff after the day named and before suit of the principal and interest mentioned in the bond.

No. 3.

Defence in suits on Guarantees.

1. The principal satisfied the claim by payment before suit.
2. The defendant was released by the plaintiff giving time to the principal debtor in pursuance of a binding agreement.

No. 4.

Defence in any suit for debt.

1. As to Rs. 200 of the money claimed, the defendant is entitled to set off for goods sold and delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Particulars are as follows :—

	Rs.
1907, January 25th	150
" February 1st	50
Total	200

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

2. As to the whole [or as to Rs.   , part of the money claimed] the defendant made tender before suit of Rs.   , and has paid the same into Court.

No. 5.

DEFENCE IN SUITS FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

1. The defendant denies that the carriage mentioned in the plaint was the defendant's carriage, and that it was under the charge or control of the defendant's servants. The carriage belonged to   of   Street, Calcutta, livery stable keepers employed by the defendant to supply him with carriages and horses; and the person under whose charge and control the said carriage was, was the servant of the said   .

2. The defendant does not admit that the said carriage was turned out of Middleton Street, either negligently, suddenly or without warning, or at a rapid or dangerous pace.

3. The defendant says the plaintiff might and could, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, have seen the said carriage approaching him, and avoided any collision with it.

4. The defendant does not admit the statements contained in the third paragraph of the plaint.

No. 6.

DEFENCE IN ALL SUITS FOR WRONGS.

1. Denial of the several acts [or matters] complained of.

No. 7.

DEFENCE IN SUITS FOR DETENTION OF GOODS.

1. The goods were not the property of the plaintiff.

2. The goods were detained for a lien to which the defendant was entitled.

Particulars are as follows :—

1907, May 3rd. To carriage of the goods claimed from Delhi to Calcutta :—

45 maunds at Rs. 2 per maund . . . . Rs. 90

No. 8.

DEFENCE IN SUITS FOR INFRINGEMENT OF A PATENT.

1. The defendant did not infringe the patent.
2. The invention was not new.
3. The plaintiff was not the first or true inventor.
4. The invention was not useful.
5. [Denial of any other matter of fact affecting the validity of the patent.]
6. The patent was not assigned to the plaintiff.

No. 9.

DEFENCE IN SUITS FOR INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

1. The plaintiff is not the author [*assignee, etc.*].
2. The book was not registered.
3. The defendant did not infringe.

No. 10.

DEFENCE IN SUITS FOR INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

1. The trade mark is not the plaintiff's.
2. The alleged trade mark is not a trade mark.
3. The defendant did not infringe.

No. 11.

DEFENCES IN SUITS RELATING TO NUISANCES

1. The plaintiff's lights are not ancient [*or* deny his other alleged prescriptive rights].
2. The plaintiff's lights will not be materially interfered with by the defendant's buildings.
3. The defendant denies that he or his servants pollute the water [*or* do what is complained of].

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

[If the defendant claims the right by prescription or otherwise to do what is complained of, he must so, and must state the grounds of his claim, *i. e.*, whether by prescription, grant or what.]

4. The plaintiff has been guilty of laches of which the following are particulars:—

1870. Plaintiff's mill began to work.

1871. Plaintiff came into possession.

1883. First complaint.

5. As to the plaintiff's claim for damages the defendant will rely on the above grounds of defence, and says that the acts complained of have not produced any damage to the plaintiff. [If other grounds are relied on, they must be stated, *e. g.*, limitation as to past damage.]

No. 12.

DEFENCE TO SUIT FOR FORECLOSURE.

1. The defendant did not execute the mortgage.

2. The mortgage was not transferred to the plaintiff (*if more than one transfer is alleged, say which is denied*).

3. The suit is barred by article   of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

4. The following payments have been made, *viz.*:—

		Rs.
(*Insert date.*)	——————, ...	1,000
(*Insert date.*)	——————, ...	500

5. The plaintiff took possession on the   of   , and has received the rents ever since.

6. That plaintiff released the debt on the   of   .

7. The defendant transferred all his interest to A. B. by a document, dated

---

No. 13.

DEFENCE TO SUIT FOR REDEMPTION.

1. The plaintiff's right to redeem is barred by article   of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

2. The plaintiff transferred all interest in the property to A. B.

3. The defendant, by a document dated the   day of   transferred all his interest in the mortgage-debt and property comprised in the mortgage to A. B.

4. The defendant never took possession of the mortgaged property, or received the rents thereof.

(If the defendant admits possession for a time only, he should state the time, and deny possession beyond what he admits.)

No. 14.

DEFENCE TO SUIT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

1. The defendant did not enter into the agreement.

2. A. B. was not the agent of the defendant (*if alleged by plaintiff*).

3. The plaintiff has not performed the following conditions—(*Conditions*).

4. The defendant did not—(*alleged acts of part performance*).

5. The plaintiff's title to the property agreed to be sold is not such as the defendant is bound to accept by reasons of the following matter—(*State why*).

6. The agreement is uncertain in the following respects—(*State them*).

7. (*or*) The plaintiff has been guilty of delay;

8. (*or*) The plaintiff has been guilty of fraud (*or* misrepresentation).

9. (*or*) The agreement is unfair;

10. (*or*) The agreement was entered into by mistake.

11. The following are particulars of (7), (8), (9), (10), (*or as the case may be*).

12. The agreement was rescinded under Conditions of Sale, No. 11 (*or*, by mutual agreement).

(In cases where damages are claimed and the defendant disputes his liability to damages, he must deny the agreement or the alleged breaches, or show whatever other ground of defence he intends to rely on *e.g.*, the Indian Limitation Act, accord and satisfaction, release, fraud, etc.)

No. 15.

DEFENCE IN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY PECUNIARY LEGATEE.

1. A. B.'s will contained a charge of debts; he died insolvent; he was entitled at his death to some immoveable property which the defendant sold and which produced the net sum of Rs.   , and the testator had some moveable property which the defendant got in, and which produced the net sum of Rs.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix A.—Pleadings.)

2. The defendant applied the whole of the said sums and the sum of Rs. which the defendant received from rents of the immoveable property in the payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses and some of the debts of the testator.

3. The defendant made up his accounts and sent a copy thereof to the plaintiff on the day of 19 , and offered the plaintiff free access to the vouchers to verify such accounts, but he declined to avail himself of the defendant's offer.

4. The defendant submits that the plaintiff ought to pay the costs of this suit.

No. 16.

PROBATE OF WILL IN SOLEMN FORM.

1. The said will and codicil of the deceased were not duly executed according to the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 [or of the Hindu Wills Act, 1870].

2. The deceased at the time the said will and codicil respectively purport to have been executed, was not of sound mind, memory and understanding.

3. The execution of the said will and codicil was obtained by the undue influence of the plaintiff [and others acting with him whose names are at present unknown to the defendant].

4. The execution of the said will and codicil was obtained by the fraud of the plaintiff, such fraud so far as is within the defendant's present knowledge, being [*state the nature of the fraud*].

5. The deceased at the time of the execution of the said will and codicil did not know and approve of the contents thereof, [*or*] of the contents of the residuary clause in the said will [as the case may be].

6. The deceased made his true last will, dated the 1st January, 1873, and thereby appointed the defendant sole executor thereof.

The defendant claims :—

(1) That the Court will pronounce against the said will and codicil propounded by the plaintiff :

(2) That the Court will decree probate of the will of the deceased, dated the 1st January, 1873, in solemn form of law.

No. 17.

PARTICULARS. (O. 6, r. 5.)

(Title of suit.)

Particulars.

The following are the particulars of (*here state the matters in respect of which particulars have been ordered*) delivered pursuant to the order of the of

(Here set out the particulars ordered in paragraphs if necessary.)

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The First Schedule.—Appendix B.—Process.)

APPENDIX B.

PROCESS.

No. 1.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT. (O. 5, rr. 1, 5.)

(Title.)

To

[Name, description and place of residence.]

WHEREAS
has instituted a suit against you for
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the day of
19 , at o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this
day of 19 .

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with the costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.

No. 2.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES. (O. 5, rr. 1, 5.)

(Title.)

To

[Name, description and place of residence.]

WHEREAS
has instituted a suit against you for
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the day of
19 , at o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this
day of 19 .

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with the costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix B.—Process.)

No. 3.

SUMMONS TO APPEAR IN PERSON. (O. 5, r. 3.)

(Title.)

To

[Name, description and place of residence.]

WHEREAS
has instituted a suit against you for
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of
19 , at o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim ; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this
day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 4.

SUMMONS IN SUMMARY SUIT ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT. (O. 37, r. 2.)

(Title.)

To

[Name, description and place of residence.]

WHEREAS has instituted a suit against you under Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. , balance of principal and interest due to him as the of a of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from the Court within ten days from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this
day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 5.

NOTICE TO PERSON WHO, THE COURT CONSIDERS, SHOULD BE ADDED AS CO-PLAINTIFF. (O. 1, r. 10.)

(Title.)

To

[Name, description and place of residence.]

WHEREAS has instituted the above suit against for
and whereas it appears necessary that you should be added as a plaintiff in the said suit in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved :

Take notice that you should on or before day of 19
signify to this Court whether you consent to be so added

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this
day of 19 .

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix B.—Process.)

No. 6.

SUMMONS TO LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF A DECEASED DEFENDANT. (O. 22, r. 4.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS the plaintiff instituted a suit in this Court on the day of 19 against the defendant who has since deceased, and whereas the said plaintiff has made an application to this Court alleging that you are the legal representative of the said deceased, and desiring that you be made the defendant in his stead :

You are hereby summoned to attend in this Court on the day of 19 at A.M. to defend the said suit and, in default of your appearance on the day specified, the said suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 7.

ORDER FOR TRANSMISSION OF SUMMONS FOR SERVICE IN THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER COURT. (O. 5, r. 21.)

(Title.)

WHEREAS it is stated that $\frac{\text{defendant}}{\text{witness}}$ in the above suit is at present residing in : It is ordered that a summons returnable on the day of 19 , be forwarded to the Court of for service on the said $\frac{\text{defendant}}{\text{witness}}$ with a duplicate of this proceeding.

The court-fee of chargeable in respect to the summons has been realized in this Court in stamps.

Dated 19

Judge.

No. 8.

ORDER FOR TRANSMISSION OF SUMMONS TO BE SERVED ON A PRISONER. (O. 5, r. 24.)

(Title.)

To

The Superintendent of the Jail at

UNDER the provisions of Order V, rule 24, of the Code of Civil Procedure, a summons in duplicate is herewith forwarded for service on the defendant who is a prisoner in jail. You are requested to cause a copy of the said summons to be served upon the said defendant and to return the original to this Court signed by the said defendant, with a statement of service endorsed thereon by you.

Judge.

No. 9.

ORDER FOR TRANSMISSION OF SUMMONS TO BE SERVED ON A PUBLIC SERVANT OR SOLDIER. (O. 5, rr. 27, 28.)

(Title.)

To

UNDER the provisions of Order V, rule 27 (or 28 as the case may be), of the Code of Civil Procedure, a summons in duplicate is herewith forwarded for service on the defendant who is stated to be serving under you. You are requested to cause a copy of the said summons to be served upon the said defendant and to return the original to this Court signed by the said defendant, with a statement of service endorsed thereon by you.

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix B.—Process.)

No. 10.

TO ACCOMPANY RETURNS OF SUMMONS OF ANOTHER COURT. (O. 5, r. 23.)

(Title.)

Read proceeding from the forwarding for service on in Suit No. of 19 of that Court.

Read Serving Officer's endorsement stating that the and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the oath of and it is ordered that the be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding.

Judge.

Note.—This form will be applicable to process other than summons, the service of which may have to be effected in the same manner.

No. 11.

AFFIDAVIT OF PROCESS-SERVER TO ACCOMPANY RETURN OF A SUMMONS OR NOTICE. (O. 5, r. 18.)

(Title.)

The Affidavit of son of I make oath/affirm and say as follows:—

(1) I am a process-server of this Court.

(2) On the day of 19 I received a summons/notice issued by the Court of in Suit No. of 19 in the said Court, dated the day of 19 for service on

(3) The said was at the time personally known to me, and I served the said summons/notice on him/her on the day of 19 at about o' clock in the noon at by tendering a copy thereof to him/her and requiring his/her signature to the original summons/notice.

(*a*)

(*b*)

(*a*) Here state whether the person served signed or refused to sign the process, and in whose presence.
(*b*) Signature of process-server.

or,

(3) The said not being personally known to me accompanied to and pointed out to me a person whom he stated to be the said , and I served the said summons/notice on him/her on the day of 19 , at about o'clock in the noon at by tendering a copy thereof to him/her and requiring his/her signature to the original summons/notice.

(*a*)

(*b*)

(*a*) Here state whether the person served signed or refused to sign the process, and in whose presence.
(*b*) Signature of process-server.

or,

(3) The said and the house in which he ordinarily resides being personally known to me, I went to the said house, in and there on the day of 19 , at about o'clock in the noon I did not find the said

(*a*)

(*b*)

(*a*) Enter fully and exactly the manner in which the process was served, with special reference to Order 5, rules 15 and 17.
(*b*) Signature of process-server.

or

(3) One accompanied me to and there pointed out to me which he said was the house in which ordinarily resides. I did not find the said there,

(*a*)

(*b*)

(*a*) Enter fully and exactly the manner in which the process was served, with special reference to Order 5, rules 15 and
(*b*) Signature of process server.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix B.—Pocess.)

or,

If substituted service has been ordered, state fully and exactly the manner in which the summons was served with special reference to the terms of the order for substituted service.

Sworn/Affirmed by the said before me this day of 19 .

Empowered under section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure to administer the oath to deponents.

No. 12.

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT. (O. 9, r. 6.)

(Title.)

(Name, description and place of residence.)

To

WHEREAS this day was fixed for the hearing of the above suit and a summons was issued to you and the plaintiff has appeared in this Court and you did not so appear, but from the return of the Nazir it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the said summons was served on you but not in sufficient time to enable you to appear and answer on the day fixed in the said summons;

Notice is hereby given to you that the hearing of the suit is adjourned this day and that the day of 19 is now fixed for the hearing of the same; in default of your appearance on the day last mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge

No. 13.

SUMMONS TO WITNESS. (O. 16, rr. 1, 5.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS your attendance is required to on behalf of the in the above suit, you are hereby required [personally] to appear before this Court on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the forenoon, and to bring with you [or to send to this Court]

A sum of Rs. , being your travelling and other expenses and subsistence allowance for one day, is herewith sent. If you fail to comply with this order without lawful excuse, you will be subject to the consequences of non-attendance laid down in rule 12 of Order XVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

NOTICE.—(1) If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.

(2) If you are detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs. will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

No. 14.

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING ATTENDANCE OF WITNESS. (O. 16, r. 10.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS it appears from the examination on oath of the serving officer that the summons could not be served upon the witness in the manner prescribed by law: and whereas it appears that the evidence of the witness is material, and he absconds and keeps out of the way for the purpose of evading the service of the summons: This proclamation is therefore, under rule 10 of order XVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, issued requiring the attendance of the witness in this Court on the day of 19 at o'clock in the forenoon and from day to day until he shall have leave to depart; and if the witness fails to attend on the day and hour aforesaid he will be dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix B.—Process.)

No. 15.

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING ATTENDANCE OF WITNESS. (O. 16, r. 10.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS it appears from the examination on oath of the serving officer that the summons has been duly served upon the witness, and whereas it appears that the evidence of the witness is material and he has failed to attend in compliance with such summons: This proclamation is therefore, under rule 10 of Order XVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, issued, requiring the attendance of the witness in this Court on the day of 19 at o'clock in the forenoon, and from day to day until he shall have leave to depart; and if the witness fails to attend on the day and hour aforesaid he will be dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 16.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY OF WITNESS. (O. 16, r. 10.)

(Title.)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

WHEREAS the witness
cited by
has not, after the expiration of the period limited in the proclamation issued for his attendance, appeared in Court; You are hereby directed to hold under attachment property belonging to the said witness to the value of and to submit a return, accompanied with an inventory thereof, within days.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 17.

WARRANT OF ARREST OF WITNESS. (O. 16, r. 10.)

(Title.)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

WHEREAS has been duly served with a summons but has failed to attend [absconds and keeps out of the way for the purpose of avoiding service of a summons]; You are hereby ordered to arrest and bring the said before the Court.

You are further ordered to return this warrant on or before the day of 19 with an endorsement certifying the day on and the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

No. 18.

WARRANT OF COMMITTAL. (O. 16, r. 16.)

(Title.)

To

The Officer in charge of the Jail at .

WHEREAS the plaintiff (or defendant) in the abovenamed suit has made application to this Court that security be taken for the appearance of to give evidence (or to produce a document), on the day of 19 ; and whereas the Court has called upon the said to furnish such security, which he has failed to do; This is to require you to receive the said into your custody in the civil prison and to produce him before this Court at on the said day and on such other day or days as may be hereafter ordered.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix B.—Process.)

No. 19.

WARRANT OF COMMITTAL. (O. 16, r. 18.)

(Title.)

To

The Officer in charge of the Jail at

WHEREAS , whose attendance is required before this Court in the above named case to give evidence (or to produce a document), has been arrested and brought before the Court in custody; and whereas owing to the absence of the plaintiff (or defendant), the said cannot give such evidence (or produce such document); and whereas the Court has called upon the said to give security for his appearance on the day of 19 , at which he has failed to do; This is to require you to receive the said into your custody in the civil prison and to produce him before this Court at on the day of 19 .

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix C.—Discovery, Inspection and Admission.)

APPENDIX C.

DISCOVERY, INSPECTION AND ADMISSION.

No. 1.

ORDER FOR DELIVERY OF INTERROGATORIES. (O. 11, r. 1.)

In the Court of

Civil Suit No. of 19 .

A. B. ... ... *Plaintiff*

against

C. D., E. F. and G. H. ... ... *Defendants.*

Upon hearing and upon reading the affidavit of filed the day of 19 ; It is ordered that the be at liberty to deliver to the interrogatories in writing, and that the said do answer the interrogatories as prescribed by Order XI, rule 8, and that the costs of this application be

No. 2.

INTERROGATORIES. (O. 11, r. 4.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

Interrogatories on behalf of the above-named [*plaintiff or defendant C. D.*] for the examination of the above-named [*defendants E. F. and G. H. or plaintiff*].

1. Did not, etc.
2. Has not, etc.

etc., etc., etc.

[*The defendant E. F. is required to answer the interrogatories numbered* .]
[*The defendant G. H. is required to answer the interrogatories numbered* .]

No. 3.

ANSWER TO INTERROGATORIES. (O. 11, r. 9.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

The answer of the above-named defendant E. F. to the interrogatories for his examination by the above-named plaintiff.

In answer to the said interrogatories, I, the above-named E. F., make oath and say as follows :—

1.
2. } Enter answers to interrogatories in paragraphs numbered consecutively.

3. I object to answer the interrogatories numbered on the ground that [*state grounds of objection*].

No. 4.

ORDER FOR AFFIDAVIT AS TO DOCUMENTS. (O. 11, r. 12.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

Upon hearing

It is ordered that the do within days from the date of this order, answer on affidavit stating which documents are or have been in his possession or power relating to the matter, in question in this suit and that the costs of this application be

No. 5.

AFFIDAVIT AS TO DOCUMENTS. (O. 11, r. 13.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

I, the above-named defendant C. D., make oath and say as follows :—

1. I have in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this suit set forth in the first and second parts of the first schedule hereto.

2. I object to produce the said documents set forth in the second part of the first schedule hereto [*state grounds of objection*].

3. I have had, but have not now, in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this suit set forth in the second schedule hereto.

4. The last-mentioned documents were last in my possession or power on [*state when and what has become of them, and in whose possession they now are*].

5. According to the best of my knowledge, information and belief I have not now, and never had, in my possession, custody or power, or in the possession, custody or power of my pleader or agent, or in the

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix C.—Discovery, Inspection and Admission.)

possession, custody or power of any other person on my behalf, any account, book of account, voucher, receipt, letter, memorandum, paper or writing, or any copy of or extract from any such document, or any other document whatsoever, relating to the matters in question in this suit or any of them, or wherein any entry has been made relative to such matters or any of them, other than and except the documents set forth in the said first and second schedules hereto.

No. 6.

ORDER TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION. (O. 11, r. 14.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

Upon hearing and upon reading the affidavit of filed the day of 19 ; It is ordered that the do, at all seasonable times, on reasonable notice, produce at , situate at , the following documents, namely, , and that the be at liberty to inspect and peruse the documents so produced, and to make notes of their contents In the meantime it is ordered that all further proceedings be stayed and that the costs of this application be

---

No. 7.

NOTICE TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS. (O. 11, r. 16.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

Take notice that the [*plaintiff or defendant*] requires you to produce for his inspection the following documents referred to in your [plaint *or* written statement *or* affidavit dated the day of 19].

[*Describe documents required.*]

X. Y., Pleader for the .

To Z., Pleader for the

No. 8.

NOTICE TO INSPECT DOCUMENTS. (O. 11, r. 17.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

Take notice that you can inspect the documents mentioned in your notice of the day of 19 [*except the documents numbered in that notice*] at [*insert place of inspection*] on Thursday next, the instant, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

Or, that the [*plaintiff or defendant*] objects to giving you inspection of documents mentioned in your notice of the day of 19 , on the ground that [*state the ground*] : —

No. 9.

NOTICE TO ADMIT DOCUMENTS. (O. 12, r. 3)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

Take notice that the plaintiff [*or* defendant] in this suit proposes to adduce in evidence the several documents hereunder specified, and that the same may be inspected by the defendant [*or* plaintiff], his pleader or agent, at on between the hours of ; and the defendant [*or* plaintiff] is hereby required, within forty-eight hours from the last-mentioned hour, to admit that such of the said documents as are specified to be originals were respectively written, signed or executed, as they purport respectively to have been; that such as are specified as copies are true copies; and such documents as are stated to have been served, sent or delivered were so served, sent or delivered, respectively, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of all such documents as evidence in this suit.

G. H., *pleader* [or *agent*] *for plain*[illegible]

To E. F., *pleader* [or *agent*] *for defendant* [or *plaintiff*].

[*Here describe the documents and specify as to each document whether it is original or a copy*]

No. 10.

NOTICE TO ADMIT FACTS. (O. 12, r. 5.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

Take notice that the plaintiff [*or* defendant] in this suit requires the defendant [*or* plaintiff] to admit, for the purposes of this suit only, the several facts respectively hereunder specified; and the defendant [*or* plaintiff] is hereby required, within six days from the service of this notice, to admit the said several facts, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such facts as evidence in this suit.

G. H., *pleader* [or *agent*] *for plaintiff* [or *defendant*].

To E. F., *pleader* [or *agent*] *for defendant* [or *plaintiff*].

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix C.—Discovery, Inspection and Admission.)

The facts, the admission of which is required, are—

1. That M. died on the 1st January, 1890,
2. That he died intestate,
3. That N. was his only lawful son,
4. That O. died on the 1st April, 1896.
5. That O. was never married.

No. 11.

ADMISSION OF FACTS PURSUANT TO NOTICE. (O. 12, r. 5.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

The defendant [*or* plaintiff] in this suit, for the purposes of this suit only, hereby admits the several facts respectively hereunder specified, subject to the qualifications or limitations, if any, hereunder specified, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of any such facts, or any of them, as evidence in this suit:

Provided that this admission is made for the purposes of this suit only, and is not an admission to be used against the defendant [*or* plaintiff] on any other occasion or by any one other than the plaintiff [*or* defendant, *or* party requiring the admission].

E. F., *pleader* [or *agent*] *for defendant* [or *plaintiff*].

To G. H., *pleader* [or *agent*] *for plaintiff* [or *defendant*].

Facts admitted.	Qualifications or limitations, if any, subject to which they are admitted.
1. That M. died on the 1st January, 1890 . .	1.
2. That he died intestate	2.
3. That N. was his lawful son	3. But not that he was his only lawful son.
4. That O. died	4. But not that he died on the 1st April, 1896.
5. That O. was never married	5.

No. 12.

NOTICE TO PRODUCE (GENERAL FORM). (O. 12, r. 8.)

(Title as in No. 1, supra.)

Take notice that you are hereby required to produce and show to the Court at the first hearing of this suit all books, papers, letters, copies of letters and other writings and documents in your custody, possession or power, containing any entry, memorandum or minute relating to the matters in question in this suit, and particularly

G. H., *pleader* [or *agent*] *for plaintiff* [or *defendant*].

To E. F., *pleader* [or *agent*] *for defendant* [or *plaintiff*].

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The First Schedule.—Appendix D.—Decrees.)

APPENDIX D.

DECREES.

No. 1.

DECREE IN ORIGINAL SUIT. (O. 20, rr. 6, 7.)

(Title.)

Claim for

This suit coming on this day for final disposal before in the presence of for the plaintiff and of for the defendant, it is ordered and decreed that and that the sum of Rs. be paid by the to the on account of the costs of this suit, with interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per annum from this date to date of realization.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

Costs of Suit.

Plaintiff.	Rs.	A.	P.	Defendant.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint . . .				Stamp for power . . .			
2. Do. for power . . .				Do. for petition . .			
3. Do. for exhibits . .				Pleader's fee			
4. Pleader's fee on Rs. . .				Subsistence for witnesses . .			
5. Subsistence for witnesses .				Service of process . . .			
6. Commissioner's fee . .				Commissioner's fee . . .			
7. Service of process . . .							
Total .				Total .			

No. 2.

SIMPLE MONEY DECREE. (Section 34.)

(Title.)

Claim for

This suit coming on this day for final disposal before in the presence of for the plaintiff and of for the defendant, it is ordered that the do pay to the the sum of Rs. with interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per annum from to the date of realization of the said sum and do also pay Rs. , the costs of this suit with interest thereon at the rate of per cent per annum from this date to the date of realization.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix D.—Decrees.)

Costs of Suit.

Plaintiff.	Rs.	A.	P.	Defendant.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint . . .				Stamp for power . . .			
2. Do. for power . . .				Do. for petition . . .			
3. Do. for exhibits . .				Pleader's fee			
4. Pleader's fee on Rs. . .				Subsistence for witnesses . .			
5. Subsistence for witnesses .				Service of process . . .			
6. Commissioner's fee . .				Commissioner's fee . . .			
7. Service of process . . .							
Total .				Total .			

No. 3.

PRELIMINARY DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE. (O. 34, r. 2.)

(Title.)

This suit coming on this day, etc.; It is hereby declared that the amount due to the plaintiff on account of principal, interest and costs calculated up to the day of 19 , is Rs. ; and it is decreed as follows :—

(1) That if the defendant pays into Court the amount so declared due on or before the said day of 19 , the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall, if so required, retransfer the property to the defendant free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him. [Where the plaintiff claims by derived title add *or by those under whom he claims.*] [Where the plaintiff is in possession add *and shall put the defendant in possession of the property.*]

(2) That if such payment is not made on or before the said day of 19 the defendant shall be debarred from all right to redeem the property.

Schedule.

Description of the mortgaged property.

No. 4.

PRELIMINARY DECREE FOR SALE. (O. 34, r. 4.)

(Title.)

This suit coming on this day, etc.; It is hereby declared that the amount due to the plaintiff on account of principal, interest and costs calculated up to the day of 19 is Rs. and that such amount shall carry interest at the rate of per cent. per annum until realization; and it is decreed as follows :—

(1) That if the defendant pays into Court the amount so declared due on or before the said day of 19 , the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall, if so required, retransfer the property to the defendant free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him. [Where the plaintiff claims by derived title add *or by those under whom he claims.*] [Where the plaintiff is in possession add *and shall put the defendant in possession of the property.*]

(2) That if such payment is not made on or before the said day of 19 the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is declared due to the plaintiff as aforesaid together with subsequent interest and subsequent costs, and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant.

(3) That if the net proceeds of the sale are insufficient to pay such amount and such subsequent interest and costs in full, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to apply for a personal decree for the amount of the balance.

Schedule.

Description of the mortgaged property.

No. 5.

PRELIMINARY DECREE FOR REDEMPTION. (O. 34, r. 7.)

(Title.)

This suit coming on this day, etc.; It is hereby declared that the amount due to the defendant on account of principal, interest and costs calculated up to the [illegible] 19 is Rs. ;

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix D.—Decrees.)

and it is decreed as follows :—

(1) That if the plaintiff pays into Court the amount so declared due on or before the said day of 19 , the defendant shall deliver up to the plaintiff, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall, if so required, retransfer the property to the plaintiff free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the defendant or any person claiming under him. [Where the defendant claims by derived title add *or by those under whom he claims.*] [Where the defendant is in possession add *and shall put the plaintiff in possession of the property.*]

(2) That if such payment is not made on or before the said day of 19 , the plaintiff shall be debarred from all right to redeem the property. [If the mortgage is simple or usufructuary substitute *the property shall be sold.*]

Schedule.

Description of the mortgaged property.

No. 6.

DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE.—FIRST MORTGAGEE *v.* SECOND MORTGAGEE AND MORTGAGOR.—SUCCESSIVE PERIODS FOR REDEMPTION.

(Title.)

It is hereby declared that the amount due to the plaintiff on account of principal, interest and costs calculated up to the day of 19 (*a*) is Rs. *x*, and that on the day of 19 (*b*) there will be due to the plaintiff for interest the further sum of Rs. , making in all Rs. *y*; and it is further declared that on the day of 19 (*b*) there will be due to the first defendant on account of principal, interest and costs Rs. *z* ;

and it is decreed as follows :—

(1) That if the first defendant pays into Court the said sum of Rs *x* on or before the said day of 19 (*a*) the plaintiff shall deliver up, etc. (as in Form No. 3).

(2) That in default of the first defendant paying the said sum on or before the said day he shall be debarred from all right to redeem the property.

(3) That in case of such foreclosure and if the second defendant pays into Court the said sum of Rs. *y*, on or before the day of 19 , (*b*) the plaintiff shall deliver up, etc. (as in Form No. 3).

(4) That in default of the second defendant paying the said sum on or before the said day he shall be debarred from all right to redeem the property.

(5) That in case the first defendant shall redeem the mortgaged property, if the second defendant pays into Court the said sums of Rs. *y* and Rs. *z* on or before the day of 19 , (*b*) the first defendant shall deliver up, etc. (as in Form No. 3).

(6) That in default of the second defendant paying the said sums on or before the said day he shall be debarred from all right to redeem the property. [Where the second defendant is in possession add *and shall put the first defendant in possession of the property.*]

No. 7.

DECREE FOR SALE.—FIRST MORTGAGEE *v.* SECOND MORTGAGEE AND MORTGAGOR.—ONE PERIOD FOR REDEMPTION.

(Title.)

It is hereby declared that the amount due to the plaintiff on account of principal, interest and costs calculated up to the day of 19 is Rs. *x*, and that on the said day there will be due to the first defendant on account of principal, interest and costs Rs. *y* ;

and it is decreed as follows :—

(1) That if the defendants or either of them pay into Court the said sum of Rs. *x* on or before the said day of 19 the plaintiff shall deliver up, etc. (as in Form No. 4).

(2) That if payment of the said sum is not made on or before the day of 19 the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court to the credit of this suit, and applied, first, in payment to the plaintiff of the said sum of Rs. *x* and such subsequent interest and costs as may be allowed by the Court ; secondly, in payment to the first defendant of the said sum of Rs. *y* and such subsequent interest and costs as aforesaid ; and that the balance, if any, be paid to the second defendant.

(3) That in case the defendants or either of them shall pay the said sum of Rs. *x* as aforesaid he or they shall be at liberty to apply to the Court that the plaintiff's mortgage may be kept alive for the benefit of the person making the said payment or otherwise as he or they may be advised.

(4) That if the net proceeds of the sale are insufficient to pay the said sum of Rs. *x* and such subsequent interest and costs in full, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to apply for a personal decree for the amount of the balance.

(*a*) Insert a day within six months from the date of decree.
(*b*) Insert a day within three months from the date mentioned in (*a*).

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

The First Schedule.—Appendix D.—Decrees.)

No. 8.

DECREE FOR SALE.—SECOND MORTGAGEE *v.* FIRST MORTGAGEE AND MORTGAGOR.—ONE PERIOD FOR REDEMPTION.

(Title.)

[Insert declarations of the amounts due to the plaintiff Rs. *y* and to the first defendant Rs. *x* as in Form No. 7.]

And it is decreed as follows :—

(1) That if the plaintiff or the second defendant pays into Court the said sum of Rs. *x* on or before the said day of 19 , the first defendant shall deliver up, etc. (as in Form No. 4).

(2) That if payment of the said sum is not made on or before the day of 19 , the first defendant shall be at liberty to apply that the suit be dismissed or for the sale of the mortgaged property; and in case he shall apply for a sale the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof shall be sold free from the incumbrances of the plaintiff and first defendant, and the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) shall be paid into Court and applied, first, in payment to the first defendant of the said sum of Rs. *x* and such subsequent interest and costs as may be allowed by the Court: secondly, in payment to the plaintiff of the said sum of Rs. *y* and such subsequent interest and costs as aforesaid: and that the balance, if any, be paid to the second defendant.

(3) That if the plaintiff shall pay the said sum of Rs. *x* into Court on or before the day of 19 , the second defendant shall be at liberty to pay into Court the said sum and the sum of Rs. *y* on or before the day of 19 , and thereupon the plaintiff shall deliver up, etc. (as in Form No. 4).

(4) That if the plaintiff shall pay the said sum as aforesaid but the second defendant shall fail to pay the said sums as aforesaid the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof shall be sold, and the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) shall be applied in payment to the plaintiff of the said sums of Rs. *x* and Rs. *y* and such subsequent interest and costs as may be allowed by the Court, and that the balance, if any, be paid to the second defendant.

(5) That if the net proceeds of the sale are insufficient to pay the said sums, interest and costs in full, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to apply for a personal decree for the amount of the balance.

No. 9.

DECREE FOR SALE.—SUB-MORTGAGEE *v.* MORTGAGEE AND MORTGAGOR, THE AMOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL MORTGAGE EXCEEDING THAT OF THE SUB-MORTGAGE.

(Title.)

[Insert declarations of the amounts due to the plaintiff Rs. *x* and to the first defendant Rs. *y* as in Form No. 7.]

And it is decreed as follows :—

(1) The first defendant and the second defendant shall be at liberty to pay into Court the said sums of Rs. *x* and Rs. *y* respectively on or before the day of 19 , and upon either of the said payments being made the plaintiff shall deliver up, etc. (as in Form No. 4), and thereupon the sum of Rs. *x* shall be paid to the plaintiff.

2) In the event of payment by the second defendant as aforesaid the first defendant shall also deliver up, etc. (as in Form No. 4), and thereupon the residue (after payment to the plaintiff as aforesaid) shall be paid to the first defendant.

(3) In default of payment by the first and second defendants as aforesaid the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof shall be sold, and the proceeds of the sale (after deducting thereout the expenses of the sale) shall be paid into Court and applied first in payment to the plaintiff of the said sum of Rs. *x* and such subsequent interest and costs as may be allowed by the Court (but so that the aggregate amount of principal and interest shall not exceed the amount of principal and interest due to the first defendant); secondly, in payment to the first defendant of the excess of Rs *y* over Rs. *x* and such subsequent interest and costs as aforesaid; and that the balance, if any, be paid to the second defendant.

(4) In the event of payment by the first defendant and in default of payment by the second defendant as aforesaid, the first defendant shall be at liberty to apply for the sale of the mortgaged property, and thereupon the same or a sufficient part thereof shall be sold, and the net sale-proceeds shall be applied in payment to the first defendant of the said sum of Rs. *y* and such further interest and costs as may be allowed by the Court, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the second defendant.

(5) That if the net proceeds of the sale are insufficient to pay the aforesaid sums with further interest and costs the plaintiff or the first defendant, as the case may be, shall be at liberty to apply for a personal decree for the amount of the balance.

No. 10.

[illegible]INAL DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE. (O. 34, r. 3.)

(Title.)

Upon reading the decree passed in the above suit on the day of 19 , and the application of the plaintiff dated the day of 19 and after hearing pleader for the plaintiff and pleader for the defendant, and it appears that the payment directed by the said decree has not been made:

It is hereby decreed as [illegible]

That the defendant and all persons claiming through or under him be debarred from all right to redeem the mortgaged property set out and [illegible] in the schedule hereunto annexed. [Where the defendant is in possession add *and shall put the plaintiff in* [illegible] *of the said property.*]

Schedule.

Description of the mortgaged property.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix D.—Decrees.)

No. 11.

DECREE AGAINST MORTGAGOR PERSONALLY. (O. 34, r. 6.)

(Title.)

Whereas the net proceeds of the sale held under the final decree for sale passed in this suit on the day of 19 , and now in Court to the credit of this suit, amount to Rs. y, and there is now due to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. x mentioned in the said decree together with the further sum of Rs. interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the day of 19 to this day, and also the sum of Rs. for his costs of this suit subsequent to the decree, making a balance due to the plaintiff of Rs. z; And whereas it appears to this Court that the defendant is personally liable for the said balance

It is hereby decreed as follows:—

(1) That the said sum of Rs. y be paid out of Court to the plaintiff.

(2) That the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the said sum of Rs. z with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from this day to the date of realization of the said sum.

No. 12.

DECREE FOR RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENT.

(Title.)

It is hereby declared that the , dated the day of 19 , does not truly express the intention of the parties to such :

And it is decreed that the said be rectified by .

No. 13.

DECREE TO SET ASIDE A TRANSFER IN FRAUD OF CREDITORS.

(Title.)

It is hereby declared that the , dated the day of 19 , and made between and , is void as against the plaintiff and all other the creditors, if any, of the defendant .

No. 14.

INJUNCTION AGAINST PRIVATE NUISANCE.

(Title.)

Let the defendant , his agents, servants and workmen, be perpetually restrained from burning, or causing to be burnt, any bricks on the defendant's plot of land marked B in the annexed plan, so as to occasion a nuisance to the plaintiff as the owner or occupier of the dwelling-house and garden mentioned in the plaint as belonging to and being occupied by the plaintiff.

No. 15.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BUILDING HIGHER THAN OLD LEVEL.

(Title.)

Let the defendant , his contractors, agents and workmen, be perpetually restrained from continuing to erect upon his premises in any house or building of a greater height than the buildings which formerly stood upon his said premises and which have been recently pulled down, so or in such manner as to darken, injure or obstruct such of the plaintiff's windows in his said premises as are ancient lights.

No. 16.

INJUNCTION RESTRAINING USE OF PRIVATE ROAD

(Title.)

Let the defendant , his agents, servants and workmen, be perpetually restrained from using or permitting to be used any part of the lane at , the soil of which belongs to the plaintiff, as a carriage-way for the passage of carts, carriages or other vehicles, either going to or from the land marked B in the annexed plan or for any purpose whatsoever.

No. 17.

PRELIMINARY DECREE [illegible] ADMINISTRATION-SUIT.

(Title.)

[illegible] following accounts and inquiries be taken and made; that is to say:—

In creditor's suit—

1. That an account be taken of what is due to the plaintiff and all other the creditors of the deceased.

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix D.—Decrees.)

In suits by legatees—

2. That an account be taken of the legacies given by the testator's will.

In suits by next-of-kin—

3. That an inquiry be made and account taken of what, or of what share, if any, the plaintiff is entitled to as next-of-kin [*or* one of the next-of-kin] of the intestate.

[After the first paragraph, the decree will, where necessary, order, in a creditor's suit, inquiry and accounts for legatees, heirs-at-law and next-of-kin. In suits by claimants other than creditors, after the first paragraph, in all cases, an order to inquire and take an account of creditors will follow the first paragraph and such of the others as may be necessary will follow, omitting the first formal words. The form is continued as in a creditor's suit.

4. An account of the funeral and testamentary expenses.

5. An account of the moveable property of the deceased come to the hands of the defendant, or to the hands of any other person by his order or for his use.

6. An inquiry what part (if any) of the moveable property of the deceased is outstanding and undisposed of.

7. And it is further ordered that the defendant do, on or before the day of next, pay into Court all sums of money which shall be found to have come to his hands, or to the hands of any person by his order or for his use.

8. And that if the * shall find it necessary for carrying out the objects of the suit to sell any part of the moveable property of the deceased, that the same be sold accordingly, and the proceeds paid into Court.

9. And that Mr. E. F. be receiver in the suit (*or* proceeding) and receive and get in all outstanding debts and outstanding moveable property of the deceased, and pay the same into the hands of the * (and shall give security by bond for the due performance of his duties to the amount of rupees).

10. And it is further ordered that if the moveable property of the deceased be found insufficient for carrying out the objects of the suit, then the following further inquiries be made, and accounts taken, that is to say—

(*a*) an inquiry what immoveable property the deceased was seized of or entitled to at the time of his death;

(*b*) an inquiry what are the incumbrances (if any) affecting the immoveable property of the deceased or any part thereof;

(*c*) an account, so far as possible, of what is due to the several incumbrancers, and to include a statement of the priorities of such of the incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale hereinafter directed.

11. And that the immoveable property of the deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make up the fund in Court sufficient to carry out the object of the suit, be sold with the approbation of the Judge, free from incumbrances (if any) of such incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale and subject to the incumbrances of such of them as shall not consent.

12. And it is ordered that G. H. shall have the conduct of the sale of the immoveable property, and shall prepare the conditions and contracts of sale subject to the approval of the * and that in case any doubt or difficulty shall arise the papers shall be submitted to the Judge to settle.

13. And it is further ordered that, for the purpose of the inquiries hereinbefore directed, the * shall advertise in the newspapers according to the practice of the Court, or shall make such inquiries in any other way which shall appear to the * to give the most useful publicity to such inquiries.

14. And it is ordered that the above inquiries and accounts be made and taken, and that all other acts ordered to be done be completed, before the day of , and that the * do certify the result of the inquiries, and the accounts, and that all other acts ordered are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of .

15. And, lastly, it is ordered that this suit [*or* proceeding] stand adjourned for making final decree to the day of .

[Such part only of this decree is to be used as is applicable to the particular case.]

No. 18.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT BY A LEGATEE.

(*Title.*)

1. It is ordered that the defendant do, on or before the day of pay into Court the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the estate of , the testator, and also the sum of Rs. for interest, at the rate of Rs. per cent. per annum, from the day of to the day of , amounting together to the sum of Rs.

2. [illegible] the * of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, [illegible] let the amount of the said costs, when so taxed, be paid out of the said sum of Rs. ordered to be paid [illegible] Court as aforesaid, as follows :—

(*a*) The costs of the [illegible] , his attorney [*or* pleader] *or*, and the costs of [illegible] defendant [illegible] , his attorney [*or* pleader].

(*b*) And (*if any debts* [illegible] *e due*) with the residue [illegible] sum of Rs. after payme[illegible] of the plaintiff's and defendant's [illegible] aforesaid let the sums, found to be owing to th[illegible] several creditors mentioned in the schedule to [illegible]he certificate, of the * together with subsequent interest on such of [illegible]

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* Here insert name of proper officer.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix D.—Decrees.)

as bear interest, be paid; and, after making such payments, let the amount coming to the several legatees mentioned in the schedule, together with subsequent interest (to be verified as aforesaid), be paid to them.

3. And if there should then be any residue, let the same be paid to the residuary legatee.

No. 19.

PRELIMINARY DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT BY A LEGATEE, WHERE AN EXECUTOR IS HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

(Title.)

1. It is declared that the defendant is personally liable to pay the legacy of Rs. bequeathed to the plaintiff;

2. And it is ordered that an account be taken of what is due for principal and interest on the said legacy;

3. And it is also ordered that the defendant do, within weeks after the date of the certificate of the * pay to the plaintiff the amount of what the * shall certify to be due for principal and interest;

4. And it is ordered that the defendant do pay the plaintiff his costs of suit, the same to be taxed in case the parties differ.

No. 20.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT BY NEXT-OF-KIN.

(Title.)

1. Let the * of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said plaintiff's costs, when so taxed, be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff out of the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the personal estate of E. F., the intestate, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the said * and let the defendant retain for her own use out of such sum her costs, when taxed.

2. And it is ordered that the residue of the said sum of Rs. , after payment of the plaintiff's and defendant's costs as aforesaid, be paid and applied by defendant as follows:—

(a) Let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the * as aforesaid, pay one-third share of the said residue to the plaintiffs A. B., and C. D., his wife, in her right as the sister and one of the next-of-kin of the said E. F., the intestate.

(b) Let the defendant retain for her own use one other third share of the said residue, as the mother and one of the next-of-kin of the said E. F., the intestate.

(c) And let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the * as aforesaid, pay the remaining one-third share of the said residue to G. H., as the brother and the other next-of-kin of the said E. F., the intestate.

No. 21.

PRELIMINARY DECREE IN A SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP AND THE TAKING OF PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

(Title.)

It is declared that the proportionate shares of the parties in the partnership are as follows :—

It is declared that this partnership shall stand dissolved [or shall be deemed to have been dissolved] as from the day of , and it is ordered that the dissolution thereof as from that day be advertised in the Gazette, etc.

And it is ordered that be the receiver of the partnership-estate and effects in this suit and do get in all the outstanding book-debts and claims of the partnership.

And it is ordered that the following accounts be taken:—

1. An account of the credits, property and effects now belonging to the said partnership;

2. An account of the debts and liabilities of the said partnership;

3. An account of all dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant, from the foot of the settled account exhibited in this suit and marked (A), and not disturbing any subsequent settled accounts.

And it is ordered that the goodwill of the business heretofore carried on by the plaintiff and defendant as in the plaint mentioned, and the stock-in-trade, be sold on the premises, and that the * may, on the application of any of the parties, fix a reserved bidding for all or any of the lots at such sale, and that either of the parties is to be at liberty to bid at the sale.

And it is ordered that the above accounts be taken, and all the other acts required to be done be completed, before the day of , and that the * do certify the result of the accounts, and that all other acts are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of

And, lastly, it is ordered that this suit stand adjourned for making a final decree to the day of .

No. 22.

FINAL DECREE IN A SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP AND THE TAKING OF PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

(Title.)

[illegible] the fund now in Court, amounting to the sum of Rs. , be applied as follows :—

1. In payment of the debts due by the partnership set forth in the certificate of the *amounting in the whole to Rs.

* Here insert name of proper officer.

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix D.—Decrees.)

2. In payment of the costs of all parties in this suit, amounting to Rs.

[*These costs must be ascertained before the decree is drawn up.*]

3. In payment of the sum of Rs. to the plaintiff as his share of the partnership-assets, of the sum of Rs. , being the residue of the said sum of Rs. now in Court, to the defendant as his share of the partnership-assets.

[*Or*, And that the remainder of the said sum of Rs. be paid to the said plantiff [*or* defendant] in part payment of the sum of Rs. certified to be due to him in respect of the partnership-accounts.]

4. And that the defendant [*or* plaintiff] do on or before the day f pay to the plaintiff [*or* defendant] the sum of Rs. being the balance of the said sum of Rs. due to him, which will then remain due.

No. 23.

DECREE FOR RECOVERY OF LAND AND MESNE PROFITS.

(Title.)

It is hereby decreed as follows :—

(1) That the defendant do put the plaintiff in possession of the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed.

(2) That the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. with interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per annum to the date of realization on account of mesne profits which have accrued due prior to the institution of the suit.

Or

(2) That an inquiry be made as to the amount of mesne profits which have accrued due prior to the institution of the suit.

(3) That an inquiry be made as to the amount of mesne profits from the institution of the suit until [the delivery of possession to the decree-holder] [the relinquishment of possession by the judgment-debtor with notice to the decree-holder through the Court] [the expiration of three years from the date of the decree].

Schedule

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.)

APPENDIX E.

EXECUTION.

No. 1.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A PAYMENT OR ADJUSTMENT SHOULD NOT BE RECORDED AS CERTIFIED.
(O. 21, r. 2.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS in execution of the decree in the above-named suit has applied to this Court that the sum of Rs. recoverable under the decree has been $\frac{\text{paid}}{\text{adjusted}}$ and should be recorded as certified, this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the day of 19 , to show cause why the $\frac{\text{payment}}{\text{adjustment}}$ aforesaid should not be recorded as certified.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 2.

PRECEPT. (Section 46.)

(Title.)

UPON hearing the decree-holder it is ordered that this precept be sent to the Court of at under section 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure with directions to attach the property specified in the annexed schedule and to hold the same pending any application which may be made by the decree-holder for execution of the decree.

Schedule.

Dated the day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 3.

ORDER SENDING DECREE FOR EXECUTION TO ANOTHER COURT. (O. 21, r. 6.)

(Title.)

WHEREAS the decree-holder in the above suit has applied to this Court for a certificate to be sent to the Court of at for execution of the decree in the above suit by the said Court, alleging that the judgment-debtor resides or has property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, and it is deemed necessary and proper to send a certificate to the said Court under Order XXI, rule 6, of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is

Ordered:

That a copy of this order be sent to with a copy of the decree and of any order which may have been made for execution of the same and a certificate of non-satisfaction.

Dated the day of 19 .

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.)

No. 4.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-SATISFACTION OF DECREE. (O. 21, r. 6.)

(Title.)

Certified that no (1) satisfaction of the decree of this Court in Suit No. of 19 , a copy which is hereunto attached, has been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of this Court.
Dated the day of 19 .

Judge.

(1) If partial, strike out "no" and state to what extent.

No. 5.

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION OF DECREE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER COURT. (O. 21, r. 6.)

(Title.)

Number of suit and the Court by which the decree was passed.	Names of parties.	Date of application for execution.	Number of the execution case.	Processes issued and dates of service thereof.	Costs of execution.	Amount realized.	How the case is disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		

Signature of Muharrir in charge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.)

No. 6.

APPLICATION FOR EXECUTION OF DECREE. (O. 21, r. 11.)

In the Court of .

I decree-holder hereby apply for execution of the decree herein below set forth :—

No. of suit.	Names of parties.	Date of decree.	Whether any appeal preferred from decree.	Payment or adjustment made, if any.	Previous application, if any, with date and result.	Amount with interest due upon the decree or other relief granted thereby together with particulars of any cross decree.	Amount of costs, if any, awarded.	Against whom to be executed.	Mode in which the assistance of the Court is required.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
789 of 1897.	A. B.—Plaintiff. . . . . C. D.—Defendant.	October 11th, 1897.	No.	None.	Rs. 72-4 recorded on application, dated the 4th March, 1899.	Rs. 314-8-2 principal [Interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from date of decree till payment].	Rs. A. P. As awarded in the decree . . . 47 10 4 Subsequently incurred . . . 8 2 0 Total . 55 12 4	Against the defendant C. D.	[When attachment and sale of moveable property is sought.] I pray that the total amount of Rs. [together with interest on the principal sum up to date of payment] and the costs of taking out this execution, be realized by attachment and sale of defendant's moveable property as per annexed list and paid to me. [When attachment and sale of immoveable property is sought.] I pray that the total amount of Rs. [together with interest on the principal sum up to date of payment] and the costs of taking out this execution be realized by the attachment and sale of defendant's immoveable property specified at the foot of this application and paid to me.

I declare that what is stated herein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed *decree-holder.*

Dated the day of 19 .

[When attachment and sale of immoveable property is sought.]

Description and Specification of Property.

The undivided one-third share of the judgment-debtor in a house situated in the village of value Rs. 40 and bounded as follows :—

East by G's house; west by H's house; south by public road; north by private lane and J's house.

I declare that what is stated in the above description is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and so far as I have been able to ascertain the interest of the defendant in the property therein specified.

Signed *decree-holder.*

V R

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.)

No. 7.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE. (O. 21, r. 22.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for execution of decree in Suit No. of 19 on the allegation that the said decree has been transferred to him by assignment, this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the day of 19 , to show cause why execution should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 8.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY. (O. 21, r. 30.)

(Title.)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

DECREE.			
Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
Costs of execution			
Further interest			
Total			

WHEREAS was ordered by decree of this Court passed on the day of 19 , in Suit No. of 19 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin; and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid; These are to command you to attach the moveable property of the said as set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, or which shall be pointed out to you by the said , and unless the said shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. together with Rs. , the costs of this attachment, to hold the same until further orders from this Court.

You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 19 , with an endorsement certifying the day on which and manner in which it has been executed, or why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Schedule.

Judge.

No. 9.

WARRANT FOR SEIZURE OF SPECIFIC MOVEABLE PROPERTY ADJUDGED BY DECREE. (O. 21, r. 31.)

(Title.)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

WHEREAS was ordered by decree of this Court passed on the day of 19 , in Suit No. of 19 , to deliver to the plaintiff the moveable property (or a share in the moveable property) specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and whereas the said property (or share) has not been delivered;

These are to command you to seize the said moveable property (or a share of the said moveable property) and to deliver it to the plaintiff or to such person as he may appoint in his behalf.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Schedule.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule,—Appendix E,—Execution.)

No. 10.

NOTICE TO STATE OBJECTIONS TO DRAFT OF DOCUMENT. (O. 21, r. 34.)

(Title.)

To

TAKE notice that on the day of 19 , the decree-holder in the above suit presented an application to this Court that the Court may execute on your behalf a deed of , whereof a draft is hereunto annexed, of the immoveable property specified hereunder, and that the day of 19 is appointed for the hearing of the said application; and that you are at liberty to appear on the said day and to state in writing any objections to the said draft.

Description of Property.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 11.

WARRANT TO THE BAILIFF TO GIVE POSSESSION OF LAND, ETC. (O. 21, r. 35.)

(Title.)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

WHEREAS the undermentioned property in the occupancy of has been decreed to , the plaintiff in this suit; You are hereby directed to put the said in possession of the same, and you are hereby authorized to remove any person bound by the decree who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Schedule.

Judge.

No. 12.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY WARRANT OF ARREST SHOULD NOT ISSUE. (O. 21, r. 37.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for execution of decree in suit No. of 19 by arrest and imprisonment of your person, you are hereby required to appear before this Court on the day of 19 , to show cause why you should not be committed to the civil prison in execution of the said decree.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 13.

WARRANT OF ARREST IN EXECUTION. (O. 21, r. 38.)

(Title.)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

WHEREAS was adjudged by a decree of the Court in suit No. of 19 , dated the day of 19 , to pay to the decree-holder the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin, and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid to the said decree-holder in satisfaction of the said decree, these are to command you to arrest the said judgment-debtor, and unless the said judgment-debtor shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. , together with Rs. for the costs of executing this process, to bring the said defendant before the Court with all convenient speed. You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of

Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
Execution . . .			
Total .			

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.)

19 , with an endorsement certifying the day on which and manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 14.

WARRANT OF COMMITTAL OF JUDGMENT-DEBTOR TO JAIL. (O. 21, r. 40.)

(Title.)

To

The Officer in charge of the Jail at

WHEREAS has been brought before this Court this day of 19 , under a warrant in execution of a decree which was made and pronounced by the said Court on the day of 19 , and by which decree it was ordered that the said should pay ; And whereas the said has not obeyed the decree, nor satisfied the Court that he is entitled to be discharged from custody ; You are hereby, in the name of the King-Emperor of India, commanded and required to take and receive the said into the civil prison and keep him imprisoned therein for a period not exceeding or until the said decree shall be fully satisfied, or the said shall be otherwise entitled to be released according to the terms and provisions of section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure ; and the Court does hereby fix annas per diem as the rate of the monthly allowance for the subsistence of the said during his confinement under this warrant of committal.

GIVEN under my signature and the seal of this Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 15.

ORDER FOR THE RELEASE OF A PERSON IMPRISONED IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE. (Sections 58, 59.)

(Title.)

To

The Officer in charge of the Jail at

UNDER orders passed this day, you are hereby directed to set free judgment-debtor now in your custody.

Dated

Judge.

No. 16.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSON TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF. (O. 21, r. 46.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 19 in Suit No. of 19 , in favour of for Rs. ; It is ordered that the defendant be, and is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from the following property in the possession of the said , that is , to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said , and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any person or persons whomsoever.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.)

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 17.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF DEBTS NOT SECURED BY NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. (O. 21, r. 46.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 19 in Suit No. of 19 , in favour of , for Rs. ; It is ordered that the defendant be, and is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from you a certain debt alleged now to be due from you to the said defendant, namely, and that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said debt, or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever or otherwise than into this Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 18.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL OF A CORPORATION. (O. 21, r. 46.)

(Title.)

To Defendant, and to
, Secretary of Corporation.

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 19 , in Suit No. of 19 , in favour of , for Rs. ; It is ordered that you, the defendant, be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making any transfer of shares in the aforesaid Corporation, namely, , or from receiving payment of any dividends thereon ; and you, , the Secretary of the said Corporation, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 19.

ORDER TO ATTACH SALARY OF PUBLIC OFFICER OR SERVANT OF RAILWAY COMPANY OR LOCAL AUTHORITY. (O. 21, r. 48.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS , judgment-debtor in the above-named case, is a (*describe office of judgment-debtor.*) receiving his salary (or allowances) at your hands ; and whereas , decree-holder in the said case, has applied in this Court for the attachment of the salary (or allowances) of the said to the extent of due to him under the decree ; You are hereby required to withhold the said sum of from the salary of the said in monthly instalments of and to remit the said sum (or monthly instalments) to this Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.)

No. 20.

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT. (O. 21, r. 51.)

(Title.)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

WHEREAS an order has been passed by this Court on the day of 19 , for the attachment of ; You are hereby directed to seize the said and bring the same into Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 21.

ATTACHMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY OR OF ANY SECURITY IN THE CUSTODY OF A COURT OF JUSTICE OR OFFICER OF GOVERNMENT. (O. 21, r. 52.)

(Title.)

To

SIR,

The plaintiff having applied, under rule 22 of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure for an attachment of certain money now in your hands (*here state how the money is supposed to be in the hands of the person addressed, on what account, etc.*), I request that you will hold the said money subject to the further order of this Court.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Judge.

Dated the day of 19 .

No. 22.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT OF A DECREE TO THE COURT WHICH PASSED IT. (O. 21, r. 53.)

(Title.)

To

The Judge of the Court of

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the decree obtained in your Court on the day of 19 , by in Suit No. of 19 , in which he was and was has been attached by this Court on the application of the in the suit specified above. You are therefore requested to stay the execution of the decree of your Court until you receive an intimation from this Court that the present notice has been cancelled or until execution of the said decree is applied for by the holder of the decree now sought to be executed or by his judgment-debtor.

I have the honour, etc.,

Judge.

Dated the day of

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.)

No. 23.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT OF A DECREE TO THE HOLDER OF THE DECREE. (O. 21, r. 53.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS an application has been made in this Court by the decree-holder in the above suit for the attachment of a decree obtained by you on the day of 19 , in the Court of in Suit No. of 19 , in which was and was ; It is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from transferring or charging the same in any way.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 24.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY. (O. 21, r. 54.)

(Title.)

To

Defendant.

WHEREAS you have failed to satisfy a decree passed against you on the day of 19 , in Suit No. of 19 , in favour of , for Rs. ; It is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from transferring or charging the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby, prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Schedule.

Judge.

No. 25.

ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO THE PLAINTIFF, ETC., OF MONEY, ETC., IN THE HANDS OF A THIRD PARTY (O. 21, r. 56.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS the following property has been attached in execution of a decree in Suit No. of 19 , passed on the day of 19 , in favour of , for Rs. ; It is ordered that the property so attached, consisting of Rs. in money and Rs. in currency-notes, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over by you, the said , to .

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

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(*The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.*)

No. 26.

NOTICE TO ATTACHING CREDITOR. (O. 21, r. 58.)

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for the removal of attachment on placed at your instance in execution of the decree in Suit No. of 19 , this is to give you notice to appear before this Court on , the day of 19 , either in person or by a pleader of the Court duly instructed to support your claim, as attaching creditor.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 27.

WARRANT OF SALE OF PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY. (O. 21, r. 66.)

(*Title.*)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

THESE are to command you to sell by auction, after giving days previous notice, by affixing the same in this Court-house, and after making due proclamation, the property attached under a warrant from this Court, dated the day of 19 , in execution of a decree in favour of in Suit No. of 19 , or so much of the said property as shall realize the sum of Rs. , being the of the said decree and costs still remaining unsatisfied.

You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 19 , with an endorsement certifying the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

No. 28.

NOTICE OF THE DAY FIXED FOR SETTLING A SALE PROCLAMATION. (O. 21, r. 66.)

(*Title.*)

To judgment-debtor.

WHEREAS in the above-named suit the decree-holder has applied for the sale of ; You are hereby informed that the day of 19 has been fixed for settling the terms of the proclamation of sale.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge

No. 29.

PROCLAMATION OF SALE. (O. 21, r. 66.)

(*Title.*)

Notice is hereby given [illegible]ler rule [illegible] of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure, an order has been passed by this Court for [illegible]e sale of the att[illegible]property mentioned in the annexed schedule, in satisfaction of [illegible] of the decree-holder in the suit (1) mentioned in the [illegible] amounting with costs and interest up to date of sale to the [illegible]

(1) Suit No. of 19 , decided by the of in which was pl[illegible]tiff and was [illegible]fendant.

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The sale will be by public auction, and the property will be put up for sale in the lots specified in the schedule. The sale will be of the property of the judgment-debtors above-named as mentioned in the schedule below; and the liabilities and claims attaching to the said property, so far as they have been ascertained, are those specified in the schedule against each lot.

In the absence of any order of postponement, the sale will be held by at the monthly sale commencing at o'clock on the at . In the event, however, of the debt above specified and of the costs of the sale being tendered or paid before the knocking down of any lot, the sale will be stopped.

At the sale the public generally are invited to bid, either personally or by duly authorized agent. No bid by, or on behalf of, the judgment-creditors above-mentioned, however, will be accepted, nor will any sale to them be valid without the express permission of the Court previously given. The following are the further

Conditions of Sale.

1. The particulars specified in the schedule below have been stated to the best of the information of the Court, but the Court will not be answerable for any error, mis-statement or omission in this proclamation.

2. The amount by which the biddings are to be increased shall be determined by the officer conducting the sale. In the event of any dispute arising as to the amount bid, or as to the bidder, the lot shall at once be again put up to auction.

3. The highest bidder shall be declared to be the purchaser of any lot, provided always that he is legally qualified to bid, and provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Court or officer holding the sale to decline acceptance of the highest bid when the price offered appears so clearly inadequate as to make it advisable to do so.

4. For reasons recorded, it shall be in the discretion of the officer conducting the sale to adjourn it subject always to the provisions of rule 69 of Order XXI.

5. In the case of moveable property, the price of each lot shall be paid for at the time of sale or as soon after as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of payment the property shall forthwith be again put up and re-sold.

6. In the case of immoveable property, the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and in default of such deposit the property shall forthwith be put up again and re-sold.

7. The full amount of the purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the Court closes on the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day.

8. In default of payment of the balance of purchase-money within the period allowed, the property shall be re-sold after the issue of a fresh notification of sale. The deposit after defraying the expenses of the sale, may, if the Court thinks fit, be forfeited to Government and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

Schedule of Property.

Number of lot.	Description of property to be sold, with the name of each owner where there are more judgment-debtors than one.	The revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, if the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government.	Detail of any incumbrances to which the property is liable.	Claims, if any, which have been put forward to the property, and any other known particulars bearing on its nature and value.

No. 30.

ORDER ON THE NAZIR FOR CAUSING SERVICE OF PROCLAMATION OF SALE. (O. 21, r. 66.)

(Title.)

To

The Nazir of the Court.

WHEREAS an order has been made for the sale of ... property of the judgment-debtor specified in the schedule hereunder annexed, and whereas the ... day of 19 , has

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been fixed for the sale of the said property, copies of the proclamation of sale are by this warrant made over to you, and you are hereby ordered to have the proclamation published by beat of drum within each of the properties specified in the said schedule, to affix a copy of the said proclamation on a conspicuous part of each of the said properties and afterwards on the court-house, and then to submit to this Court a report showing the dates on which and the manner in which the proclamations have been published.

Dated the day of 19

SCHEDULE

Judge.

No. 31.

CERTIFICATE BY OFFICER HOLDING A SALE OF THE DEFICIENCY OF PRICE ON A RE-SALE OF PROPERTY BY REASON OF THE PURCHASER'S DEFAULT. (O. 21, r. 71.)

(Title.)

Certified that at the re-sale of the property in execution of the decree in the above-named suit, in consequence of default on the part of purchaser, there was a deficiency in the price of the said property amounting to Rs. and that the expenses attending such re-sale amounted to Rs. , making a total of Rs. , which sum is recoverable from the defaulter.

Dated the day of 19 .

Officer holding the sale.

No. 32.

NOTICE TO PERSON IN POSSESSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION. (O. 21, r. 79.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of now in your possession, you are hereby prohibited from delivering possession of the said to any person except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

No. 33.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST PAYMENT OF DEBTS SOLD IN EXECUTION TO ANY OTHER THAN THE PURCHASER. (O. 21, r. 79.)

(Title.)

To and to

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of being debts due from you to you

It is ordered that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from receiving, and you from making payment of, the said debt to any person or persons except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court day of

Judge.

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No. 34.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF SHARES SOLD IN EXECUTION. (O. 21, r. 79.)

(Title.)

To

and , Secretary of Corporation.

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree, in the above suit, of certain shares in the above Corporation that is to say, of standing in the name of you ; It is ordered that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from making any transfer of the said shares to any person except the said , the purchaser aforesaid, or from receiving any dividends thereon; and you Secretary of the said Corporation, from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the said , the purchaser aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 35.

CERTIFICATE TO JUDGMENT-DEBTOR AUTHORIZING HIM TO MORTGAGE, LEASE OR SELL PROPERTY. (O. 21, r. 83.)

(Title.)

WHEREAS in execution of the decree passed in the above suit an order was made on the day of 19 for the sale of the under-mentioned property of the judgment-debtor , and whereas the Court has, on the application of the said judgment-debtor, postponed the said sale to enable him to raise the amount of the decree by mortgage, lease or private sale of the said property or of some part thereof:

This is to certify that the Court doth hereby authorize the said judgment-debtor to make the proposed mortgage, lease or sale within a period of from the date of this certificate; provided that all monies payable under such mortgage, lease or sale shall be paid into this Court and not to the said judgment-debtor.

Description of property.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

No. 36.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY SALE SHOULD NOT BE SET ASIDE. (O. 21, rr. 90, 92.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS the under-mentioned property was sold on the day of 19 in execution of the decree passed in the above-named suit, and whereas the decree-holder [or judgment-debtor] has applied to this Court to set aside the sale of the said property on the ground of a material irregularity [*or* fraud] in publishing [*or* conducting] the sale, namely, that

Take notice that if you have any cause to show why the said application should not be granted, you should appear with your proofs in this Court on the day of 19 , when the said application will be heard and determined.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Description of property.

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.— Execution.)

No. 37.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY SALE SHOULD NOT BE SET ASIDE. (O. 21, rr. 91, 92.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS , the purchaser of the under-mentioned property sold on the day of 19 , in execution of the decree passed in the above-named suit, has applied to this Court to set aside the sale of the said property on the ground that , the judgment-debtor, had no saleable interest therein :

Take notice that if you have any cause to show why the said application should not be granted, you should appear with your proofs in this Court on the day of 19 when the said application will be heard and determined.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Description of property.

Judge.

No. 38.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND. (O. 21, r. 94.)

(Title.)

THIS is to certify that has been declared the purchaser at a sale by public auction on the day of 19 , of in execution of decree in this suit, and that the said sale has been duly confirmed by this Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 39.

ORDER FOR DELIVERY TO CERTIFIED PURCHASER OF LAND AT A SALE IN EXECUTION. (O. 21, r. 95.

(Title.)

To

THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has become the certified purchaser of at a sale in execution of decree in Suit No. of 19 ; You are hereby ordered to put the said , the certified purchaser, as aforesaid, in possession of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No 40.

SUMMONS TO APPEAR AND ANSWER CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING EXECUTION OF DECREE. (O. 21, r. 97.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS the decree-holder in the above suit, has complained to this Court that you have resisted (or obstructed) the officer charged with the execution of the warrant for possession :

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the day of 19 at to answer the said complaint.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix E.—Execution.)

No. 41.

WARRANT OF COMMITTAL. (O. 21, r. 98.)

(Title.)

To

The Officer in Charge of the Jail at

WHEREAS the undermentioned property has been decreed to the plaintiff in this suit, and whereas the Court is satisfied that without any just cause resisted [or obstructed] and is still resisting [or obstructing] the said in obtaining possession of the property, and whereas the said has made application to this Court that the said be committed to the civil prison;

You are hereby commanded and required to take and receive the said into the civil prison and to keep him imprisoned therein for the period of days.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

No. 42.

AUTHORITY OF THE COLLECTOR TO STAY PUBLIC SALE OF LAND. (Section 72.)

(Title.)

To

Collector of

SIR,

In answer to your communication No. , dated , representing that the sale in execution of the decree in this suit of land situate within your district is objectionable, I have the honour to inform you that you are authorized to make provision for the satisfaction of the said decree in the manner recommended by you.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix F.—Supplemental Proceedings.)

APPENDIX F.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. 1.

WARRANT OF ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT. (O. 38, r. 1.)

(Title.)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

WHEREAS , the plaintiff in the above suit, claims the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin and has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to

Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
TOTAL			

These are to command you to demand and receive from the said the sum of Rs. as sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and unless the said sum of Rs. is forthwith delivered to you by or on behalf of the said , to take the said into custody, and to bring him before this Court, in order that he may show cause why he should not furnish security to the amount of Rs. for his personal appearance before the Court, until such time as the said suit shall be fully and finally disposed of, and until satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 2.

SECURITY FOR APPEARANCE OF A DEFENDANT ARRESTED BEFORE JUDGMENT. (O. 38, r. 2.)

(Title.)

WHEREAS at the instance of , the plaintiff in the above suit, the defendant, has been arrested and brought before the Court;

And whereas on the failure of the said defendant to show cause why he should not furnish security for his appearance, the Court has ordered him to furnish such security:

Therefore I have voluntarily become surety and do hereby bind myself, my heirs and executors, to the said Court, that the said defendant shall appear at any time when called upon while the suit is pending and until satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the said suit; and in default of such appearance I bind myself, my heirs and executors, to pay to the said Court, at its order, any sum of money that may be adjudged against the said defendant in the said suit.

Witness my hand at this day of 19 .

(Signed.)

Witnesses.

1.

2.

No. 3.

SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT TO APPEAR ON SURETY'S APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE. (O. 38, r. 3.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS who became surety on the day of 19 for your appearance in the above suit, has applied to this Court to be discharged from his obligation:

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of 19 , at A.M., when the said application will be heard and determined.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix F.—Supplemental Proceedings.)

No. 4.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL. (O. 38, r. 4.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS , plaintiff in this suit, has made application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of , the defendant, to answer any judgment that may be passed against him in the suit; and whereas the Court has called upon the defendant to furnish such security, or to offer a sufficient deposit in lieu of security, which he has failed to do; it is ordered that the said defendant be committed to the civil prison until the decision of the suit; or, if judgment be pronounced against him, until satisfaction of the decree.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 5.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, WITH ORDER TO CALL FOR SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF DECREE. (O. 38, r. 5.)

(Title.)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

WHEREAS has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in the above suit

These are to command you to call upon the said defendant on or before the day of 19 either to furnish security for the sum of rupees to produce and place at the disposal of this Court when required or the value thereof, or such portion of the value as may be sufficient to satisfy any decree that may be passed against him; or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security; and you are further ordered to attach the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court; and you are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 19 , with an endorsement certifying the date on which and the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

No. 6.

SECURITY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PROPERTY. (O. 38, r. 5.)

(Title.)

WHEREAS at the instance of , the plaintiff in the above suit, the defendant, has been directed by the Court to furnish security in the sum of Rs. to produce and place at the disposal of the Court the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed.

Therefore I have voluntarily become surety and do hereby bind myself, my heirs and executors, to the said Court, that the said defendant shall produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required, the property specified in the said schedule, or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree; and in default of his so doing, I bind myself, my heirs and executors, to pay to the said Court, at its order, the said sum of Rs. or such sum not exceeding the said sum as the said Court may adjudge.

Schedule.

Witness my hand at this day of 19 .

(Signed).

Witnesses.

1.

2.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(*The First Schedule.—Appendix F.—Supplemental Proceedings.*)

No. 7.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, ON PROOF OF FAILURE TO FURNISH SECURITY. (O. 38, r. 6.)

(*Title.*)

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

WHEREAS , the plaintiff in this suit, has applied to the Court to call upon , the defendant, to furnish security to fulfil any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, and whereas the Court has called upon the said to furnish such security, which he has failed to do; These are to command you to attach the property of the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court; and you are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 19 with an endorsement certifying the date on which and the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

No. 8.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS. (O. 39, r. 1.)

(*Title.*)

Upon motion made unto this Court by , Pleader of [*or* Counsel for] the plaintiff A. B., and upon reading the petition of the said plaintiff in this matter filed [this day] [*or* the plaint filed in this suit on the day of , *or* the written statement of the said plaintiff filed on the day of] and upon hearing the evidence of and in support thereof [*if after notice and defendant not appearing: add*, and also the evidence of as to service of notice of this motion upon the defendant C. D.]. This Court doth order that an injunction be awarded to restrain the defendant C. D., his servants, workmen and agents, from pulling down, or suffering to be pulled down, the house in the plaint in the said suit of the plaintiff mentioned [*or*, in the written statement, *or* petition, of the plaintiff and evidence at the hearing of this motion mentioned] being No. 9, Oilmongers Street, Hindupur, in the Taluk of , and from selling the materials whereof the said house is composed, until the hearing of this suit or until the further order of this Court.

Dated this day of 19 .

Judge.

[*Where the injunction is sought to restrain the negotiation of a note or bill, the ordering part of the order may run thus:—*] to restrain the defendants and from parting with out of the custody of them or any of them or endorsing, assigning or negotiating the promissory note [*or* bill of exchange] in question, dated on or about the , etc., mentioned in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition] and the evidence heard at this motion until the hearing of this suit, or until the further order of this Court.

[*In Copyright cases*] to restrain the defendant C. D., his servants, agents or workmen, from printing, publishing or vending a book, called , or any part thereof, until the, etc.

[*Where part only of a book is to be restrained*] to restrain the defendant C. D., his servants, agents or workmen, from printing, publishing, selling or otherwise disposing of such parts of the book in the plaint [*or* petition and evidence, etc.] mentioned to have been published by the defendant as hereinafter specified, namely, that part of the said book which is entitled and also that part which is entitled [*or* which is contained in page to page both inclusive] until , etc.

[*In Patent cases*] to restrain the defendant C. D., his agents, servants and workmen, from making or vending any perforated bricks [or as the case may be] upon the principle of the inventions in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, etc., *or* written statement, etc.,] mentioned, belonging to the plaintiffs, or either of them, during the remainder of the respective terms of the patents in the plaintiff's plaint [or as the case may be] mentioned, and from counterfeiting, imitating or resembling the same inventions, or either of them, or making any addition thereto, or substraction therefrom, until the hearing, etc.

[*In cases of Trade marks*] to restrain the defendant C. D., his servants, agents or workmen, from selling, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any composition or blacking [or as the case may be] described as or purporting to be blacking manufactured by the plaintiff A. B., in bottles having affixed thereto such labels as in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, etc.] mentioned, or any other labels so contrived or expressed as, by colourable imitation or

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix F.—Supplemental Proceedings.)

otherwise, to represent the composition or blacking sold by the defendant to be the same as the composition or blacking manufactured and sold by the plaintiff A. B., and from using trade-cards so contrived or expressed as to represent that any composition or blacking sold or proposed to be sold by the defendant is the same as the composition or blacking manufactured or sold by the plaintiff A. B., until the, etc.

[*To restrain a partner from in any way interfering in the business*]

to restrain the defendant C. D., his agents and servants, from entering into any contract, and from accepting, drawing, endorsing or negotiating any bill of exchange, note or written security in the name of the partnership-firm of B. and D., and from contracting any debt, buying and selling any goods, and from making or entering into any verbal or written promise, agreement or undertaking, and from doing, or causing to be done, any act, in the name or on the credit of the said partnership-firm of B. and D., or whereby the said partnership-firm can or may in any manner become or be made liable to or for the payment of any sum of money, or for the performance of any contract, promise or undertaking until the, etc.

No. 6.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER. (O. 40, r. 1.)

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS has been attached in execution of a decree passed in the above suit on the day of 19 , in favour of ; You are hereby (subject to your giving security to the satisfaction of the Court) appointed receiver of the said property under Order XL of the Code of Civil Procedure, with full powers under the provisions of that Order.

You are required to render a due and proper account of your receipts and disbursements in respect of the said property on . You will be entitled to remuneration at the rate of per cent. upon your receipts under the authority of this appointment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 7.

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY RECEIVER. (O. 40, r. 3.)

(*Title.*)

KNOW all men by these presents, that we and , and are jointly and severally bound to of the Court of in Rs. to be paid to the said or his successor in office for the time being. For which payment to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us, in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Dated this day of 19 .

Whereas a plaint has been filed in this Court by against for the purpose of [*here insert the object of suit*].

And whereas the said has been appointed, by order of the above-mentioned Court, to receive the rents and profits of the immoveable property and to get in the outstanding moveable property of in the said plaint named:

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden shall duly account for all and every the sum and sums of money which he shall so receive on account of the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and in respect of the moveable property, of the said at such periods as the said Court shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court hath directed or shall hereafter direct, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force.

Signed and delivered by the above-bounden in the presence of

Note.—If deposit of money is made, the memorandum thereof should follow the terms of the condition of the bond.

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix G.—Appeal, Reference and Review.)

APPENDIX G.

APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVIEW.

No. 1.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL. (O. 41, r. 1.)

(Title.)

The above-named appeals to the Court at from the decree of in Suit No. of 19 , dated the day of 19 , and sets forth the following grounds of objection to the decree appealed from, namely:—

No. 2.

SECURITY BOND TO BE GIVEN ON ORDER BEING MADE TO STAY EXECUTION OF DECREE. (O. 41, r. 5.)

(Title.)

To

This security bond on stay of execution of decree executed by witnesseth:—

That , the plaintiff in Suit No. of 19 , having sued , the defendant, in this Court and a decree having been passed on the day of 19 in favour of the plaintiff, and the defendant having preferred an appeal from the said decree in the Court, the said appeal is still pending.

Now the plaintiff decree-holder having applied to execute the decree, the defendant has made an application praying for stay of execution and has been called upon to furnish security. Accordingly I, of my own free will, stand security to the extent of Rs. , mortgaging the properties specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and covenant that if the decree of the first Court be confirmed or varied by the Appellate Court the said defendant shall duly act in accordance with the decree of the Appellate Court and shall pay whatever may be payable by him thereunder, and if he should fail therein then any amount so payable shall be realized from the properties hereby mortgaged, and if the proceeds of the sale of the said properties are insufficient to pay the amount due, I and my legal representative will be personally liable to pay the balance. To this effect I execute this security bond this day of 19 .

Schedule.

Witnessed by (Signed)

1.

2.

No. 3.

SECURITY BOND TO BE GIVEN DURING THE PENDENCY OF APPEAL. (O. 41, r. 6.)

(Title.)

To

This security bond on stay of execution of decree executed by witnesseth:—

That , the plaintiff in Suit No. of 19 , having sued , the defendant, in this Court and a decree having been passed on the day of 19 in favour of the plaintiff, and the defendant having preferred an appeal from the said decree in the Court, the said appeal is still pending.

Now the plaintiff decree-holder has applied for execution of the said decree and has been called upon to furnish security. Accordingly I, of my own free will, stand security to the extent of Rs. mortgaging the properties specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and covenant that if the decree of the first Court be reversed or varied by the Appellate Court, the plaintiff shall restore any property which may be or has been taken in execution of the said decree and shall duly act in accordance with the decree of the Appellate Court and shall pay whatever may be payable by him thereunder, and if he should fail therein then any amount so payable shall be realized from the properties hereby mortgaged, and if the proceeds of the sale of the said properties are insufficient to pay the amount due, I and my legal representatives will be personally liable to pay the balance. To this effect I execute this security bond this day of 19 .

Schedule.

Witnessed by (Signed)

1.

No. 4.

SECURITY FOR COSTS OF APPEAL. (O. 41, r. 10.)

(Title.)

To

This security bond for costs of appeal executed by witnesseth:—

This appellant has preferred an appeal from the decree in Suit No. of 19 , against the respondent, and has been called upon to furnish security. Accordingly I, of my own free will, stand ——— for the costs of the appeal, mortgaging the properties specified in the schedule hereunto

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(*The First Schedule.—Appendix G.—Appeal, Reference and Review.*)

annexed. I shall not transfer the said properties or any part thereof, and in the event of any default on the part of the appellant I shall duly carry out any order that may be made against me with regard to payment of the costs of appeal. Any amount so payable shall be realized from the properties hereby mortgaged, and if the proceeds of the sale of the said properties are insufficient to pay the amount due I and my legal representatives will be personally liable to pay the balance. To this effect I execute this security bond this day of 19 .

Witnessed by Schedule.

1.

2.

(Signed)

No. 5.

INTIMATION TO LOWER COURT OF ADMISSION OF APPEAL. (O. 41, r. 13.)

(*Title.*)

To

You are hereby directed to take notice that the in the above suit has preferred an appeal to this Court from the decree passed by you therein on the day of 19 .

You are requested to send with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit.

Dated the day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 6

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL. (O. 41, r. 14.)

(*Title.*)

APPEAL from the of the Court of dated the day of 19

To

Respondent.

TAKE notice that an appeal from the decree of in this case has been presented by and registered in this Court, and that the day of 19 has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

[Note.—If a stay of execution has been ordered, intimation should be given of the fact on this notice.]

No. 7.

NOTICE TO A PARTY TO A SUIT NOT MADE A PARTY TO THE APPEAL BUT JOINED BY THE COURT AS A RESPONDENT. (O. 41, r. 20.)

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS you were a party in suit No. of 19 , in the Court of , and whereas the has preferred an appeal to this Court from the decree passed against him in the said suit and it appears to this Court that you are interested in the result of the said appeal:

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The First Schedule.—Appendix G.—Appeal, Reference and Review.)

This is to give you notice that this Court has directed you to be made a respondent in the said appeal and has adjourned the hearing thereof till the day of 19 , at A.M If no appearance is made on your behalf on the said day and at the said hour the appeal will be heard and decided in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM OF CROSS OBJECTION. (O. 41, r. 22.)

(*Title.*)

Whereas the has preferred an appeal to the Court at from the decree of in Suit No. of 19 , dated the day of 19 , and whereas notice of the day fixed for hearing the appeal was served on the on the day of 19 , the files this memorandum of cross objection under rule 22 of Order XLI of the Code of Civil Procedure and sets forth the following grounds of objection to the decree appealed from, namely:—

No. 9.

DECREE IN APPEAL. (O. 41, r. 35.)

(*Title.*)

Appeal No. of 19 from the decree of the Court of dated the day of 19 .

Memorandum of Appeal.

Plaintiff.
Defendant

The above-named appeals to the Court at from the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of 19 , for the following reasons, namely:—

This appeal coming on for hearing on the day of 19 , before , in the presence of for the appellant and of for the respondent, it is ordered—

The costs of this appeal, as detailed below, amounting to Rs. , are to be paid by The costs of the original suit are to be paid by .

Given under my hand this day of 19 .

Judge.

Costs of Appeal.

Appellant.	Amount.			Respondent.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Stamp for memorandum of appeal.				Stamp for power . . .			
2. Do. for power . . .				Do. for petition . . .			
3. Service of processes . .				Service of processes . .			
4. Pleader's fee on Rs. . .				Pleader's fee on Rs . .			
Total . .				Total . .			

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix G.—Appeal, Reference and Review.)

No. 10.

APPLICATION TO APPEAL IN FORMÂ PAUPERIS. (O. 44, r. 1.)

(Title.)

I the above-named present the accompanying memorandum of appeal from the decree in the above suit and apply to be allowed to appeal as a pauper.

Annexed is a full and true schedule of all the moveable and immoveable property belonging to me with the estimated value thereof.

Dated the day of 19 .

(Signed.)

Note.—Where the application is by the plaintiff he should state whether he applied and was allowed to sue in the Court of first instance as a pauper.

No. 11.

NOTICE OF APPEAL IN FORMÂ PAUPERIS. (O. 44, r. 1.)

(Title.)

WHEREAS the above-named has applied to be allowed to appeal as a pauper from the decree in the above suit dated the day of 19 and whereas the day of 19 has been fixed for hearing the application, notice is hereby given to you that if you desire to show cause why the applicant should not be allowed to appeal as a pauper an opportunity will be given to you of doing so on the afore-mentioned date.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 12.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A CERTIFICATE OF APPEAL TO THE KING IN COUNCIL SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED. (O. 45, r. 3.)

(Title.)

To

TAKE notice that has applied to this Court for a certificate that as regards amount or value and nature the above case fulfils the requirements of section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council.

The day of 19 is fixed for you to show cause why the Court should not grant the certificate asked for.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Registrar.

No. 13.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF ADMISSION OF APPEAL TO THE KING IN COUNCIL. (O. 45, r. 8.)

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS the in the above case has furnished the security and made the deposit required by Order XLV, rule 7, of the Code of Civil Procedure:

Take notice that the appeal of the said to His Majesty in Council has been admitted on the day of 19 .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Registrar.

No. 14.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A REVIEW SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED. (O. 47, r. 4.)

(Title.)

To

TAKE notice that has applied to this Court for a review of its decree passed on the day of 19 in the above case. The day of 19 is fixed for you to show cause why the Court should not grant a review of its decree in this case.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

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The First Schedule.—Appendix H.—Miscellaneous.)

APPENDIX H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1.

AGREEMENT OF PARTIES AS TO ISSUES TO BE TRIED. (O. 14, r. 6.)

(Title.)

WHEREAS we, the parties in the above suit, are agreed as to the question of fact [or of law] to be decided between us and the point at issue between us is whether a claim founded on a bond, dated the day of 19 and filed as Exhibit in the said suit, is or is not beyond the statute of limitation (or state the point at issue whatever it may be) :

We therefore severally bind ourselves that, upon the finding of the Court in the negative [or affirmative] of such issue will pay to the said the sum of Rupees (or such sum as the Court shall hold to be due thereon) and I, the said will accept the said sum of Rupees (or such sum as the Court shall hold to be due) in full satisfaction of my claim on the bond aforesaid [or, that upon such finding I, the said will do or abstain from doing, etc., etc.].

Plaintiff.
Defendant.

Witnesses.—
1.

Dated the day of 19 .

No. 2.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER OF A SUIT TO ANOTHER COURT FOR TRIAL. (SECTION 24.)

In the Court of the District Judge of
No. of 19 .

To

Whereas an application dated the day of 19 has been made to this Court by the in Suit No. of 19 now pending in the Court of the at in which is plaintiff and is defendant for the transfer of the suit for trial to the Court of the at :—

You are hereby informed that the day of 19 has been fixed for the hearing of the application, when you will be heard if you desire to offer any objection to it.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 3.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT INTO COURT. (O. 24, r. 2.)

(Title.)

Take notice that the defendant has paid into Court Rs. and says that that sum is sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim in full.

X Y, Pleader for the defendant.

To Z, Pleader for the plaintiff.

No. 4.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE. (GENERAL FORM.)

(Title.)

To

Whereas the above-named has made application to this Court that ;

You are hereby warned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the forenoon to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined ex parte.

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(The First Schedule.—Appendix H.—Miscellaneous.)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 5.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY PLAINTIFF / DEFENDANT. (O. 13, r. 1.)

(Title.)

No.	Description of document.	Date, if any, which the document bears.	Signature of party or pleader.
1	2	3	4

No. 6.

NOTICE TO PARTIES OF THE DAY FIXED FOR EXAMINATION OF A WITNESS ABOUT TO LEAVE THE JURISDICTION. (O. 18, r. 16.)

(Title.)

To

plaintiff (or defendant).

WHEREAS in the above suit application has been made to the Court by that the examination of a witness required by the said in the said suit may be taken immediately; and it has been shown to the Court's satisfaction that the said witness is about to leave the Court's jurisdiction (or any other good and sufficient cause, to be stated):

Take notice that the examination of the said witness will be taken by the Court on the day of 19 .

Dated the day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 7.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE ABSENT WITNESS. (O. 26, rr. 4, 18.)

(Title.)

To

Whereas the evidence of is required by the in the above suit; and whereas you are requested to take the evidence on interrogatories [or *viva voce*] of such witness and you are hereby appointed Commissioner for that purpose. The evidence will be taken in the presence

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(The First Schedule—Appendix H.—Miscellaneous.)

of the parties or their agents if in attendance, who will be at liberty to question the witness on the points specified; and you are further requested to make return of such evidence as soon as it may be taken.

Process to compel the attendance of the witness will be issued by any Court having jurisdiction on your application.

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above, is herewith forwarded.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

No. 8.

LETTER OF REQUEST. (O. 26, r. 5.)

(Title.)

(Heading:—To the President and Judges of, etc., etc., or as the case may be.)

Whereas a suit is now pending in the
in which A. B. is plaintiff and C. D. is defendant; And in the said suit the plaintiff claims

(abstract of claim.)

And whereas it has been represented to the said Court that it is necessary for the purposes of justice and for the due determination of the matters in dispute between the parties, that the following persons should be examined as witnesses upon oath touching such matters, that is to say:

E. F., of
G. H., of and
I. J., of

And it appearing that such witnesses are resident within the jurisdiction of your honourable Court;

Now I , as the of the said Court, have the honour to request, and do hereby request, that for the reasons aforesaid and for the assistance of the said Court, you, as the President and Judges of the said , or some one or more of you, will be pleased to summon the said witness (and such other witnesses as the agents of the said plaintiff and defendant shall humbly request you in writing so to summon) to attend at such time and place as you shall appoint before some one or more of you or such other person as according to the procedure of your Court is competent to take the examination of witnesses, and that you will cause such witnesses to be examined upon the interrogatories which accompany this letter of request (or *vivâ voce*) touching the said matters in question in the presence of the agents of the plaintiff and defendant, or such of them as shall, on due notice given, attend such examination.

And I further have the honour to request that you will be pleased to cause the answers of the said witnesses to be reduced into writing, and all books, letters, papers and documents produced upon such examination to be duly marked for identification, and that you will be further pleased to authenticate such examination by the seal of your tribunal, or in such other way as is in accordance with your procedure and to return the same, together with such request in writing, if any, for the examination of other witnesses to the said Court.

(Note.—If the Request is directed to a Foreign Court, the words "through His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for transmission" should be inserted after the words "other witnesses" in the last line of this form.)

No. 9.

COMMISSION FOR A LOCAL INVESTIGATION, OR TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS. (O. 26, rr. 9, 11.)

(Title.)

To

Whereas it is deemed requisite, for the purposes of this suit, that a commission for
should be issued; You are hereby appointed Commissioner for the purpose of

Process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents whom or which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by any Court having jurisdiction on your application.

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above, is herewith forwarded

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 19

Judge.

V W

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix H.—Miscellaneous.)

No. 10.

COMMISSION TO MAKE A PARTITION (O. 26, r. 13.)

(Title.)

To

Whereas it is deemed requisite for the purposes of this suit that a commission should be issued to make the partition or separation of the property specified in, and according to the rights as declared in, the decree of this Court, dated the day of 19 ; You are hereby appointed Commissioner for the said purpose and are directed to make such inquiry as may be necessary, to divide the said property according to the best of your skill and judgment in the shares set out in the said decree, and to allot such shares to the several parties. You are hereby authorised to award sums to be paid to any party by any other party for the purpose of equalizing the value of the shares.

Process to compel the attendance before you of any witness, or for the production of any documents whom or which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by any Court having jurisdiction on your application.

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above, is herewith forwarded.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Judge.

No. 11.

NOTICE TO MINOR DEFENDANT AND GUARDIAN. (O. 32, r 3.)

(Title.)

To

Minor Defendant.

Natural Guardian.

Whereas an application has been presented on the part of the plaintiff in the above suit for the appointment of a guardian for the suit to the minor defendant, you, the said minor, and you (1) are hereby required to take notice that unless within days from the service upon you of this notice, an application is made to this Court for the appointment of you (1) or of some friend of you, the minor, to act as guardian for the suit, the Court will proceed to appoint some other person to act as a guardian to the minor for the purposes of the said suit.

(1) Here insert the name of guardian.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 12.

NOTICE TO OPPOSITE PARTY OF DAY FIXED FOR HEARING EVIDENCE OF PAUPERISM. (O. 33, r. 6.)

(Title.)

To

Whereas has applied to this Court for permission to institute a suit against in formâ pauperis under Order XXXIII of the Code of Civil Procedure; and whereas the Court sees no reason to reject the application; and whereas the day of 19 has been fixed for receiving such evidence as the applicant may adduce in proof of his pauperism and for hearing any evidence which may be adduced in disproof thereof:

Notice is hereby given to you under rule 6 of Order XXXIII that in case you may wish to offer any evidence to disprove the pauperism of the applicant, you may do so on appearing in this Court on the said day of 19 .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(*The First Schedule.—Appendix H.—Miscellaneous.*)

No. 13.

NOTICE TO SURETY OF HIS LIABILITY UNDER A DECREE. (Section 145.)

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS you did on become liable as surety for the performance of any decree which might be passed against the said defendant in the above suit; and whereas a decree was passed on the day of 19 against the said defendant for the payment of , and whereas application has been made for execution of the said decree against you.

Take notice that you are hereby required on or before the day of 19 to show cause why the said decree should not be executed against you, and if no sufficient cause shall be, within the time specified, shown to the satisfaction of the Court, an order for its execution will be forthwith issued in the terms of the said application.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The First Schedule.—Appendix H.)

No. 14.

REGISTER OF CIVIL SUITS. (O. 4, r. 2.)

COURT of the of at

REGISTER OF CIVIL SUITS in the year 19 .

Date of presentation of plaint.	No. of suit.	Plaintiff.			Defendant.			Claim.			Appearance.			Judgment.			Appeal.		Execution.					Return of Execution.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of residence.	Name.	Description.	Place of residence.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the cause of action accrued.	Day for parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date.	For whom.	For what, or amount.	Date of decision of appeal.	Judgment in appeal.	Date of application.	Date of order.	Against whom.	For what, and amount if money.	Amount of costs.	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than Payment or Arrest, and date of every Return.

NOTE.—Where there are numerous plaintiffs or numerous defendants, the name of the first plaintiff only, or the first defendant only, as the case may be, need be entered in the register.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Appendix H.)

No. 15.

REGISTER OF APPEALS. (*O. 41 .r. 9.*)

COURT (*OR* HIGH COURT) AT

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM DECREES in the year 19 .

Date of memorandum.	No. of appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of residence.	Name.	Description.	Place of residence.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or varied.	For what or amount.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The Second Schedule.—Arbitration.)

The Second Schedule

ARBITRATION.

Arbitration in Suits.

[S. 506.] 1. (*1*) Where in any suit all the parties interested agree that any matter in difference between them shall be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time before judgment is pronounced, apply to the Court for an order of reference.

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

(*2*) Every such application shall be in writing and shall state the matter sought to be referred.

[S. 507.] Appointment of arbitrator.

2. The arbitrator shall be appointed in such manner as may be agreed upon between the parties.

[S. 508.] 3. (*1*) The Court shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the making of the award, and shall specify such time in the order.

Order of reference.

(*2*) Where a matter is referred to arbitration, the Court shall not, save in the manner and to the extent provided in this schedule, deal with such matter in the same suit.

[S. 509.] Where reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

4. (*1*) Where the reference is to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators—

(*a*) by the appointment of an umpire ; or

(*b*) by declaring that, if the majority of the arbitrators agree, the decision of the majority shall prevail ; or

(*c*) by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire ; or

(*d*) otherwise as may be agreed between the parties or, if they cannot agree, as the Court may determine.

(*2*) Where an umpire is appointed, the Court shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the making of his award in case he is required to act.

[S. 510.] Power of Court to appoint arbitrator in certain cases.

5. (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely :—

[S. 507 (2).] (*a*) where the parties cannot agree within a reasonable time with respect to the appointment of an arbitrator, or the person appointed refuses to accept the office of arbitrator, or

(*b*) where an arbitrator or umpire—

[S. 510.] (*i*) dies, or

(*ii*) refuses or neglects to act or becomes incapable of acting, or

(*iii*) leaves British India in circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, or

[S. 511.] (*c*) where the arbitrators are empowered by the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so,

any party may serve the other party or the arbitrators, as the case may be, with a written notice to appoint an arbitrator or umpire.

(*2*) If, within seven clear days after such notice has been served or such further time as the Court may in each case allow, no arbitrator or no umpire is appointed, as the case may be, the Court may, on application by the party who gave the notice, and after giving the other party an opportunity of being heard, appoint an arbitrator or umpire or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

[S. 512.] Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under paragraph 4 or 5.

6. Every arbitrator or umpire appointed under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

[S. 513.] 7. (*1*) The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witness whom the arbitrator or umpire desires to examine, as the Court may issue in suits tried before it.

Summoning witnesses and default.

(*2*) Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpire during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments, by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrator or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court.

[S. 514.] 8. Where the arbitrators or the umpire cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either allow further time, and from time to time, either before or after the expiration of the period fixed for the making of the award, enlarge such period ; or may make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

Extension of time for making award.

[S. 515.] Where umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

9. Where an umpire has been appointed, he may enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators,—

(*a*) if they have allowed the appointed time to expire without making an award, or

(*b*) if they have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree.

[S. 516.] 10. Where an award in a suit has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and cause it to be filed in Court, together with any depositions and documents which have been taken and proved before them ; and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties.

Award to be signed and filed.

[S. 517.] 11. Upon any reference by an order of the Court, the arbitrator or umpire may, with the leave of the Court, state the award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of

Statement of special case by arbitrators or umpire.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The Second Schedule.—Arbitration.)

the Court, and the Court shall deliver its opinion thereon, and shall order such opinion to be added to and to form part of the award.

Power to modify or correct award.

12. The Court may, by order, modify or correct an award,— [S. 518.]

(*a*) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration and such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred; or

(*b*) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision; or

(*c*) where the award contains a clerical mistake or an error arising from an accidental slip or omission.

Order as to costs of arbitration.

13. The Court may also make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration where any question arises respecting such costs and the award contains no sufficient provision concerning them. [S. 519.]

Where award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

14. The Court may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the re-consideration of the same arbitrator or umpire, upon such terms as it thinks fit,— [S. 520.]

(*a*) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration, unless such matter can be separated without affecting the determination of the matters referred;

(*b*) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(*c*) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

Grounds for setting aside award.

15. (*1*) An award remitted under paragraph 14 becomes void on failure of the arbitrator or umpire to re-consider it. But no award shall be set aside except on one of the following grounds, namely:— [S. 521.]

(*a*) corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire;

(*b*) either party having been guilty of fraudulent concealment of any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or of wilfully misleading or deceiving the arbitrator or umpire;

(*c*) the award having been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and proceeding with the suit or after the expiration of the period allowed by the Court, or being otherwise invalid.

(*2*) Where an award becomes void or is set aside under clause (*1*), the Court shall make an order superseding the arbitration and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

Judgment to be according to award.

16. (*1*) Where the Court sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for re-consideration in manner aforesaid, and no application has been made to set aside the award, or the Court has refused such application, the Court shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to pronounce judgment according to the award. [S. 522.]

(*2*) Upon the judgment so pronounced a decree shall follow, and no appeal shall lie from such decree except in so far as the decree is in excess of, or not in accordance with, the award.

Order of reference on agreements to refer.

Application to file in Court agreement to refer to arbitration.

17. (*1*) Where any persons agree in writing that any difference between them shall be referred to arbitration, the parties to the agreement, or any of them, may apply to any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, that the agreement be filed in Court. [S. 523.]

(*2*) The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant, if the application has been presented by all the parties, or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

(*3*) On such application being made, the Court shall direct notice thereof to be given to all the parties to the agreement, other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

(*4*) Where no sufficient cause is shown, the Court shall order the agreement to be filed, and shall make an order of reference to the arbitrator appointed in accordance with the provisions of the agreement or, if there is no such provision and the parties cannot agree, the Court may appoint an arbitrator.

Stay of suit where there is an agreement to refer to arbitration.

18. Where any party to any agreement to refer to arbitration, or any person claiming under him, institutes any suit against any other party to the agreement, or any person claiming under him, in respect of any matter agreed to be referred, any party to such suit may, at the earliest possible opportunity and in all cases where issues are settled at or before such settlement, apply to the Court to stay the suit; and the Court, if satisfied that there is no sufficient reason why the matter should not be referred in accordance with the agreement to refer to arbitration, and that the applicant was, at the time when the suit was instituted and still remains, ready and willing to do all things necessary to the proper conduct of the arbitration, may make an order staying the suit. [Cf. IX of 1899, s. 19.]

Provisions applicable to proceedings under paragraph 17.

19. The foregoing provisions, so far as they are consistent with any agreement filed under paragraph 17, shall be applicable to all proceedings under the order of reference made by the Court under that paragraph, and to the award and to the decree following thereon. [S. 524.]

Arbitration without the intervention of a Court.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

20. (*1*) Where any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court, and an award has been made thereon, any person interested in the award may apply to any Court having jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the award that the award be filed in Court. [S. 525.]

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The Second Schedule.—Arbitration.)

(2) The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

(3) The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration, other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

[S. 526.] 21. (1) Where the Court is satisfied that the matter has been referred to arbitration and that an award has been made thereon and where no ground such as is mentioned or referred to in paragraph 14 or paragraph 15 is proved, the Court shall order the award to be filed and shall proceed to pronounce judgment according to the award.

Filing and enforcement of such award.

(2) Upon the judgment so pronounced a decree shall follow, and no appeal shall lie from such decree except in so far as the decree is in excess of or not in accordance with the award.

[IX of 1890, s. 3.] 22. The last thirty-seven words of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, shall not apply to any agreement to refer to arbitration, or to any award, to which the provisions of this schedule apply. I of 1877.

Exclusion of certain words in the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

[New.] 23. The forms set forth in the Appendix, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, shall be issued for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Forms.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER OF REFERENCE.

(Title of suit.)

1. This suit is instituted for (*state nature of claim*).
2. The matter in difference between the parties is (*state matter of difference*).
3. The applicants being all the parties interested have agreed that the matter in difference between them shall be referred to arbitration.
4. The applicants therefore apply for an order of reference.

A. B.

C. D.

Dated the day of 19 .

NOTE.—If the parties are agreed as to the arbitrators it should be so stated.

No. 2.

ORDER OF REFERENCE.

(Title of suit.)

Upon reading the application presented on the day of 19 it is ordered that the following matter in difference arising in this suit, namely :— ______

______

be referred for determination to X and Y or in case of their not agreeing then to the determination of Z, who is hereby appointed to be umpire ; and such arbitrators are to make their award in writing on or before the day of 19 , and in case of the said arbitrators not agreeing in an award the said umpire is to make his award in writing within months after the time during which it is within the power of the arbitrators to make an award shall have ceased.

Liberty to apply.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 3.

ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF NEW ARBITRATOR.

(Title of suit.)

Whereas by an order, dated the day of 19 [*state order of reference and death, refusal, etc., of arbitrator*], it is by consent ordered that Z be appointed in the place of X

V W

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The Second Schedule.—Arbitration.)

(deceased, or as the case may be) to act as arbitrator with Y, the surviving arbitrator, under the said order; and it is ordered that the award of the said arbitrators be made on or before the day of 19 .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Judge.

No. 4.

SPECIAL CASE.

(Title of suit.)

In the matter of an arbitration between A. B. of and C. D. of , the following special case is stated for the opinion of the Court :—

[*Here state the facts concisely in numbered paragraphs.*]

The questions of law for the opinion of the Court are :—

First, whether ——————————

Secondly, whether ——————————

X.
Y.

Dated the day of 19 .

No. 5.

AWARD.

(Title of suit.)

In the matter of an arbitration between A. B. of and C. D. of :—

WHEREAS in pursuance of an order of reference made by the Court of and dated the day of 19 the following matter in difference between A. B. and C. D., namely, ——————————

has been referred to us for determination ;

Now we, having duly considered the matter referred to us, do hereby make our award as follows :—

We award—

(1) that ——————————

(2) that ——————————

Dated the day of 19 .

X.
Y.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The Third Schedule.—Execution of Decrees by Collectors.)

The Third Schedule.

EXECUTION OF DECREES BY COLLECTORS.

[S. 321.] Powers of Collector.

1. Where the execution of a decree has been transferred to the Collector under section 68, he may—

(a) proceed as the Court would proceed when the sale of immoveable property is postponed in order to enable the judgment-debtor to raise the amount of the decree; or

(b) raise the amount of the decree by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium or by mortgaging, the whole or any part of the property ordered to be sold; or

(c) sell the property ordered to be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary.

[S. 322.] Procedure of Collector in special cases.

2. Where the execution of a decree, not being a decree ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for the payment of money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector, if, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, he has reason to believe that all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of his available immoveable property, may proceed as hereinafter provided.

[S. 322A.] Notice to be given to decree-holders and to persons having claims on property.

3. (1) In any such case as is referred to in paragraph 2, the Collector shall publish a notice, allowing a period of sixty days from the date of its publication for compliance and calling upon—

(a) every person holding a decree for the payment of money against the judgment-debtor capable of execution by sale of his immoveable property and which such decree-holder desires to have so executed, and every holder of a decree for the payment of money in execution of which proceedings for the sale of such property are pending, to produce before the Collector a copy of the decree, and a certificate from the Court which passed or is executing the same, declaring the amount recoverable thereunder;

(b) every person having any claim on the said property to submit to the Collector a statement of such claim, and to produce the documents (if any) by which it is evidenced.

(2) Such notice shall be published by being affixed on a conspicuous part of the court-house of the Court which made the original order for sale, and in such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit; and where the address of any such decree-holder or claimant is known, a copy of the notice shall be sent to him by post or otherwise.

[S. 322B.] Amount of decrees for payment of money to be ascertained, and immoveable property available for their satisfaction.

4. (1) Upon the expiration of the said period, the Collector shall appoint a day for hearing any representations which the judgment-debtor and the decree-holders or claimants (if any) may desire to make, and for holding such inquiry as he may deem necessary for informing himself as to the nature and extent of such decrees and claims and of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, and may, from time to time, adjourn such hearing and inquiry.

(2) Where there is no dispute as to the fact or extent of the liability of the judgment-debtor to any of the decrees or claims of which the Collector is informed, or as to the relative priorities of such decrees or claims, or as to the liability of any such property for the satisfaction of such decrees or claims, the Collector shall draw up a statement, specifying the amount to be recovered for the discharge of such decrees, the order in which such decrees and claims are to be satisfied, and the immoveable property available for that purpose.

(3) Where any such dispute arises, the Collector shall refer the same, with a statement thereof and his own opinion thereon, to the Court which made the original order for sale, and shall, pending the reference, stay proceedings relating to the subject thereof. The Court shall dispose of the dispute if the matter thereof is within its jurisdiction, or transmit the case to a competent Court for disposal, and the final decision shall be communicated to the Collector, who shall then draw up a statement as above provided in accordance with such decision.

[S. 322C.] Where District Court may issue notices and hold inquiry.

5. The Collector may, instead of himself issuing the notices and holding the inquiry required by paragraphs 3 and 4, draw up a statement specifying the circumstances of the judgment-debtor and of his immoveable property so far as they are known to the Collector or appear in the records of his office, and forward such statement to the District Court; and such Court shall thereupon issue the notices, hold the inquiry and draw up the statement required by paragraphs 3 and 4 and transmit such statement to the Collector.

[S. 322D.] Effect of decision of Court as to dispute.

6. The decision by the Court of any dispute arising under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 shall, as between the parties thereto, have the force of and be appealable as a decree.

[S. 323.] Scheme for liquidation of decrees for payment of money.

7. (1) Where the amount to be recovered and the property available have been determined as provided in paragraph 4 or paragraph 5, the Collector may,—

(a) if it appears that the amount cannot be recovered without the sale of the whole of the property available, proceed to sell such property; or,

(b) if it appears that the amount with interest (if any) in accordance with the decree, and, when not decreed, with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks reasonable, may be recovered without such sale, raise such amount and interest (notwithstanding the original order for sale) —

(i) by letting in perpetuity or for a term, on payment of a premium, the whole or any part of the said property; or

(ii) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property; or

(iii) by selling part of such property; or

(iv) by letting on farm, or managing by himself or another, the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale; or

(v) partly by one of such modes, and partly by another or others of such modes.

(2) For the purpose of managing the whole or any part of such property the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The Third Schedule—Execution of Decrees by Collectors.)

(3) For the purpose of improving the saleable value of the property available or any part thereof, or rendering it more suitable for letting or managing, or for preserving the property from sale in satisfaction of an incumbrance, the Collector may discharge the claim of any incumbrancer which has become payable or compound the claim of any incumbrancer whether it has become payable or not, and, for the purpose of providing funds to effect such discharge or composition, may mortgage, let or sell any portion of the property which he deems sufficient. If any dispute arises as to the amount due on any incumbrance with which the Collector proposes to deal under this clause, he may institute a suit in the proper Court, either in his own name or the name of the judgment-debtor, to have an account taken, or he may agree to refer such dispute to the decision of two arbitrators, one to be chosen by each party, or of an umpire to be named by such arbitrators.

(4) In proceeding under this paragraph the Collector shall be subject to such rules consistent with this Act as may, from time to time, be made in this behalf by the Local Government.

Recovery of balance (if any) after letting or management.

8. Where, on the expiration of the letting or management under paragraph 7, the amount to be recovered has not been realized, the Collector shall notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to make up the said amount is not paid to the Collector within six weeks from the date of such notice, he will proceed to sell the whole or a sufficient part of the said property; and, if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property or part accordingly. [S. 324.]

Collector to render accounts to Court.

9. (1) The Collector shall, from time to time, render to the Court which made the original order for sale an account of all monies which come to his hands and of all charges incurred by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him under the provisions of this schedule, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of the Court. [S. 324A.]

(2) Such charges shall include all debts and liabilities from time to time due to the Government in respect of the property or any part thereof, the rent (if any) from time to time due to a superior holder in respect of such property or part, and, if the Collector so directs, the expenses of any witnesses summoned by him.

(3) The balance shall be applied by the Court—

(a) in providing for the maintenance of such members of the judgment-debtor's family (if any) as are entitled to be maintained out of the income of the property, to such amount in the case of each member as the Court thinks fit; and

(b) where the Collector has proceeded under paragraph 1, in satisfaction of the original decree in execution of which the Court ordered the sale of immoveable property, or otherwise as the Court may under section 73 direct; or

(c) where the Collector has proceeded under paragraph 2,—

(i) in keeping down the interest on incumbrances on the property;

(ii) where the judgment-debtor has no other sufficient means of subsistence, in providing for his subsistence to such amount as the Court thinks fit; and

(iii) in discharging rateably the claims of the original decree-holder and any other decree-holders who have complied with the said notice, and whose claims were included in the amount ordered to be recovered.

(4) No other holder of a decree for the payment of money shall be entitled to be paid out of such property or balance until the decree-holders who have obtained such order have been satisfied, and the residue (if any) shall be paid to the judgment-debtor or such other person as the Court directs.

Sales how to be conducted.

10. Where the Collector sells any property under this schedule, he shall put it up to public auction in one or more lots, as he thinks fit, and may— [S. 325.]

(a) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot;

(b) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time whenever, for reasons to be recorded, he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property;

(c) buy in the property offered for sale, and re-sell the same by public auction or private contract, as he thinks fit.

Restrictions as to alienation by judgment-debtor or his representative, and prosecution of remedies by decree-holders.

11. (1) So long as the Collector can exercise or perform in respect of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, or any part thereof, any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed on him by paragraphs 1 to 10, the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or part except with the written permission of the Collector, nor shall any Civil Court issue any process against such property or part in execution of a decree for the payment of money. [S. 325A.]

(2) During the same period no Civil Court shall issue any process of execution either against the judgment-debtor or his property in respect of any decree for the satisfaction whereof provision has been made by the Collector under paragraph 7.

(3) The same period shall be excluded in calculating the period of limitation applicable to the execution of any decree affected by the provisions of this paragraph in respect of any remedy of which the decree-holder has been temporarily deprived.

Provision where property is in several districts.

12. Where the property of which the sale has been ordered is situate in more districts than one, the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Collector by paragraphs 1 to 10 shall be exercised and performed by such one of the Collectors of the said districts as the Local Government may by general rule or special order direct. [S. 325B.]

Powers of Collector to compel attendance and production.

13. In exercising the powers conferred on him by paragraphs 1 to 10 the Collector shall have the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of parties and witnesses and the production of documents. [S. 325C.]

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.
(The Fourth Schedule.—Enactments amended.)

The Fourth Schedule.

(See section 155.)

ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
1870	VII	The Court-fees Act, 1870 . .	In article 1 of Schedule I, after the word "plaint" the words "written statement pleading a set-off or counter-claim" and after the word "Act" the words "or of cross-objection" shall be inserted. From article 11 of Schedule II the words "from an order rejecting a plaint or" shall be omitted. For the entry in the first column of Schedule II relating to article 19 the following entry shall be substituted, namely :— "Agreement in writing stating a question for the opinion of the Court under the Code of Civil Procedure."

The Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

(The Fifth Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

The Fifth Schedule.

(See section 156.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
	VII	The Court-fees Act, 1870 .	Section 16, and article 15 of Schedule II.
1882	IV	The Transfer of Property Act 1882	Sections 85 to 90 inclusive, 92 to 94 inclusive, 96, 97, 99 and in section 100 the words "and all the provisions hereinbefore contained as to a mortgagee instituting a suit for the sale of the mortgaged property."
"	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure .	The whole Act.
"	XV	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	The last paragraph of section 3.
1888	VI	The Debtors Act, 1888 . .	Sections 2 to 8.
"	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888.	So much as is unrepealed, except section 1, section 65 and section 66, sub-sections (1), (3) and (4).
"	X	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Law Amendment Act, 1888.	So much as is unrepealed.
1890	VIII	The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.	Section 53.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to Act XIV of 1882 and Act VII of 1888.
1892	VI	The Indian Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1892.	In the title and preamble the words "and the Code of Civil Procedure" and sections 2, 3 and 4.
1894	V	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1894.	The whole Act.
1895	VII	The Punjab Laws Act Amendment Act, 1895.	Sections 1 and 2.
"	XIII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1895.	The whole Act.
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	So much of the schedules as relate to Act XIV of 1882.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Annexure to Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Disposal of provisions of Act XIV of 1882.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
1	Clause 1.	
2		
"Chapter"	Omitted.	
"district"	Clauses 2 (4) and 3.	
"District Court ...		
"pleader"	" 2 (15).	
"Government pleader" ...	" 2 (7).	
"Collector"	Omitted.	
"decree"	Clause 2 (2).	
"order"	" 2 (14).	
"judgment"	" 2 (9).	
"judge"	" 2 (8).	
"judgment-debtor" ...	" 2 (10).	
"decree-holder" ...	" 2 (3).	
"written"	Omitted.	
"signed"	Clause 2 (20).	
"foreign Court" ...	" 2 (5).	
"foreign judgment" ...	" 2 (6).	
"public officer" ...	" 2 (17).	
"Government"... ...	Omitted.	

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
3	Clauses 154, 156, 157, 158.	
4	Clause 4.	
4A	" 5.	
5	" 7.	
6, paras. (*c*) and (*d*) ...	Omitted.	
6, last para.	Clause 6.	
7	*Cf.* clause 4.	
8	Clause 8.	
9	Omitted.	
10	Omitted.	
11	Clause 9.	
12	" 10.	
13	" 11.	
Expln. VI.	" 14.	
14	" 13.	
15	" 15.	
16	" 16.	
16A	" 18.	
17	" 20.	
18	" 19.	
19	" 17.	
20	Omitted.	
21	Omitted.	
22	Clause 22, 23 (1).	
23	" 22, 23 (2).	
24, paras. 1 & 3	" 22, 23 (3).	
24, para. 2	Omitted.	
25	Clause 24.	
26	......	O. I, rr. 1, 4 (*a*).
27	......	" r. 10 (1).

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
28	......	O. I, rr. 3, 4 (*b*).
29	......	„ r. 6.
30	......	„ r. 8 (1).
31	......	„ r. 9.
32	... ..	„ rr. 8 (2), 10 (2), (3), (5), 11.
33	.....	„ r. 10 (4).
34	......	„ r. 13.
35	......	„ r. 12.
36	......	O. III, r. 1.
37	......	„ r. 2.
38	... .	„ r. 3.
39	..... .	„ r. 4.
40	..	„ r. 5.
41	... ..	„ r. 6.
42	......	O. II, r. 1.
43	... ..	„ r. 2.
44	... ..	„ rr. 4, 5.
45	.....	„ rr. 3, 6.
46	.....	*Cf.* O. II, rr. 6, 7.
47		
48	Clause 26	O. IV, r. 1.
49	*Cf.* clause 137	......
50	......	O. VII, rr. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.
51	......	O. VI, rr. 14, 15 (1).
52	.....	„ r. 15(2), (3).
53	......	„ r. 17 ; *cf.* O. VII, r. 11.
54	......	O. VII, r. 11 ; *cf.* O. VI, r. 18.
55	......	„ r. 12.
56	......	„ r. 13.
57	......	„ r. 10.
58	......	„ r. 9
58, last para.	......	O. IV, r. 2.
59	......	O. VII, r. 14.
60	......	„ r. 15.
61	......	„ r. 16.
62	......	„ r. 17.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
63	...	O. VII, r. 18.
64	Clause 27	O. V, r. 1.
65	......	„ r. 2.
66	......	„ r. 3.
67	......	„ r. 4.
68	......	„ r. 5.
69	......	„ r. 6.
70	......	„ r. 7.
71	......	„ r. 8.
72	......	„ r. 9.
73	......	„ r. 10.
74	......	„ r. 11.
75	......	„ r. 12.
76	......	„ r. 13.
77	......	„ r. 14.
78	......	„ r. 15.
79	......	„ r. 16.
80	......	„ r. 17.
81	......	„ r. 18.
82	......	„ rr. 19, 20 (1).
3	......	„ r. 20 (2).
84	......	„ r. 20 (3).
85	Clause 28	„ rr. 21, 23.
86	......	„ r. 22.
87	......	„ rr. 24, 29.
88	....	
89	......	„ r. 25.
90	......	„ r. 26.
91	......	„ r. 30 (1), (2).
92	......	„ r. 30 (3).
93	......	O. XLVIII, r. 1.
94	Clause 142	„ r. 2.
95	Clause 143	......
96	......	O. IX, r. 1.
97	......	„ r. 2.
98	......	„ r. 3.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
99	......	O. IX, r. 4.
99A	......	„ r. 5.
100	......	„ r. 6.
101	......	„ r. 7.
102	......	„ r. 8.
103	......	„ r. 9.
104	Omitted.	
105	......	O. IX, r. 10.
106	......	„ r. 11.
107	......	„ r. 12.
108	......	„ r. 13.
109	......	„ r. 14
110	......	O. VIII, r. 1
111	......	„ r. 6.
112	......	„ r. 9
113	......	„ r. 10.
114	......	Cf. O. VI. r. 2.
115	......	„ rr. 14, 15.
116	.. ..	rr. 16, 17.
117	......	O. X, r. 1.
118	......	„ r. 2.
119	......	„ r. 3.
120	......	„ r. 4.
121	......	O. XI, r. 1.
122		Cf. O. XLVIII, r. 2.
123	......	O. XI, r. 3.
124	. ..	„ r. 5.
125	....	„ r. 6.
126	......	„ r. 8.
127	.....	„ r. 11.
128	......	O. XII, r. 2.
129	......	O. XI, r. 12, 13.
130	......	„ r. 14.
131	......	„ r. 15.
132	......	„ r. 17.
133	.. ..	„ r. 18 (1).

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
134	......	O. XI, r. 18 (2).
135	......	" r. 20.
136	......	" r. 21.
137	......	O. XIII, r. 10.
138	......	" r. 1 (1).
139	......	" r. 2.
140	......	" rr. 1 (2), 3.
141	......	" r. 4.
141A	......	" r. 5.
142	......	" r. 6.
142A	......	" r. 7.
143	......	" r. 8.
144	......	" r. 9.
145	......	" r. 11.
146	......	O. XIV, rr. 1, 2.
147	......	" r. 3.
148	......	" r. 4.
149	......	" r. 5.
150	......	" r. 6.
151	......	" r.
152	......	O. XV, r. 1.
153	......	" r. 2.
154	......	" r. 3.
155	......	" r. 4.
156	......	O. XVII, r. 1.
157	......	" r. 2.
158	......	" r. 3.
159	......	O. XVI, r. 1.
160	......	" r. 2.
161	......	" r. 3.
162	......	" r. 4.
163	......	" r. 5.
164	......	" r. 6.
165	......	" r. 7.
166	......	" r. 8.
167	......	" r. 9.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
168	......	O. XVI, r. 10.
169	......	„ r. 11.
170	......	„ r. 12.
171	......	„ r. 14.
172	......	„ r. 15.
173	......	„ r. 16.
174	......	„ rr. 10 to 13, 17, 18.
175	......	
176	......	„ r. 19.
177	......	„ r. 20.
178	......	„ r. 21.
179	......	O. XVIII, rr. 1, 2 (1).
180	......	„ rr. 2 (2), (3), 3.
181	......	„ r. 4.
182	......	„ r. 5.
183	......	„ r. 6.
184	......	„ r. 8.
185	......	„ r. 9.
185A, first and second paras. ...	Clause 138	......
185A, third para. ...	......	O. XVIII, r. 7.
186	......	„ r. 10.
187	......	„ r. 11.
188	......	„ r. 12.
189	......	„ r. 13.
190	......	„ r. 14.
191	......	„ r. 15.
192	......	„ r. 16.
193	......	„ r. 17.
194	......	O. XIX, r. 1.
195	......	„ r. 2.
196	......	„ r. 3.
197	Clause 139	......
198	„ 33	O. XX, r. 1.
199	......	„ r. 2.
200	*Cf.* clause 137	......
201		

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
202	......	O. XX, r. 3.
203	......	" r. 4.
204	......	" r. 5.
205	......	" r. 7.
206, first and second paras. ...	......	" r. 6.
206, third para.	Clause 152	......
207	......	O. XX, r. 9.
208	......	" r. 10.
209	Clause 34	......
210	......	O. XX, r. 11.
211	Clause 2 (12)	" r. 12.
212		
213	......	" r. 13.
214	......	" r. 14.
215	......	" r. 15.
215A	......	" r. 16.
216	......	" r. 19.
217	......	" r. 20.
218	*Cf.* clause 35	" r. 6 (3).
219		
220		
221		
222		
223, first para.	Clause 38	......
223, second and third paras. ...	" 39	......
223, fourth para.	" 41	......
223, fifth para.	......	O. XXI, r. 4.
223, sixth para.	......	" r. 5.
224	......	" r. 6.
225	......	" r. 7.
226	......	" r. 8.
227	......	" r. 9.
228	Clause 42	......
229	" 43	......
229A	" 45	......
229B	" 44	......

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
230, first para.	......	O. XXI, r. 10.
230, second para.	......	" r. 21.
230, third and fourth paras. ...	Clause 48	......
231	......	O. XXI, r. 15.
232	......	" r. 16.
233	Clause 49	......
234	" 50	......
235	......	O. XXI, r. 11 (2).
236	......	" r. 12.
237	......	" r. 13.
238	......	" r. 14.
239	......	" r. 26 (1), (2).
240	......	" r. 26 (3).
241	......	" r. 27.
242	......	" r. 28.
243	......	" r. 29.
244	Clause 47	......
245	......	O. XXI, r. 17.
245A	Clause 56	......
245B	......	O. XXI, r. 37.
246	......	" r. 18.
247	......	" r. 19.
248	......	" r. 22.
249	......	" r. 23.
250	......	" r. 24 (1).
251	......	" rr. 24 (2), (3), 25 (1)
252	Clause 52	......
253	*Cf.* clause 145	......
254	......	O. XXI, r. 30.
255	......	" r. 42.
256	......	" r. 11 (1).
257	......	" r. 1.
257A	Omitted.	
258	......	O. XXI, r. 2.
259	......	" r. 31.
260	......	" r. 32.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
261	......	O. XXI, r. 34 (1) to (4).
262	......	„ r. 34 (5).
263	......	„ r. 35.
264	.. ...	„ r. 36.
265	Clause 54	......
266	„ 60	......
267	......	O. XXI, r. 41.
268	......	„ r. 46.
269	......	„ r. 43.
270	... ..	„ r. 51.
271	Clause 62	......
272	......	O. XXI, r. 52.
273	......	„ r. 53.
274	......	„ r. 54.
275	......	„ r. 55.
276	Clause 64	......
277	......	O. XXI, r. 56.
278	......	„ r. 58.
279	......	„ r. 59.
280	......	„ r. 60.
281	.. ...	„ r. 61.
282	......	„ r. 62.
283	......	„ r. 63.
284	......	„ r. 64.
285	Clause 63	......
286	......	O. XXI, r. 65.
287	......	„ rr. 66, 70.
288	Omitted.	
289	... ..	O. XXI, r. 67.
290	......	„ r. 68.
291	......	„ r. 69.
292	......	„ r. 73.
293	......	„ r. 71.
294	.. ...	„ r. 72.
295	Clause 73	......
296	......	O. XXI, r. 76.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
297	......	O. XXI, r. 77.
298	......	„ r. 78.
299	......	„ r. 79 (1).
300	......	„ r. 79 (2).
301	......	„ r. 79 (3).
302	......	„ r. 80.
303	......	„ r. 81.
304	......	„ r. 82
305	......	„ r. 83.
306	......	„ r. 84.
307	......	„ r. 85.
308	......	„ r. 86.
309	......	„ r. 87.
310	......	„ r. 88.
310A	......	„ r. 89.
311	......	„ r. 90.
312	......	„ r. 92.
313	......	„ r. 91.
314	......	„ r. 92.
315	......	„ r. 93.
316	Clause 65	„ r. 94.
317	„ 66	......
318	......	O. XXI, r. 95.
319	......	„ r. 96.
320	Clauses 68, 70 and 71	......
321		
322		
322A		
322B		
322C		
322D	The Third Schedule.	
323		
324		
324A		
325		
325A		

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
325B	The Third Schedule.	
325C		
326	Clause 72	......
327	" 67	......
328	......	O. XXI, r. 97.
329	......	" r. 98.
330	......	" r. 98.
331	......	" r. 99.
332	......	" rr. 100, 101, 103.
333	......	" r. 102.
334	......	" rr. 97, 98.
335	......	" rr. 97, 99, 103.
336	Clause 55	......
337	......	O. XXI, r. 38.
337A	......	" r. 40.
338	Clause 57	......
339	......	O. XXI, r. 39 (1) to (4)
340	......	" r. 39 (5)
341	Clause 58	......
342		
343	......	O. XXI, r. 25.
344—360A	Repealed by the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.	
361	......	O. XXII, r. 1.
362	......	" r. 2.
363	......	" r. 3 (1).
365	......	" r. 3 (1).
366	......	" r. 3 (2).
367	......	" r. 5.
368	......	" r. 4.
369	......	" r. 7.
370	......	" r. 8.
371	......	" r. 9 (1), (2).
372	......	" r. 10.
372A	......	" r. 9 (3).

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
373	......	O. XXIII, r. 1.
374	......	" r. 2.
375	......	" r. 3.
375A	......	" r. 4.
376	......	O. XXIV, r. 1.
377	......	" r. 2.
378	......	" r. 3.
379	......	" r. 4.
380	......	O. XXV, r. 1 (1), (3)
381	......	" r. 2.
382	......	" r. 1 (2).
383	......	O. XXVI, r. 1.
384	......	" r. 2.
385	......	" r. 3.
386	Clause 76	" r. 4.
387	......	" r. 5.
388	......	" r. 6.
389	......	" r. 7.
390	......	" r. 8.
391	Clause 78	......
392	......	O. XXVI, r. 9.
393	......	" r. 10.
394	......	" r. 11.
395	......	" r. 12.
396	......	" rr. 13, 14.
397	......	" r. 15.
398	......	" r. 16.
399	......	" r. 17.
400	......	" r. 18.
401	......	O. XXXIII, r. 1.
402	Omitted.	
403	......	O. XXXIII, r. 2.
404	......	" r. 3.
405	......	" r. 5.
406	......	" r. 4.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
407	......	O. XXXIII, r. 5.
408	......	„ r. 6.
409	......	„ r. 7.
410	......	„ r. 8.
411	......	„ r. 10.
412	......	„ r. 11
413	......	„ r. 15.
414	......	„ r. 9.
415	......	„ r. 16.
416	Clause 79	O. XXVII, r. 1.
417	......	„ r. 2.
418	......	„ r. 3.
419	......	„ r. 4.
420	......	„ r. 5.
421	......	„ r. 6.
422	......	O. V, r. 27.
423	......	O. XXVII, r. 7.
424	Clause 80	......
425	„ 81	......
426, 427	......	O. XXVII, r. 8.
428	Clause 81	......
429	„ 82	......
430	„ 83	......
431	„ 84	......
432	„ 85	......
433	„ 86	......
434	„ 87	......
435	......	O. XXIX, r. 1.
436	......	„ rr. 2, 3.
437	......	O. XXXI, r. 1.
438	......	„ r. 2.
439	......	„ r. 3.
440	......	O. XXXII, rr. 1, 4 (2).
441	......	„ r. 5. (1).
442	......	„ r. 2.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
443	......	O. XXXII, rr. 3 (1), 4 (2).
444	......	" r. 5 (2).
445	......	" r. 4 (1).
446	......	" r. 9.
447	......	" r. 8.
448	......	" r. 10 (1).
449	......	" r. 10 (2).
450	......	" r. 12 (1).
451	......	" r. 12 (2), (3).
452	......	" r. 12 (4).
453	......	" r. 12 (5).
454	......	" r. 13.
455	......	" r. 14.
456	......	" rr. 3 (2), (3), 4 (4).
457	......	" r. 4 (1).
458	......	" r. 11 (1).
459	......	" r. 11 (2).
460	Omitted.	
461	......	O. XXXII, r. 6.
462	......	" r. 7.
463	......	" r. 15.
464	......	" r. 16.
465	......	O. XXVIII, r. 1.
466	......	" r. 2.
467	......	" r. 3.
468	......	O. V, rr. 28, 29.
470	Clause 88	......
471	......	O. XXXV, r. 1.
472	......	" r. 2.
473	......	" r. 4.
474	......	" r. 5.
475	......	" r. 6.
476	......	" r. 3.
477 ... ... 478	}	O. XXXVIII, r. 1.
479	......	" r. 2.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
480	......	O. XXXVIII, r. 3.
481	......	" r. 4.
482	...	" r. 5.
483 ... ... 484	... ..	" r. 6.
485	......	" r. 7.
486	...	" r. 8.
487	......	" r. 9.
488	......	" r. 10.
489	......	" r. 11.
490	...	" r. 12.
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492	.....	O. XXXIX, r. 1.
493	......	" r. 2.
494	......	" r. 3.
495	......	" r. 5.
496	......	" r. 4.
497	Clause 95	...
498	......	O. XXXIX, r. 6.
499	......	" r. 7.
500	......	" r. 8.
501	......	" r. 9.
502	......	" r. 10.
503	......	O. XL, rr. 1 to 3.
504	......	" r. 5.
505	Omitted.	
506 ... ... 507 ... ... 508 ... ... 509 ... ... 510 ... ... 511 ... . 512 ... . 513 ... ... 514	The Second Schedule.	

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
515	The Second Schedule.	......
516		......
517		......
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519		......
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521		......
522		......
523		......
524		......
525		......
526		......
527	Clause 90	O. XXXVI. r. 1.
528	......	„ r. 2.
529	......	„ r. 3.
530	......	„ r. 4.
531	......	„ r. 5.
532	......	O. XXXVII, r. 2.
533	......	„ r. 3.
534	......	„ r. 4.
535	......	„ r. 5.
536	......	„ r. 6.
537	......	„ r. 7.
538	......	„ r. 1.
539	Clauses 92 and 93	....
540	Clause 96	....
541	......	O. XLI, r. 1.
542	......	„ r. 2,
543	......	„ r. 3.
544	......	„ r. 4.
545	......	„ r. [illegible]
546	......	„ r. 6.
547	......	„ r. 7.
548	......	„ r. 9.
549	......	„ r. 10.
550	......	„ r. 13.

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
551	......	O. XLI, r. 11.
552	......	„ r. 12.
553	......	„ r. 14.
554	......	„ r. 15.
555	......	„ r. 16.
556	......	„ r. 17.
557	......	„ r. 18.
558	......	„ r. 19.
559	......	„ r. 20.
560	......	„ r. 21.
561	......	„ r. 22.
562	......	„ r. 23.
564	Omitted.	
565	......	O. XLI, r. 24.
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567	......	„ r. 26.
568	......	„ r. 27.
569	......	„ r. 28.
570	......	„ r. 29.
571	......	„ r. 30.
572	Cf. clause 135	......
573		
574	......	O. XLI, r. 31.
575	Clause 98	......
576	......	O. XLI, r. 34.
577	......	„ r. 32.
578	Clause 99	......
579	......	O. XLI, r. 35.
580	......	„ r. 36.
581	......	„ r. 37.
582	Clause 107 (2)	O. XXII, r. 11.
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589	„ 106	......
590	„ 108	O. XLIII, r. 2.
591	„ 105	....
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593	.....	„ r. 2.
594		O XLV, r. 1.
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598	...	O. XLIV, r. 2.
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601	...	„ r. 6.
602	.	„ r. 7.
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604	....	„ r. 9.
605	...	„ r. 10.
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607	...	„ r. 12
608	.....	„ r. 13
609	.....	„ r. 14
610	.....	„ r. 15.
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612	Omitted.	
613		
615		
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619	......	„ r. 3.
620	......	„ r. 4.
621	......	„ r. 5.
622	Clause 115	......

Section of Act XIV of 1882.	Clause of Bill.	Order and Rule.
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625	......	" r. 3.
626	......	" r. 4.
627	......	" r. 5.
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633	" 122	......
634	" 118	......
635	" 119	......
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638	" 120 (1)	O. XLIX, r. 3.
639	" 120 (2)	......
640	" 132	......
641	" 133	......
642	" 135	......
643	Omitted.	
644	......	O. XLVIII, r. 4.
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646A	......	O. XL VIr. 6.
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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CORRIGENDUM.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1908.

In Section 2 of the Coorg Land and Revenue (Amendment) Regulation, 1908 (I of 1908), as published in the Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1908, Part I, page 114, for the figures "100" in line 1, read "109".

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1908.

No. 466.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Consul General for Norway shall, as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of private entreé to Government House at Calcutta.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 70.—The following list shows the names of the selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject in the recent examination for clerkships in the lower division of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the departments directly attached thereto :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (essay writing and drafting).	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary mathematics.	Short-hand writing (optional).	Total.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	75	425	
1	Ganeshi Lal, G. S.	21st Augt. 1884.	21st Augt. 1909.	38	29	13	12	36	60	188	Any Secretariat Office.
2	Basanta Kumar Basu	24th Decr. 1884.	24th Decr. 1909.	66	27	22	30	29	...	174	Any Secretariat Office or offices of the Director-General of Post Office and Director-General of Telegraphs.
3	H. P. Mullick	1st Jan. 1884.	1st Jan. 1909.	45	35	25	15	26	25	171	Any Secretariat Office.
3	Theophilus P. N. Pal	20th Octr. 1884.	20th Octr. 1909.	57	65	11	20	18	...	171	Home, Revenue, Finance and Commerce and Industry Departments.

MEDICAL.

The 15th February 1908.

No. 228.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Captain H. Hallilay, M.B., I.M.S., forenoon of the 14th January 1908.

Captain J. O'Leary, M.B., I.M.S , forenoon of the 17th January 1908.

Captain W. F. Brayne, M.B., I.M.S., forenoon of the 12th January 1908.

Lieutenant W. D. Wright, M.B., I.M.S., afternoon of the 23rd December 1907.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 258.—The services of Captain E. A. C. Mathews, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 472.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Conjeeveram taluq of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkónam, Pálúr, Conjeeveram, Wálájábad, Villiyampakkam, Attur and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway and Arkónam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 18th March 1908 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami at Conjeeveram.

PORT BLAIR.

The 18th February 1908.

No. 136.—In modification of the Home Department notification no. 597, dated the 30th August 1907, Mr. H. H. Tayler, 7th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months on medical certificate in continuation with effect from the 21st September 1907.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th February 1908.

No. 207.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to place the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Caspersz, a Jugde of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on deputation with effect from the 17th February 1908 to inspect and report to the High Court on such of the Civil Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction as it may direct.

No. 208.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Caspersz having been placed on deputation to inspect and report to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on such of the Civil Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction as it may direct, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Caspersz or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th February 1908.

No. 69.—The services of the Reverend W. E. Careless, a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 75.—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted leave to Mr H. G. Pearson, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, with effect from the 12th February 1908.

No. 76.—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. H. A. Stokes, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. Pearson or until further orders.

No. 78.—The Reverend R. W. Campbell, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 25th December 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1908.

No. 448—32-2.—Mr. J. S. Jethiji, M.R.C.V.S. (London), Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces, who was appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department by Notification No. 307, dated the 11th February 1902, is confirmed for permanent employment in that Department.

FORESTS.

The 19th February 1908.

No. 279-*F.*—42-2.—Mr. C. E. Muriel, Conservator of Forests, III grade, Burma, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days, combined with furlough for one year, ten months and ten days, with effect from the 6th May 1908.

From the same date Mr. F. J. Branthwaite, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, III grade, *vice* Mr. Muriel on leave.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1908.

No. 26.—With reference to Public Works Department notification No. 44, dated 14th March 1907, Mr. P. C. Mole is confirmed in his appointment as Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

W. A. INGLIS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th February 1908.

No. 732-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), so far as it is applicable, to Berar.

Provided, first, that all references to "British India" and the "Local Government" shall be construed as referring to "Berar" and the "Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces," respectively; and provided, secondly, that references to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, shall be construed as referring to the Code of Civil Procedure as applied to Berar.

The 18th February 1908.

No. 754-*I. A.*—The services of Captain J. C. Loch, Indian Army, Commandant of the 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Travancore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 755-*I. A.*—The services of Lieutenant H. B. Leapingwell, 97th Deccan Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Commandant of the 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Travancore, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 474-*G. B.*—With reference to Notification No. 2001-G.B., dated the 20th July 1907, Mr. J. McGeorge, Consul for Siam at Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on the 25th January 1908.

No. 482-*G.*—Mr. J. H. H. Bill, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 484-*G*.—Major J. L. Kaye, a Political Agent of the 3rd class and Resident at Indore, was appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Malwa, in addition to his own duties, for the period from 1st to 30th October 1907, both days inclusive.

(Notification No. 2619-G., dated the 10th October 1907, is hereby cancelled.)

The 19th February 1908.

No. 493-*G*.—Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, on special duty, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days, with effect from the 21st February 1908, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No. 668-*E.C.*—Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., Political Officer in Sikkim, is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days, combined with special leave for four months and twenty-one days, with effect from the 1st April 1908, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 20th February 1908.

No. 501-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. Freiherr H. von Richthofen as Acting Consul General for Germany at Calcutta.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 511-*G*.—The furlough granted in Notification No. 3123-G., dated the 21st December 1906, to Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is extended by seven days.

S. H. BUTLER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1908.

No. 435-*Accts.*—The appointment of Lieutenant R. Prince, 123rd Outram's Rifles, to the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed with effect from the 3rd January 1907.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 518-*Accts.*—Owing to the conversion into leave on private affairs of the privilege leave portion of the combined leave granted to Major E. R. Foord, Military Accountant, 3rd class, in Finance Department (Military Finance) Gazette Notification No. 2464-*Accts.*, dated the 13th December 1907, the following officiating promotions are ordered:—

I. *From the 11th April 1907 to the 26th May 1907*—

Captain R. P. B. Anderson, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain A. W. Daldy, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain H. T. Raban, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant H. Murray, on probation, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

II. *From the 27th May 1907 to the 3rd June 1907*—

Captain R. E. C. Hall, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain K. H. Jackson, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Lieutenant H. N. F. MacDonnell, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant R. Prince, on probation, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

III. *From the 4th June 1907 to the 9th June 1907*—

Captain R. H. E. Pennell, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain H. F. Shairp, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain H. T. S. Rogers, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 20th February 1908.

No. 1057-*A*.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
156814 4% 1842-43 .	100	Raj Kristo Addy .	Feb. 1, 1890	Butta Kristo Addy and Bolye Chand Addy, Administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy.	342/D, dated 22-7-07 . .	Feb. 1908.
156815 ,, ,, .	100					
156816 ,, ,, .	100					
156214 ,, ,, .	100					
163626 ,, ,, .	100	The Bank of Bengal .				
208728 ,, 1865 .	500	Tarini Churn Ghose .	Nov. 1, 1889			
022448 3% 1896-97 .	500	Ardesir Jehangir Parukh	Dec. 31, 1902	Ardesir Jehangir Parukh	447/D dated 24-8-07 . .	,,
022266 ,, ,, .	500					
054385 3½% 1842-43 .	500	Hari Das Sreemany .	Aug. 1, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy, and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as Guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors.	538/D, dated 26-9-07 . .	,,
077742 ,, 1865 .	500	Troylucko Nath Roy	Nov. 1, 1902			
008802 3% 1896-97 .	500	The Agra Bank, Ld. .	Dec. 31, 1902			
038092 3½% 1854-55 .	1,000	Ellisetti Seshiah Setty .	June 30, 1903	D. Guru Bheema Row.	598/D, dated 28-10-07 . .	,,
130584 ,, 1865 .	1,000	Nistarini Debi . .	May 1, 1903	Nistarini Debi .	604/D, dated 29 10-07 . .	,,
005636 3% 1896 97 .	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Dec. 31, 1902			
026190 ,, ,, .	500					
318745 4% 1865 . .	2,000	Bhagirathibai Bhosekar .	Nov. 1, 1891	Govind Anant Bhosekar, certificate-holder, estate Bhagirathibai.	607/D, dated 30-10-07 . .	,,
B002674 3½% 1879 .	100	The Bank of Bombay .	July 16, 1897	Narayan Pootoba, Administrator of Luxmibai.	715/D, dated 3-12-07 . .	,,
B002675 ,, ,, .	100					
B002837 ,, 1854-55 .	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	Dec. 31, 1896	Alibai Erachshah Karanjavala.	717/—, dated 4-12-07 . .	,,
B002751 ,, ,, .	500					
B016493 ,, 1842-43 .	100	Sapoorjee Sorabjee .	Feb. 1, 1902	Ranchhoddas Jiwandas.	747/D, dated 14-12-07 . .	,,
B011613 ,, 1865 .	100	Sorabjee Framjee . .	May 1, 1902			
B024210 ,, ,, .	100	Hargovandas Poonumchand.				

B

009710 4 % 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78 .	Jan. 28, 1888.
022454 ,, ,,	500	Ram Lucki Dasi . .	Apl. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday, *alias* Babua Panday.	1003/D, dated 30-1-01 .	Aug. 24, 1901.
025521 ,, ,,	2,000	Ram Zani Begum . .	April 1, 1890	Shaik Tufil Ahmed and Bismilla Begum, certificate-holders to the estate of Ram Zani Begum.	449/D, dated 21-7-03 .	Feb. 13, 1904.

No. of Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
051414 4% 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
037065 " "	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	$\frac{52}{D}$, dated 20-4-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1893.
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul .	$\frac{986}{D}$, dated 16-11-97 .	Feb 5, 1898.
037850 " "	1,000	Becharam Chuckerbutty.	Aug. 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	$\frac{1155}{D}$, dated 20-1-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
203025 " "	500	Mathura Panday . .	Aug. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday, alias Babua Panday.	$\frac{1003}{D}$, dated 30-1-01 . .	Aug. 24, 1901.
166525 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Feb 1, 1887	Messrs. C. C. Dass & Co.	$\frac{561}{D}$, dated 19-8-02 . .	Feb. 28, 1903.
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	$\frac{482}{D}$, dated 10-8-98 .	Feb. 25, 1899.
041106 " "	100	Rajkumar Sen . .	Aug. 1, 1897	Rajkumar Sen .	$\frac{926}{D}$, dated 4-1-01 .	Aug. 24, 1901.
041107 " "	100					
Bom. 5961 " "	1,000	Sitabai . . .	Feb. 1, 1897	Mussammat Rukhmabai.	$\frac{659}{D}$, dated 9-9-01 . .	Feb 8, 1902.
050322 " "	1,000	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	Aug. 1, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	$\frac{958}{D}$, dated 21-12-01 .	Ditto.
051468 " "	100	Shama Pado Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1897	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee.	$\frac{81}{D}$, dated 24-4-02 . .	Aug. 7, 1902.
051469 " "	100					
057337 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi.	$\frac{549}{D}$, dated 9-9-02 . .	Feb 2?, 1903
048773 " "	5,000	Shama Pada Sreemany .	Ditto .			
048528 " "	1,000	Bepin Kristo Roy . .	Ditto			
060090 " "	100	Hari Dass Sreemany .	Jan. 31, 1898			
053003 " "	1,000	Baroda Churn Banerjee .	Feb. 1, 1897	Baroda Churn Banerjee.	$\frac{654}{D}$, dated 10-9-02 . .	Ditto
041796 " "	700	M. R. Saldanha . .	Aug. 1, 1899	M. R. Saldanha .	$\frac{1050}{D}$, dated 13-1-03 . .	Aug. 15, 1903.
B002927 3½% "	500	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher.	Feb. 1, 1897	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher.	$\frac{1170}{D}$, dated 14-1-04 . .	Aug. 2?, 1904.
B002928 " "	500					
B002929 " "	500					
B002930 " "	500					
B002931 " "	1,000					
B4601 " "	500	C. P. D'Cunha, B. X. Furtado and J. X. Fernandes.	Aug. 1, 1895	L. M. Furtado, Bombay.	$\frac{126}{D}$, dated 4-5-04 . .	Ditto.
B4602 " "	100					
B4603 " "	100					
B4605 " "	200	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.				
B4606 " "	500					
B4607 " "	500					
B260 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Aug. 1, 1894			
B261 " "	100		Aug. 1, 1895			
031678 " "	1,000	Govindrao N. Kelkar .	Feb. 1, 1901	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	$\frac{321}{D}$, dated 9-6-04 . .	Ditto.
041306 " "	100					
041307 " "	100					
041308 " "	100	Govind Narayan Kelkar				
041309 " "	100					
041310 " "	100					
041311 " "	100					
041312 " "	500	Govindrao N. Kelkar .				
041314 " "	500	Govind Narayan Kelkar				
041315 " "	500					
041316 " "	500					
041317 " "	500					
041318 " "	500					
045037 " " Non-transferable Try. Note.	500	Faiz Mahomed Shah, Trustee for the Dargah, Sylamshah.	Feb. 1, 1897	Basharat Shah, certificate-holder, estate Faiz Mahomed Shah.	$\frac{264}{D}$, dated 31-5-04 .	Ditto.
0413[illegible] " "	1,000	Rukhmabai Kelkar .	Feb. 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar .	$\frac{321}{D}$, dated 9-6-04 . .	Aug. 20, 1904.
0413[illegible] " "	1,000					
041322 " "	1,000	Rukhmabai . .				
041313 " "	500					
041319 " "	500					
041287 " "	500					
0413[illegible]1 " "	1,000	Lakhmibai . . .				
015359 " "	600	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 31, 1899	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	$\frac{1007}{D}$, dated 6-12-04 . .	Feb. 18, 1905.
015360 " "	600					
015361 " "	600					
015362 " "	500					
015363 " "	500					
015364 " "	500					
015365 " "	500					
015366 " "	500					
015367 " "	500					
015368 " "	500					
015369 " "	500					
015370 " "	500					
015371 " "	500					
015372 " "	500					
015373 " "	500					
[illegible]03796 " "	500					
[illegible]31438 " "	500					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1876 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	₨					
017645 3½% 1842-43	2,500	Nibaran Chunder Ghose	Aug. 1, 1899	Nibaran Chunder Ghose.	756/D, dated 15-9-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
066127 " "	500	M. Robinson	Feb. 1, 1902	M. Robinson	1149/D, dated 20-1-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
057854 " "	5,000	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	Aug. 1, 1901	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	756/D, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
057855 " "	25,000					
080638 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Kumar Banwari Mukunda Deb.	794/D, dated 16-11-05	Ditto.
B011399 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1902	G. M. D'Sylva	924/D, dated 21-12-05.	Ditto.
062419 " "	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.	Aug. 1, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	164/D, dated 5-5-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
B017152 " "	100	P. Merwanjee	Feb. 1, 1903	P. M. Dastoor	232/D, dated 21-5-06	Ditto.
B009020 " "	100	Hurmusjee Rustomjee Kanga.	Aug. 1, 1902	Dorabjee Edaljee Antia.	726/D, dated 13-9-0	Feb. 16, 1907.
003798 " "	500	Jadu Pati Banerjee	Feb. 1, 1904	Jadu Pati Banerjee	804/D, dated 11-10-06	Ditto.
B001993 " "	1,000	The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ld.	Feb. 1, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchad	841/D, dated 23-10-06	Ditto.
085194 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1902	Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Hafiz Abdul Karim.	927/D, dated 17-11-05	Ditto.
085195 " "	100					
085196 " "	100					
085197 " "	100					
085198 " "	100					
085199 " "	100					
085200 " "	100					
085201 " "	100					
085202 " "	100					
040106 " "	1,000	Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmud Ali (minor).	Aug. 1, 1902	Sheik Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmud Ali and Omaid Ali (minors).	1275/D, dated 21-2-07	Ag. 17, 1907.
040109 " "	1 000					
040107 " "	1,000	Kasim Ali, Administrator of Omaid Ali (minor).				
040108 " "	1,000					
020553 " "	1,000	Woopendra Nath Mookerjee.	Aug. 1, 1894	Nolin Kumari Debi	243/D, dated 15-6-07	Ditto.
039035 4 % 1854-55	[illegible]	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	706/D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
055895 " "	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	1169/D, dated 13-3-94	Ditto
055896 " "	1,300					
051998 " "	500					
033952 " "	500	Kedar Nath	June 30, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi	520/D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
033953 " "	500					
033954 " "	500					
041856 " "	500	Kaikhoshro K. Punthakey	Dec. 31, 1888	Framjee Nusserwanjee Bottlewala.	552/D, dated 30-7-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
032913 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1883	Nana Shiwaji, Administrator of Shiwapa Narsoo	214/D, dated 3-6-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
010301 3½% "	500	Rajkumar Sen	June 30, 1897	Rajkumar Sen	926/D, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
010302 " "	500					
029753 " "	8,700	Nawab Sadik Ali Khan, certificate-holder to the estate of Imtoonnissa Jafree Begum.	June 30, 1898	Daroga Raza Hossain	809/D, dated 6-11-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
046823 " "	500	Mahomed Habeeboollah Khan.	Dec. 31, 1898	Mahomed Habeeboollah Khan.	184/D, dated 15-5-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
046824 " "	500					
046825 " "	500					
046826 " "	500					
046827 " "	500					
046828 " "	500					
046829 " "	500					
046830 " "	500					
039299 " "	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany	June 30, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi.	640/D, dated 9-9-02	Feb. 28, 1903
021531 " "	2,000					
023524 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1896	Hari Pada Set	909/D, dated 22-11-02	Ditto.
028261 " "	1,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Kissen Doyal Dutt	185/D, dated 20-5-03	Aug 15, 1903.
028262 " "	1,000					
010397 " "	500	G. K. Sinclair	Dec. 31, 1897	G. K. Sinclair	920/D, dated 12-11-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
024149 " "	800	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1900	Romoni Mohan Basu	744/D, dated 24-9-03	Ditto.
002171 " "	1,000	Braja	Dec. 31, 1898	Benode Behary Shome, administrator, estate, Braja Behary Shome.	1341/D, dated 26-2-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
049140 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Panchanan Bhattacharjee.	1399/D, dated 10-3-04	Ditto.
040755 " "	5,000	The Allahabad, Bank, Ld.	June 30, 1900	Nawab Takaiya Begum.	1471/D, dated 30-3-04	Ditto.
B2637 " "	100	B. X. Furtado. C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.	June 30, 1895	Ganoda Dabi	84/D, dated 26-4-04	Ditto.
B000645 " "	500	J. L. Menzes	June 30, 1896	Romnaldodo Rozario Pereira.	217/D, dated 21-5-04	Ditto.

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	R					
005883 3½% 1854-55	2,000	Dhonemoney Dabi, administratrix of Shama Churn Bhattacharjee.	June 30, 1901	Dhonemoney Dabi, administratrix of Shama Churn Bhattacharjee.	342/D, dated 11-6-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
005884 " "	1,000					
045082 " "	1,000	Shamapado Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1900	Nitto Money Dassi	406/D, dated 29-6-04	Ditto.
025033 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Surgeon Lieut.-Col. D.N. Parakh, Administrator to the Estate of J. D. Parakh.	703/D, dated 31-8-04	Feb. 13, 1905.
B003867 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay				
B012018 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1900	Jeevanjee, Merwanjee Cooper.	1387/D, dated 25-3-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
048744 " "	500	Shamapada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1898	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	324/D, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
Non transferable Try. Note.						
017225 " "	900	Krishnabai, manager for the temple of Sree Dattatraya at Chanda.	June 30, 1896	Yadeo Sambsheo Gosai, Pujari of the Temple of Dattatraya, Chanda, C.P.	553/D, dated 4-9-05	Ditto.
032269 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1901	Dr. Nagindass Pranjivandass Mehta.	758/D, dated 8-11-05	Ditto.
047417 " "	500	Shama Pada Sreemany	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	164/D, dated 5-5-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
047418 " "	500					
054952 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1903	Bagola Sundari Debi	230/D, dated 21-5-06	Ditto.
054953 " "	1,000					
054954 " "	1,000					
054955 " "	1,000					
054956 " "	1,000					
054957 " "	1,000					
B006153 " "	1,000	Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1902	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.	389/D, dated 27-6-06	Ditto.
B002198 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1899	Meherjee Dhunjeebhoy Kharas.	901/D, dated 12-11-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
B007173 " "	1,000					
B007391 " "	1,000					
B007462 " "	500					
053500 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1899	Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Jamsetjee's sons	927/D, dated 17-11-06	Ditto.
037622 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1902	The Hony. Secy., Gujrat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.	930/D, dated 17-11-06	Ditto.
037623 " "	1,000					
061703 " "	500	Sarat Chunder Mitter	June 30, 1903	Moty Lall Mitter	93/D, dated 1-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
041366 " "	100	Benoy Krista Hazra.				
103146 4% 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878			
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Perosha Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673/D, dated 7-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
233713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	244/D, dated 11-6-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
234661 " "	1,000	Bama Sundari Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422/D, dated 27-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	579/D, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
036070 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	995/D, dated 3-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
154024 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
154025 " "	1,000					
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1193/D, dated 30-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
025611 " "	1,000	Braja Mohan Buxi	May 1, 1893	Amritalal Baxi, certificate-holder to the estate of Braja Mohan Buxi.	811/D, dated 24-11-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
182598 " "	1,000	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1894	Mahendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	1005/D, dated 31-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
182599 " "	1,000					
080696 " "	1,000	Ex-Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore.	May 1, 1892	Mani Ram	882/D, dated 29-11-01	Feb. 8, 1902.

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	Rs.					
035763 4% 1865	500	G. H. Blaquire, Exr. of S. Blaquire.	May 1, 1893	Braja Bala Dabi *alias* Brojo Kumari Dabi, certificate-holder in the estate of Srinath Mukerjee	376/D, dated 6-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
037855 " "	500	Doyal Chunder Sabooyee				
245921 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Nov. 1, 1893	Ramchandra Balwant Ambedkar, certificate-holder to the estate of Balwant Abaji Ambedkar.	601/D, dated 24-8-03	Ditto.
060874 " "	500	Moltan Chand	Nov. 1, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi	520/D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
060875 " "	500					
156422 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1882	Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni.	793/D, dated 10-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
187065 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1884	Russick Lal Mullick	1224/D, dated 5-2-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
234054 " "	100	Bhicajee Nowrosji Pallonjee Dadabhoy Eduljee Kanga	Nov. 1, 1892	Sowchand Premjee and Nemchand Vasso srvivors of Labhjee Chaturbhoj Liladhar Devchand, Premjee Soonder jee and Maneckchand Devchand, by their constituted attorney Nanalal Parvuram.	1297/D, dated 4-3-07	Ditto.
B001159 " "	100					
B001161 " "	100					
B001162 " "	100					
B001163 " "	100					
114607 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1884	Nana Shiwaji, Administrator of Shiwapa Nursoo.	214/D, dated 3-6-07	Ditto.
114608 " "	500					
153624 " "	500	Grace Thompson, Executrix of Fredrick Thompson.				
024223 3½% "	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65/D, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900
043092 " "	500	Kedar Nath Sing	Nov. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Brojobala Dabee.	435/D, dated 3-8-00	Feb. 1, 190
046613 " "	1,000	Shadoo Charan Roy	Nov. 1, 1896	Shadoo Charan Roy	645/D, dated 27-9-00	Ditto.
087281 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General.	Ditto	Kali Pada Chakraburtty.	703/D, dated 25-10-00	Ditto.
087282 " "	1,000					
096797 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1897	Bhabani Charan Mukerjie.	86/D, dated 26-4-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
075171 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1898	Panna Moni Dasi	328/D, dated 18-6-02	Ditto.
101437 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany	May 1, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi.	649/D, dated 9-9-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
079206 " "	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Ditto			
104297 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1898	Accountant General, Madras.	114/D, dated 1-5-99	Ditto.
103621 " "	3,000	F. W. Groves and A. N. Groves, executors of H. S. Groves.	Ditto.			
100424 " "	1,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	May 1, 1899	Kissen Doyal Dutt	185/D, dated 20-5-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
100425 " "	1,000					
100426 " "	1,000					
100427 " "	1,000					
025784 " "	1,000	Mahendra Nath Sreemany.				
025786 " "	1,000					
025790 " "	1,000					
069306 " "	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazra				
006575 " "	500					
102014 " "	500	Kissen Doyal Dutt				
023467 " "	500					
021317 " "	500	Coonaparazu Seshadri Row.	May 1, 1900	C. Seshadri Row	1321/D, dated 19-3-03	Ditto.
Bom. 5603 " "	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher	May 1, 1897	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher.	1170/D, dated 14-1-04	Aug. 20, 1904
" 5604 " "	500					
" 5605 " "	500					
B005497 " "	1,000					
B005504 " "	1,000					
B005505 " "	1,000					
Bom. 5399 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1896			
" 3103 " "	1,000	J. E. Dawer	May 1, 1897			
" 3108 " "	1,000					
B004926 " "	1,000	Devkaran Nanjee				
102007 " "	5,000	The Allahabad Bank, Ld.	May 1, 1900	Nawab Takaiya Begum.	1471/D dated 30-3-04	Ditto.
120515 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
120788 " "	1,000					
063723 " "	500	Ganoda Dabi	May 1, 1893	Ganoda Dabi	84/D, dated 26-4-04	Ditto.
B928 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto	L. M. Furtado, Bombay.	126/D, dated 4-5-04	Ditto.
B929 " "	500					
B930 " "	500					
B9783 " "	500	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.				
B9784 " "	100					

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			R					
067413	3½ %	1865	1,000	Soudamini Chowdhurani	May 1, 1897	Saudamini Chaudhurani.	258/D, dated 30-5-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
057863	"	"	100					
057864	"	"	100					
057865	"	"	100					
057866	"	"	100					
057867	"	"	100					
057868	"	"	100					
057869	"	"	100					
057870	"	"	100	Rukhmabai Kelkar	May 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar	321/D, dated 9-6-04	Ditto.
057871	"	"	100					
057872	"	"	100					
057874	"	"	1,000					
057875	"	"	1,000					
057676	"	"	1,000					
057677	"	"	1,000					
057873	"	"	500					
125663	"	"	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1900	Alice Duhan	991/D, dated 1-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
0400[illegible]1	"	"	500	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chandra Chatterjee.	Nov. 1, 1899	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chunder Chatterjee.	740/D, dated 13-9-04	Ditto.
049931	"	"	1,000					
080329	"	"	500	Benoy Kristo Hazra	May 1, 1899	Lucky Moni Dassi	833/D, dated 7-10-04	Ditto.
07[illegible]908	"	"	100	Shama Pado Sreemany				
109232	"	"	1,000	Annapoornabai Wakenkar	Nov. 1, 1899	Annapoornabai Wakenkar.	1064/D, dated 21-12-04	Ditto.
109233	"	"	1,000					
097090	"	"	200	M. Robinson	May 1, 1902	M. Robinson	1140/D, dated 20-1-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
113507	"	"	300					
045008	"	"	7,500	Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani.	May 1, 1894	Surendra Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Administrator, estate, Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani.	1345/D, dated 13-3-05	Ditto.
100334	"	"	1,000	Shamapada Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1897	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	324/D, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
094839	"	"	500		May 1, 1897			
025259	"	"	500	Mahendra Nath Sreemany.	May 1, 1896	Kedar Nath Ghosh	340/D, dated 15-7-05	Ditto.
068053	"	"	1,000	Sashadhar Mukerjee				
073122	"	"	500	Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1900	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow, on behalf of Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram.	35[illegible]/D, dated 22-7-05	Ditto.
095240	"	"	500	Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram				
080062	"	"	500	Hurry Singh				
055321	"	"	500	Annapurna Dassee and Gosto Lall Sen.	Nov. 1, 1899	Behari Lal Sain, Administrator, estate, Gosto Lal Sen.	582/D, dated 12-9-05	Ditto.
B001454	"	"	100	Deepchund Nalchund	Nov. 1, 1895	Rastomjee Shapurji Bhownagary.	109/D, dated 22-2-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
146457	"	"	500	Bepin Behary Mookerjee	Nov. 1, 1902	Bepin Behary Mookerjee.	87/D, dated 23-4-06	Ditto.
143032	"	"	500					
043735	"	"	500					
043430	"	"	500	Jadu Pati Banerjee	May 1, 1903	Jadu Pati Banerjee	804/D, dated 11-10-06	Feb 16, 1907.
000797	"	"	500					
119107	"	"	500					
070311	"	"	1,000	V. Venkatroya	May 1, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchand	841/D, dated 23-10-06	Ditto.
M006344	"	"	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
096820	"	"	500			Rajobala Debi, certificate-holder in the estate of Surendra Nath Ganguli.	1029/D, dated 7-12-06	Ditto.
096821	"	"	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1901			
096817	"	"	500					
096531	"	"	100					
043982	"	"	500	Ram Kristo Mookerjee	May 1, 1903	Moty Lal Mitter	93/D, dated 1-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
002603	"	"	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Nolin Kumari Deb	243/D, dated 15-6-07	Ditto.
002608	"	"	500					
047659	"	"	500	Sir S. Ramasamy Moodelier, C.I.E.	May 1, 1901	B. Muneswamy Pillay.	279/D, dated 29-6-07	Ditto.
023073 R.	4%	1879	5,000	Beethr Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Lait mina, administratrix estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan 28, 1888
008776	"	"	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modeliar.	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
055431	"	"	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
062887	"	"	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowji Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344/D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1903.
002851	"	"	500	Pramatha Nath Basu	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664/D, dated 25-11-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
A018744	"	"	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 16, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
042456 R. 4°/° 1879	1,000	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand R.B.	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti	49/D, dated 18-4-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
042457 " "	1,000					
042458 " "	1,000					
031472 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
031473 " "	500					
085202 " "	500	Comptroller General	Sep. 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	26/D, dated 6-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
093988 " "	300	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 16, 1893	Dorabji Edulji Hadiwala.	504/D, dated 7-8-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
A034917 " "	5,000	Maharaja Soor Chandra Sing.	July 16, 1890	Maharani Premamaye.	1368/D, dated 22-3-05.	Aug. 26, 1905.
007442 3½ % "	500	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee	July 16, 1897	Kadar Nath Bhattacharjee.	81/D, dated 24-4-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
008422 " "	5,000	Khetsi Lalji	July 16, 1896	Narandas Ranchordas certificate holder to the estate of Khetsi Lalji.	542/D, dated 11-8-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
008423 " "	5,000					
012267 " "	1,000	Peroshow Pallonjee	July 16, 1900	Peroshow Pallonjee	1073/D, dated 17-12-03	Ditto.
002644 " "	500	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 16, 1899	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Barada Kant Mazumdar.	1007/D, dated 6-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
002694 " "	500					
009049 " "	1,200	Lalbhai Dalpathbhai, Vadi lal Lalubhai, and Jamna bhai Bhagoobhai.	July 16, 1901	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	756/D, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
Bom. 2174 " "	800	Mankarbai				
M002577 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 16, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchand	841/D, dated 23-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
M002474 " "	1,000					
M002046 " "	1,000					
B006969 " "	100	Purshotamdas Karsondas Mulji and Ramkore, his wife, or either.				
B006970 " "	100					
B006971 " "	100					
012289 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1901	B. Muneswamy Pillay.	279/D, dated 29-6-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
012290 " "	100					
012291 " "	100					
012292 " "	100					
012403 " "	100					
012404 " "	100					
012405 " "	100					
012406 " "	100					
012915 " "	500					
012681 " "	400					
M003379 " "	500	The Bank of Madras				
M003380 " "	500					
013380 " 1893-94	500	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1895	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	424/D, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
016068 " "	500	Ram Kamal Mukerjee	Dec. 31, 1894	Ram Kamal Mukerjee.	925/D, dated 26-11-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
016069 " "	500					
011900 " "	500	Durga Monee Dabee	Dec. 31, 1896	Ram Charan Mitter, Manmatha Nath Mitter, and Gopee Nath Ghosh, Executors to the estate of Durga Monee Dabee.	406/D, dated 10-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
011907 " "	500					
011912 " "	100					
011917 " "	100					
017356 " "	500	Behari Lal Chuckerbutty.	Dec. 31, 1895	Kader Nath Ghosh	340/D, dated 15-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
017357 " "	500					
014743 " "	100	Sham Sagor Mookerjee	Dec. 31, 1894	Sam Sagor Mookerjee.	31/D, dated 10-4-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
021141 " 1900-01	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1903	Jadu Pati Banerjee	804/D, dated 11-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
021142 " "	1,000					
021143 " "	1,000					
021144 " "	1,000					
021145 " "	1,000					
021146 " "	1,000					
021147 " "	1,000					
021148 " "	1,000					
021294 " "	500					
013454 " "	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah	Dec. 31, 1902	Sukhoda Dasi	885/D, dated 7-11-06	Ditto.
018322 " "	500	The Bank of Calcutta, Ld.	Dec. 31, 1902	Sarat Bala Debi, Certificate holder, estate Upendra Nath Roy.	1140/D, dated 12-1-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
015917 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
012622 " "	500	Benoy Krishna Hazra				
002511 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore.	760/D, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
000082 4% Povl. Deb Cawnpore-Achnera Sec. of the R.M.Ry	500	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900

No. of the Note and name of loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
026431 3% 1896-97	200	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1896	Mohomed Israil	26/D, dated 10-4-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
000161 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	958/D, dated 21-12-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
000162 ,, ,,	1,000					
000163 ,, ,,	1,000					
009614 ,, ,,	5,000	Anund Chunder Mukerji	June 30, 1897			
029710 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1898	Panna Moni Dasi	328/D, dated 18-6-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
013559 ,, ,,	1,000	Kamini Moni Dasi.	Dec. 31, 1898	Kamini Moni Dasi	545/D, dated 15-8-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
009576 ,, ,,	500	Prasanna Moyee Gupta	June 30, 1899	Ganga Narayan Gupta, Administrator on behalf of the minor sons and heirs of the late Prasanna Moyee Gupta.	1024/D, dated 20-12-02	Ditto.
014173 ,, ,,	500	Prasanna Kumar Mitra	Dec. 31, 1898	Prasanna Kumar Mitra.	1130/D, dated 4-2-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
028151 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1898	Ramani Mohan Basu	744/D, dated 24-9-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
026823 ,, ,,	500					
038002 ,, ,,	1,000	Govind Narayan Kelkar	Dec. 31, 1900	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	341/D, dated 9-6-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
031871 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1900	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	Ditto	Ditto.
031873 ,, ,,	1,000					
B000499 ,, ,,	1,000	Jewanji Jamasji Mistry & Co.				
031872 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1900	Rukhmabai Kelkar	Ditto	Ditto.
029194 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	June 30, 1900	Ganeshi Lall	642/D, dated 20-8-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
036005 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1899	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow on behalf of Ram Sarup.	1270/D, dated 23-2-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
036218 ,, ,,	300					
023478 ,, ,,	2,000	The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras.	June 30, 1902	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	28/D, dated 7-4-05	Ditto.
032661 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Brindaban Chandra Dutta.	295/D, dated 30-6-05	Ditto.
031804 ,, ,,	100					
034847 ,, ,,	500					
035109 ,, ,,	100					
035068 ,, ,,	100					
035902 ,, ,,	500					
030174 ,, ,,	100					
036197 ,, ,,	200					
037996 ,, ,,	500					
038403 ,, ,,	100					
037932 ,, ,,	200					
032724 ,, ,,	100	The Comptroller General				
010126 ,, ,,	2,500	Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.	June 30, 1899	Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.	561/D, dated 6-9-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
040968 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1902	Bepin Behary Mukerjee.	87/D, dated 23-4-06	Aug 11, 1906.
020041 ,, ,,	1,000	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	Dec. 31, 1899	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	728/D, dated 13-9-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
025899 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1901	Sarat Kumar Das	875/D, dated 5-11-06	Ditto.
025900 ,, ,,	1,000					
025902 ,, ,,	1,000					
025903 ,, ,,	1,000					
025904 ,, ,,	1,000					
030671 ,, ,,	500					
030672 ,, ,,	500					
030673 ,, ,,	500					
030674 ,, ,,	500					
022512 ,, ,,	500	Maheshari Debi administratrix of Mati Lal Banerji.	June 30, 1902	Panchanand Banerjee.	968/D, dated 26-11-06	Ditto.
022658 ,, ,,	500					
007251 ,, ,,	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	June 30, 1900	Giridhari Lal Roy	1126/D, dated 10-1-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
028824 ,, ,,	1,000	Kassy Deen Singh	June 30, 1904	Debee Charan Singh	163/D, dated 22-5-07	Ditto.
008311 ,, ,,	500	Koonja Lall Addy	Dec. 31, 1899	Nogendra Bala Debee	173/D, dated 23-5-07	Ditto.
008312 ,, ,,	500					
008314 ,, ,,	500					
†100868 4% 1842-43	5,000	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Aug. 1, 1892	Baijnath Ram Goenka.	1210/D, dated 6-2-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
*166427 ,, ,,	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1886	Rai Narasinha Dutt Bahadur.	452/D, dated 11-8-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
*168034 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1887	Nara Sinha Dutt	74/D, dated 23-4-07	Aug. 17 1907.
*168035 ,, ,,	1,000					
*036512 3½% ,,	1,000	Surja Prasad Misra	Aug. 1, 1900	Surja Prasad Misra	616/D, dated 12-8-04	Feb 18, 1905.
B002904 ,, ,,	500	E. W. Proctor Sims	Aug. 1, 1899	E. W. Proctor Sims	165/D, dated 11-5-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
[illegible]5 ,, ,,	500					

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
†Bom.8791 3½% 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bombay .	Aug. 1, 1897	Nensee Anand .	743/D, dated 14-9-06 . .	Feb. 16, 1907.
†095844 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1905	The Allahabad Bank, Ld., Calcutta.	993/D, dated 30-11-06 .	Ditto.
†072728 " "	100	Brindaban Chunder Dutt				
†065655 " "	100	Shuma Podo Sreemany .				
*015215 " "	1,000	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	June 30, 1901	Hurmusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	880/D, dated 14-11-02 .	Feb. 28, 1903.
*015220 " "	500					
†033787 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	June 30, 1898	A. W. Bright . .	387/D, dated 7-7-03 . .	Feb. 13, 1904.
†081813 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Dec. 31, 1903	Opium Agent, Bihar Agency, on behalf of Ramlochan Prasad.	415/D, dated 4-8-05 .	Feb. 24, 1906.
†B016468 " 1865	10,000	Beatrice Berger . .	May 1, 1902	Beatrice Berger .	518/D, dated 22-7-04 . .	Feb. 18, 1905.
†B002277 " "	5,000	J. N. Fairbairn and Agnes Rowland.				
*073044 " "	1,000	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	May 1, 1901	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	880/D, dated 14-11-02 . .	Feb. 28, 1903
*072945 " "	500					
*077207 " "	500					
*087365 " "	500	Bank of Bengal				
†117685 " "	500	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1899 .	Chatter Singh .	1302/D, dated 6-3-05 .	Aug. 26, 1905.
†135275 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany .	May 1, 1901 .	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd Lahore Division, Mian Mir.	153/D, dated 12-5-05 . .	Ditto.
†140223 " "	1,000	Port Commissioners, Calcutta.	May 1, 1905	The Allahabad Bank, Ld., Calcutta.	993/D, dated 30-11-06 . .	Feb. 16, 1907.
†139450 " "	1,000	Gopal Chandra Chakrabutty.				
†137661 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany .				
†156721 " "	100					
†154676 " "	100					
†155116 " "	100					
†155117 " "	100					
†121112 " "	5,000	Ashu Tosh Majumdar, certificate-holder, estate Mohima Chandra Majumdar.	May 1, 1903	Ashu Tosh Mazumdar.	1015/D, dated 4-12-06 . .	Ditto.
†081354 " 1854-55	500	Devendra Nath Bhattacharjya.	Dec. 31, 1903	Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., Ajmer.	165/D, dated 22-[illegible]-07 .	Aug. 17, 1907.
†030822 3% 1896-97	100	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Dec. 31, 1901	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Mian Mir.	913/D, dated 9-11-04 . .	Feb. 18, 1905.
†030823 " "	100					
‡034897 " "	3,500	Major F. A. Walter .	Dec. 31, 1899	Major F. A. Walter.	84/D, dated 23 4-03 . .	Aug. [illegible]5, 1903.
†043931 " "	500	The Comptroller General.	Dec. 31, 1904	Mahadeo Prasad .	204/D, dated 30-5-07 . .	Aug. 17, 1907.
†043932 " "	500					
†043933 " "	500					

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1108-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1908. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	January.		To end of Jany.		Whole year.	
	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	Budget. 1907-1908.	Actuals. 1906-1907.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	4,31	5,21	17,66	19,17	31,96	31,26
Opium	61	65	6,54	7,03	7,28	8,49
Salt	41	61	4,10	5,37	4,93	6,54
Stamps	55	51	5,12	4,87	6,25	6,05
Excise	81	76	7,55	7,02	9,31	8,84
Provincial Rates	62	59	2,47	2,47	3,50	3,42
Customs	71	63	5,97	5,20	6,89	6,53
Assessed Taxes	21	18	1,76	1,68	2,00	1,99
Forest	28	23	1,81	1,80	2,83	2,65
Registration	4	4	50	47	59	57
Tributes from Native States	22	23	56	60	90	90
Other Civil Revenue	49	49	4,07	3,91	5,51	5,88
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	9,26	10,13	58,11	59,59	81,95	83,12
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—93	—80	—3,93	—3,80	—3,69	—4,85
Opium	—4	—5	—2,40	—2,79	—2,70	—2,87
Famine Relief	—4	—2	—9	—17	—79	—26
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,14	—2,91	—28,39	—27,40	—38,43	—36,29
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—4,15	—3,78	—34,81	—34,16	—45,61	—44,27
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Department:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transations.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less than issues)	+10	+14	+72	+70	+1,10	+83
Marine	—4	—2	—30	—25	—35	—27
Military Receipts	+4	+11	+57	+81	+92	+1,11
Military Issues	—1,82	—1,80	—16,47	—16,67	—21,22	—20,59
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+74	+69	+3,39	+3,69	+4,35	+4,72
State Railways	+3,43	+3,41	+29,08	+26,89	+40,90 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)	+39,77
East Indian Railway	+04	+75	+5,83	+5,08		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	—2	+12	+51	+80	+98	+99
Telegraph	+9	+9	+79	+74	+98	+95
TOTAL	+4,88	+5,06	+39,60	+37,80	+47,21	+46,43
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—1,22	—1,08	—10,12	—9,35	—13,94	—12,66
State Railways	—2,15	—1,88	—19,52	—17,96	—23,32 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)	—26,95
East Indian Railway	—34	—32	—3,27	—3,36		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—1	—9	—1	—9
Telegraph	—10	—10	—99	—92	—1,18	—1,18
TOTAL	—3,81	—3,38	—33,91	—31,68	—38,45	—40,88
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—65	+11	—9,79	—9,29	—10,79	—13,37
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less than payments)	—12	...	+2,38	+4,49	+2,87	+4,37
Mint Certificates and bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+1,70	+1,49	—2,64	+12	—59
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	—3,60	...	...	—1,57
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	...	...	+6,85	...	+25	+18,87
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+5	...	+22	...	—2
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—2,72	—6,38	—20,34	—38,16	—27,15	—50,73
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+18	+66	—2,14	+15,23	+23	+2,01
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,66	—3,97	—15,36	—20,80	—23,68	—27,66
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,80	+2,49	—1,85	—4,72	+1,87	—2,18
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,84	10,46	15,49	17,67	16,68	17,67
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,64	12,95	13,64	12,95	18,55	15,49

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th February 1908.

No. 1002-E.O.—Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz, Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days, with effect from the 10th of February 1908.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1095-E.O.—The following postings in the Account Department are notified with effect from the 11th of February 1908:—

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, and

Mr. F. D. Gordon as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTS, AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1076-A.—Whereas it was notified in paragraph 4 (10) of Resolution of this Department No. 1438, dated 8th March 1882, that no Stock Notes will be discharged within twenty years from the date of issue thereof or without six months' previous notice of intention to discharge;

And whereas the further issue of Stock Notes was discontinued under the orders contained in Resolution No. 4539, dated the 17th August 1888;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has decided to pay off all outstanding Stock Notes on the 24th August 1908, when twenty years will have elapsed from the date of the last mentioned notification;

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August 1908, all such notes will be discharged and that from the same date such notes will cease to bear interest.

Proprietors of Stock Notes hereby advertised for discharge should present the same on or after the 24th August 1908, duly endorsed, for payment at the Currency office or Treasury where interest on the notes is payable.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1908.

No. 1888—28.—Mr. C. A. Cuttriss, who was temporarily appointed Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in the Notification in this Department No. 8846-139, dated the 16th November 1906, is confirmed in that appointment.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1897—39.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. S. Rush, Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for 90 days, with effect from the 20th March 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1900—33.—Major F. G. Smallwood, M.V.O., R.A., is appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Major C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A., or until further orders.

FACTORIES.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1936—32.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Mactaggart, I.M.S., Member, Factory Labour Commission, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with effect from the 26th January 1908.

INDUSTRIES.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1939—5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to appoint Mr. W. E. Preston, Agent Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. D. King.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st February 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 117.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Herbert Clarke, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment ; Double Company Officer, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs,—10th January 1908.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 118.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (17) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th March 1908.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (17), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, and to direct that they shall apply to the Cantonment of Jhansi :—

1. Definitions.

In these rules :—

(*a*) "Cattle" means horned cattle, camels, horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, goats, and sheep. The word "horses" includes stallions and mares, and the word "ponies" includes fillies.

(*b*) "Cattle market" means that portion of the fort limits which is bounded on the north by the Fort road; on the east by the Memorial cemetery and the road leading to the Phuta *darwaza* ; on the south by the city road ; and on the west by Jewan Shah's *toria*. The cattle market shall be named "the cantonment cattle market."

(*c*) "Registering officer" means a person appointed by the cantonment authority to register sales of cattle at the request of the parties effecting the sale.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th February 1908.

No. 1002-E.O.—Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz, Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days, with effect from the 10th of February 1908.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1095-E.O.—The following postings in the Account Department are notified with effect from the 11th of February 1908:—

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, and

Mr. F. D. Gordon as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1076-A.—Whereas it was notified in paragraph 4 (10) of Resolution of this Department No. 1438, dated 8th March 1882, that no Stock Notes will be discharged within twenty years from the date of issue thereof or without six months' previous notice of intention to discharge;

And whereas the further issue of Stock Notes was discontinued under the orders contained in Resolution No. 4539, dated the 17th August 1888;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has decided to pay off all outstanding Stock Notes on the 24th August 1908, when twenty years will have elapsed from the date of the last mentioned notification;

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August 1908, all such notes will be discharged and that from the same date such notes will cease to bear interest.

Proprietors of Stock Notes hereby advertised for discharge should present the same on or after the 24th August 1908, duly endorsed, for payment at the Currency office or Treasury where interest on the notes is payable.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1908.

No. 1888—28.—Mr. C. A. Cuttriss, who was temporarily appointed Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in the Notification in this Department No. 8846-139, dated the 16th November 1906, is confirmed in that appointment.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1897—39.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. S. Rush, Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, with effect from the 20th March 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1900—33.—Major F. G. Smallwood, M.V.O., R.A., is appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Major C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A., or until further orders.

FACTORIES.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1936—32.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Mactaggart, I.M.S., Member, Factory Labour Commission, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with effect from the 26th January 1908.

INDUSTRIES.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 1939—5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to appoint Mr. W. E. Preston, Agent Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. D. King.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st February 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 117.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Herbert Clarke, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment; Double Company Officer, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs,—10th January 1908.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 118.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (17) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th March 1908.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (17), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, and to direct that they shall apply to the Cantonment of Jhansi:—

1. Definitions.

In these rules:—

(*a*) "Cattle" means horned cattle, camels, horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, goats, and sheep. The word "horses" includes stallions and mares, and the word "ponies" includes fillies.

(*b*) "Cattle market" means that portion of the fort limits which is bounded on the north by the Fort road; on the east by the Memorial cemetery and the road leading to the Phuta *darwaza*; on the south by the city road; and on the west by Jewan Shah's *toria*. The cattle market shall be named "the cantonment cattle market."

(*c*) "Registering officer" means a person appointed by the cantonment authority to register sales of cattle at the request of the parties effecting the sale.

(d) "Overseer" means a person appointed by the cantonment authority to supervise the duties of the registering officers and to ensure that all orders issued by the cantonment authority in regulating the management of the cattle market are enforced by all concerned.

(e) "Cattle dalal" means a person appointed by the cantonment authority to supervise the general conservancy and cleansing of the market, as well as the general management of penning and herding of the cattle brought to the market.

2. The cantonment authority shall with the approval of the Local Government appoint two or more registering officers for recording sales which take place within the cattle market.

The cantonment authority may with the approval of the like authority also appoint one overseer, one cattle dalal, one peon and two latrine sweepers for the general management of the cattle market.

3. The cantonment cattle market shall be open at such hours only as the cantonment authority may by public notice prescribe.

4. Registration shall take place only on the day of sale and no sale shall be registered except within the hours of open market.

5. No sale shall be registered unless the seller and purchaser are present and all cattle concerned in the transaction, which it is desired to register, are duly produced before the registering officer. Where the seller or purchaser is unable through illness or any good and sufficient cause to attend in person at the registration of a sale, the relatives or agents of such parties may effect the registration on behalf of the party or parties so absent.

6. No cattle shall be sold in the cattle market nor shall the animal be removed therefrom until such sale has been duly registered and the prescribed market dues paid for the use of the market and registration by the purchaser.

7. Subject to the provisions of rules 3, 4 and 5 a registering officer shall, on paymen of the market dues prescribed by rule 6 and at the request of the purchaser, register alt sales of cattle taking place in that part of the market for which he may be appointed the registering officer.

8. If any of the persons causing a sale to be registered are not personally known to the registering officer and are not accompanied by persons who are so known, a description of the persons effecting the registration shall be recorded in the register.

9. No registering officer shall register any sale until the prescribed market dues therefor have been paid by the purchaser.

10. All sales shall be registered in Form A only, and all the details prescribed in this form shall be entered therein by the registering officer in his own hand. These forms will be bound up in books of 100 sheets and will be numbered serially.

11. Every entry shall be signed and dated by the registering officer and shall be signed or marked by the parties effecting the registration, as well as by such persons accompanying them as the parties to the sale or the registering officer may consider necessary as witnesses.

12. A copy of the entry in the counterfoil form shall in every case be supplied under the signature of the registering officer free of charge to the purchaser of the cattle.

13. A notice of a permanent character shall be put up in a conspicuous place within the cattle market, setting forth the market dues payable for use of the market and registration and the fact that a copy of the entry will be supplied to the purchaser free of further charge.

14. Any person committing a breach of rule 6 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

FORM A.

———— CANTONMENT.

Book no.________.

No.________.

Counterfoil of cattle sale certificate.

Date, hour and month of registration.	Kind of cattle and mark of identification.	Price of cattle.	Name, father's name, address and description of seller or his representative.	Signature or mark of seller.	Name, address and description of purchaser.	Signature or mark of seller.	Name, address and description of witness.	Signature of witness.	Market dues paid for registration.	Signature of registering officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Total brought forward . . . .

Progressive total carried over . . . .

FORM A.

———— CANTONMENT.

Book no.________.

No.________.

Cattle sale certificate.

Date, hour and month of registration.	Kind of cattle and marks of identification.	Price of cattle.	Name, father's name, address and description of seller or his representative.	Name, address and description of purchaser.	Name and address of witness.	Market dues paid for registration.	Signature of registering officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 119.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette", dated 28th January 1908, page 652.

INDIA OFFICE,
January 28, 1908.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

William Henry Millar, 46th Punjabis. Dated 19th October 1907.

Frederick John Henry Wynch, 41st Dogras. Dated 19th October 1907.

John Caillard Wentworth Erck, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry. Dated 26th October 1907.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 9th November 1907.

Harry Sumner Garratt, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

George Murray Rolland, V.C., The 101st Grenadiers.

Charles Levinge Gregory, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Bernhard Oswald Roe, Supernumerary List.

John Herbert Lloyd, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Charles Richard Johnson, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lenox Theobald Hay, 5th Cavalry.

James Robert Kennedy, 96th Berar Infantry.

Harry Gilbert Peyton Beville, Supply and Transport Corps.

Dated 27th November 1907.

Thomas George Pasley Lawrenson, 66th Punjabis.

Dated 4th December 1907.

Hubert George William Chandler, Military Accounts Department

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Henry Terence Skinner, 29th Punjabis. Dated 23rd November 1907.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Thomas Dalby Hutchison Hackett, 32nd Lancers, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 17th September 1907, but to rank from 19th March 1903.

Lieutenant Kenneth McLeod, 31st Punjabis, from the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 8th October 1907, but to rank from 8th April 1903.

Lieutenant Bindon Blood, 114th Mahrattas, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 8th October 1907, but to rank from 27th October 1903.

Lieutenant Archibald Riddell, 74th Punjabis, from the Essex Regiment. Dated 4th September 1907, but to rank from 18th April 1904.

Lieutenant Julian Carrington Junor Smith, 3rd Brahmans, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 4th November 1907, but to rank from 24th March 1905.

Lieutenant Guy Francis Seymour Allen, 32nd Lancers, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 12th September 1907, but to rank from 28th April 1905.

Lieutenant Macan Saunders, 36th Sikhs, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 12th November 1907, but to rank from 23rd March 1906.

Lieutenant Richard Edwyn Athol Bridge, 94th Russell's Infantry, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 29th September 1907, but to rank from 4th September 1906.

Second-Lieutenant John Stuart Marshall, 35th Sikhs, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 25th September 1907, but to rank from 3rd March 1907.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Edward Grose, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment). Dated 2nd September 1907.
Andrew Henry Jukes, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd September 1907.
Hugh Stephenson Turnbull (since removed from the service on account of physical unfitness for duty). Dated 1st October 1907.
Mansell Halket Jackson, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse). Dated 19th October 1907.

Dated 5th November 1907.

Ninian Francis Graeme, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Guy Vivian Lindsell, 37th Dogras.
Claude Rex Cleaver, 29th Punjabis.
Frederic Ernest Welch, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Geoffrey Vidal Heriz-Smith, 27th Punjabis.
Alexander Dallas Smith, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Charles Hector Keith Jopp, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Miles Arthur Claude Kennedy, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Evelyn George Ford, 108th Infantry.
Vernon Wilford Brett, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Charles Edward Murray Western, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
John Theodore Cumberland Wilcox, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Lionel Berkeley Harbord, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Cecil Elliot Godfrey Boileau Goad, 128th Pioneers.
William Michell Grylls, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Douglas Harry Acworth, 55th Cokes Rifles (Frontier Force).
Sewallis Robert Shirley, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lionel Salisbury Wells, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
Norman Napier Evelyn Bray, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.
Geoffrey Tomes, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Ralph Algernon Yearsley, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Ardern Arthur Hulme Beaman, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Hugh Seymour Blane, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
Francis Hughes Farebrother, 128th Pioneers.
Humphrey Shewell Turner, 46th Punjabis.
Claude Arthur Bignell, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Own Rajputs.
Roland Debenham Inskip, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
William Samuel Trail, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Henry Francis Freke Marsh, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Alexander Wyndham Malet, 38th Dogras.
Henry Allix Studdy, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Lionel Henry Morse, 62nd Punjabis.
Hugh Francis Eardley Childers, 32nd Lancers.
William Rhodes James, 89th Punjabis.
Arthur Thomas Grafton Beckham, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
John Montolieu Hay Mackenzie, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
John Rawson Wynter, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Leonard Farquhar Bevington, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
Gerard van Rossum Reyne, 76th Punjabis.
Stewart Macdonald Cookson, 21st Punjabis.
Frank Saltoun Woodhouse, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
John Alexis Story, 64th Pioneers.
Gilbert Broughton, 33rd Punjabis.
Kenneth Durand Barbour, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Robert Bernard Phayre, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Alexander Chrystie Murray Binny, 18th Infantry.
Ronald Cardew Duncan, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Alan Fraser Simpson, 95th Russell's Infantry.
Henry Percival Currey, 31st Punjabis.
Walter Edwin Beazley, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Hastings Lionel Ismay, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
William Archibald Kenneth Fraser, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.
Arthur Derisley Martin, 36th Sikhs.
Hugh Lambert Reilly, 82nd Punjabis.
Harold George Morrell, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Arthur Brooke, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.
Talbot Reed, 67th Punjabis.
Francis Chavasse Squires, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
Horace Cave-Brown, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Victor Louis Yate Dane, 22nd Punjabis.
Paul Tempest Lambert Thompson, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Richard Edward Toker, 35th Sikhs.
Edward Segar, 40th Pathans.
Henry Allen Beaumont Johnson, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.
Edward Hugh Bagot Stack, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Ernest Atwell Winter Lake, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
William Holcroft Blood, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
Ellis Campbell Chesney, 38th Dogras.
Francis Charles Claypon Yeats-Brown, 17th Cavalry.
Charles George Spankie, 42nd Deoli Regiment.
William Hartley Clark, 5th Cavalry.
Robert St. John Locke Price, 33rd Punjabis.
Evelyn James Evered Poole, 46th Punjabis.
Percy Gordon Loch, 97th Deccan Infantry.
William Graham Elphinston, 109th Infantry.
Robert Alfred Jenkins, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Hugh de Neufville Lucas, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
Guy Rowland Mainwaring, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Archibald Gwatkin, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Peter Douglas Colin Eliot, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Dated 16th November 1907.

Marmaduke John Norman Abbay, 87th Punjabis.
Gilbert Kennedy, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Alexander Barr Porter, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
Guy Massy McCleverty, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Robert William Hornsby, 19th Punjabis.
Francis Lane Roberts, 38th Dogras.
Hugh Sale Smart, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Stanley Price Williams, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Sale Smart, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 31st October 1907, but to rank from 16th August 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Stanley Price Williams, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 4th August 1907, but to rank from 16th August 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Gerald Turner, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 25th September 1907, but to rank from 16th August 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Reginald Frankland Francis, 47th Sikhs, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 2nd November 1907, but to rank from 16th August 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Trenchard Craven William Fowle, 40th Pathans, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 14th September 1907, but to rank from 29th November 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Jack Kingdon, 6th Jat Light Infantry, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 2nd November 1907, but to rank from 29th November 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Claud Dangar Daly, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 20th October 1907, but to rank from 29th November 1905.

Second-Lieutenant John Arthur Burlton-Bennet, 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, from the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry). Dated 26th October 1907, but to rank from 29th November 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Richard Brookes, The 101st Grenadiers, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 13th November 1907, but to rank from 29th November 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Fitzroy Cahusac, 36th Jacob's Horse, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 19th September 1907, but to rank from 24th January, 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Daniel Robert Davies. Dated 20th October 1907.

Charles Henry Orman. Dated 20th October 1907.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Commissary (Supernumerary), with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Edward O'Donald. Dated 14th January 1907.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dated 14th May 1907.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain James Henry Ulyett.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Rule.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor James Ruck.

To be Assistant Commissary (Supernumerary), with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Supernumerary Conductor Henry Thomas Gasson.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain, to be Commissaries.

George Henry Walden. Dated 8th September 1907.

Frederick Saunders. Dated 20th September 1907.

Frederick Whittington. Dated 17th October 1907.

George Pendleton. Dated 29th October 1907.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Garnett. Dated 25th August 1906.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain William Henry Holton. Dated 4th October 1907.

The King has also approved of the retirement of the following officers from the service:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel William John Orr. Dated 31st December 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Chamier Kellie. Dated 1st December 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Davidson. Dated 14th January 1908.

Major George Lecot Philip Clarke. Dated 1st December 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

David Arthur Elkins. Dated 14th November 1907.

Edward Patrick Clement. Dated 29th October 1907.

John Augustus De Ressurriecao. Dated 16th November 1907.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Patrick Kelly. Dated 30th September 1907.

Arthur Malpass. Dated 6th September 1907.

APPOINTMENT.

The King has approved of the appointment of Major-General William Campbell Black, Indian Army (retired), to be Colonel of the 101st Grenadiers.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 120.—The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified:—

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Clarke, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs,—2nd November 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 121.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Clinton Hollway, Indian Army,—28th March 1908.

No. 122.—The undermentioned departmental officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Commissary and Honorary Captain Martin Joseph Staunton, Supply and Transport Corps,—9th December 1907.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Walter Chalwin, Ordnance Department,—4th March 1908.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Artillery Volunteers.—" The Duke's Own."

No. 123.—John Frederick Graham to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 13th January 1908.

Percy Holt to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 13th January 1908.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 124.—Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., Honorary Colonel, resigns his appointment. Dated 22nd January 1908.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 125.—Captain Arthur Newall Tuck to be Major, *vice* Grice promoted. Dated 6th April 1907.

Captain Robert George Girard to be Major, to complete the establishment. Dated 6th April 1907.

Lieutenant David McCay (Captain, Indian Medical Service) to be Captain, *vice* Girard promoted. Dated 6th April 1907.

Lieutenant Arthur William Slater to be Captain, *vice* Tuck promoted. Dated 6th April 1907.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 126.—Major Herbert Kelway Bamber, M.V.O., resigns his commission. Dated 23rd January 1908.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 127.—Second-Lieutenant Ernest William Proctor-Sims, resigns his commission. Dated 1st November 1907.

Bryan Bernard Carter to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Proctor-Sims resigned. Dated 1st November 1907.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 128.—Second-Lieutenant George Archibald Douglas Stuart, resigns his commission. Dated 13th January 1908.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 21st February 1908.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and 21st February 1908.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Arthur Fawden Gilpin.	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment.	17th October 1907.	Intestate	830 0 8	20th April 1908.

Next-of-kin—Brother A. E. Haliburton Gilpin, Esq.
Address—Southfield, P. O., St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 21st February 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 12.—Captain C. E. G. Schrottky, R.A., to be Ordnance Officer, 5th class. Dated 7th February 1908.

No. 13.—The terms of appointment to the Ordnance Department in India of Captains D. G. Cowie and C. C. Palmer, R.A., are extended for five years, with effect from 21st February 1908 and 1st March 1908, respectively.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 14.—No. 1129, third class Hospital Assistant Ishwari-Parshad, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has changed his name to Ishwari-Parshad Sharma, and all official documents and notifications concerning this medical subordinate should be altered accordingly.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 10.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 4th September 1907:—

To be a Sub-Lieutenant.

Thomas Joseph Farrell.

LEAVE.

No. 11.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant C. W. Ramsay, Royal Indian Marine, for six days (p. a.).

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1908.

No. 48.—In the fifth line of paragraph 2 of Railway Board's resolution No. 296 R.T., dated the 27th May 1907, which was published under their notification No. 136, dated the 7th June 1907, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th June 1907, for the words *1st January 1908* substitute the words *1st July 1908.*

This cancels Railway Board's notification No. 5, dated the 11th January 1908.

No. 49.—Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway, *vice* Mr. J. H. Smellie on combined leave.

Mr. Cole will officiate in class II, grade 4, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Smellie's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in the same grade.

No. 51.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Engineer-in-Chief, Nagda-Muttra State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month and 19 days combined with furlough for four months and twelve days, under Articles 233, 246 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th March 1908, or subsequent date.

No. 52.—With reference to notification No. 51, dated the 21st February 1908, Mr. H. B. Taylor, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Nagda-Muttra State Railway, until further orders.

No. 53.—With reference to notifications Nos. 51 and 52, dated 21st February 1908, Mr. B. Stapleton, Executive Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Nagda-Muttra State Railway, from the date of Mr. Willcock's departure and until relieved by Mr. H. B. Taylor.

No. 47.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 315 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1908.

Adoption on such portions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British Territory, of certain modifications in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 \text{ A.}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 135, dated the 6th June 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 330 R. T., dated the 30th May 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 141, dated the 11th June 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 346 R. T., dated the 1st June 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

READ ALSO—

Letter from the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, No. 909, dated the 25th January 1908.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway of the modifications, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on such portions of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory, in Railway Board's resolution No. 346 R. T., dated the 1st June 1907, read in the preamble above.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the modifications in the said General Rules, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the modifications cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras, and to the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for information.

No. 50.—The following is published for general information:—

Circular No. 868 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1908.

Amendment in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 110, dated the 23rd May 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{337}{4}$, dated the 8th May 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\ A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

RESOLUTION.—In the Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{337}{4}$, dated the 8th May 1906, "Motorine" was included in the list of dangerous petroleums and brought under class E of dangerous goods named in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway. The Railway Board, however, have since been advised that "Motorine" is not a dangerous petroleum and that it should be removed from the list of dangerous goods named in the said rule.

2. In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the adoption, by the administrations of all lines of railway administered by the Government, of the amendment specified in the annexure hereto in the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\ A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

3. The Railway Board also desire that the said amendment may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government and which are under $\frac{\text{the control of the Local Government}}{\text{your control}}$ and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit formal applications for the adoption of the said amendment. They also desire that the Agents and Managers of other lines will submit similar applications.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying amendment, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and the Officers noted on the margin for information.

The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.

The First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, Public Works Department.

The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Madras, Bombay (Circles Nos. 5 and 6), Calcutta (Circles Nos. 1 and 2), Lucknow and Lahore.

The Agents, Assam Bengal, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Rohilkund and Kumaon, South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies.

The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Bengal Dooars, and Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railways.

The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.

The Chief Engineer, Cutch State Railway.

The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) Railways.

[Enclosure to Railway Board's Circular No. 363 R. T., dated the 18th February 1908.]

Amendment in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-A.}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Expunge the item " Motorine ...... E " from the list of dangerous goods given in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, of the open line General Rules of 1906.

No. 54.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 365 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1908.

Adoption on such portions of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway as are situate in British territory of certain modifications in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-A.}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 105, dated the 9th May 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 148 R. T., dated the 3rd May 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. G 750—17 (22), dated the 28th January 1908, from the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway has recommended the adoption on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway, including the Jetalsar-Rajkot, Jamnagar and Dhrangadra railways, of the modifications promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on such portions of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway as are situate in British territory, in Railway Board's resolution No. 148 R. T., dated the 3rd May 1907.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the modifications in the said General Rules, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the modifications cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6)

of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, and the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Junagad-Porbandar Railway, for information.

No. 55.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 364 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1908.

Adoption on such portions of the Bengal Nagpur railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory, of certain modifications in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{92 A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 172, dated the 15th July 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 585 R. T., dated the 9th July 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

READ ALSO—

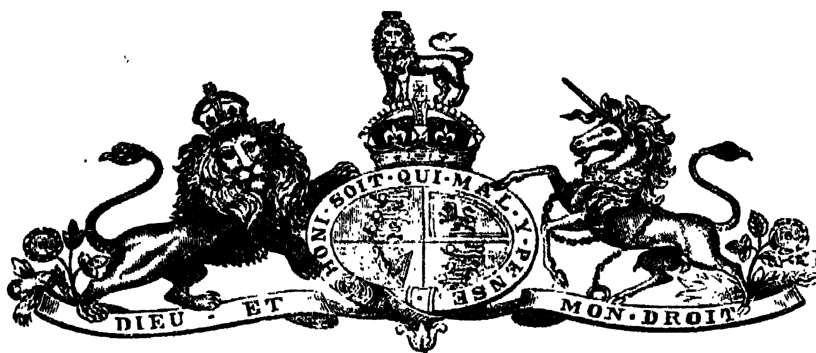
Letter from the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, No. 2196, dated the 1st February 1908.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Bengal Nagpur railway of the modifications promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on such portions of the Bengal Nagpur railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory, in Railway Board's resolution No. 585 R. T., dated the 9th July 1907, read in the preamble above.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the modifications in the said General Rules, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Bengal Nagpur railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the modifications cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle 1, Calcutta, and to the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1908.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any paper sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 808 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th February 1908:—

No. 75 of 1908.—Isaac Emerson Palmer, of 326 Washington street, Middletown, Connecticut, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to thread guides.*

No. 76 of 1908.—Makhan Lal Dey, iron founder, of North Bantra, in the town of Howrah. *An iron or steel safe with special safety contrivances at the back and also at the sides and front and a door of a special design.*

No. 77 of 1908.—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in, and means for, the production of long stable electric arcs.*

No. 78 of 1908.—Frank Massy Burnside, engineer, of 77 Great Victoria street, Belfast, Ireland, and The Renard Road and Rail Transport Corporation, Limited, engineers, of 82 Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements relating to trains of vehicles for road transport.*

No. 79 of 1908.—Esther Murray, lecturer on anatomy, of 5 Clifton Place, Sauchiehall street, West, Glasgow. *Improvements in the wheels of cycles, motors, and other vehicles.*

No. 80 of 1908.—Norman Macfarlane Henderson, engineer, of Broxburn, in the county of Linlithgow, Scotland. *Improvements in apparatus for treating paraffin wax.*

No. 81 of 1908.—Charles Bonnefont, manufacturer, of 17 Rue de Paradis, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improved process for the manufacture of artificial stones.*

No. 82 of 1908.—Jean Batiste George Le Claire, sugar boiler, of Mackay, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved process for the clarification of sugar-cane juices.*

No. 809 P.—THE undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 12-D. of 1908.—Samuel Telford Dutton, signal engineer, of the East Indian Railway, Calcutta. *A bracket for attachment of railway switch connecting rods.*

No. 13-D. of 1908.—Components Limited, manufacturers, of Dale road, Bournbrook, near Birmingham, England. *A cycle frame.*

No. 14-D. of 1908.—Components Limited, manufacturers, of Dale road, Bournbrook, near Birmingham, England. *A cycle frame.*

No. 810 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to

public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 70 of 1907.—William Righter Comings, mechanical engineer, of "Wharncliffe" Wimbledon Park, Surrey, England. *Improved means for making boxes or for covering boxes or for both making up and covering the same.* (Specification filed 4 February 1908.)

No. 181 of 1907.—The Printing Machinery Company, Limited, printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for finishing and cooling unfinished articles, especially unfinished curved stereotypes.* (Specification filed 8 February 1908.)

No. 182 of 1907.—The Printing Machinery Company, Limited, printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for finishing, cooling and drying unfinished articles, especially unfinished curved stereotypes and also in the said articles.* (Specification filed 1 February 1908.)

No. 328 of 1907.—John Lancelot Staunton, engineer, of Jamirah Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, Assam, British India. *Improvements in machines for drying tea or other vegetable products.* (Specification filed 4 February 1908.)

No. 333 of 1907.—Victor Belanger, engineer, of 22 Place Vendome, Paris, France. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for spinning and twisting thread.* (Specification filed 1 February 1908.)

No. 341 of 1907.—Paul Hermann Minck, a Director of a Limited Liability Company, of Hemelingen, near Bremen, in the Empire of Germany. *Machine for obtaining fibres from cotten-seed hulls and from other waste products of a similar kind containing fibres.* (Specification filed 8 February 1908.)

No. 435 of 1907.—Burn & Company, Limited, Howrah Iron Works, Howrah, India. *The speedy extraction of jute fibre from the jute stick called a jute breaker and extractor.* (Specification filed 20 December 1907.)

No. 462 of 1907.—Burn & Company, Limited, Howrah Iron Works, Howrah, India. *An improvement in and relating to decorticating machines for preventing fibre from wrapping around the rollers in such machines by means of a water spray.* (Specification filed 20 December 1907.)

No. 607 of 1907.—Henry Clement Newton, engineer, of "Kenilworth," Barry street, Kew, near Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia, and Anthony George Maldon Michell, engineer, of No. 413 Collins street, Melbourne, aforesaid. *Apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems.* (Specification filed 5 February 1908.)

No. 811 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 129 of 1896.—Otto Hoffmann. *Improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances.* (From 12 February 1908 to 12 February 1909.)

No 249 of 1899.—John James Marsland. *An improved water closet for the use of natives of India, to be called "The Aryan water closet."* (From 12 February 1908 to 12 February 1909.)

No. 254 of 1899.—Valdemar Poulsen. *A method of, and apparatus for, effecting the storing up of speech or signals by magnetically influencing magnetisable bodies.* (From 12 February 1908 to 12 February 1909.)

No. 395 of 1899.—Rudolf Diesel. *Improvements in or relating to internal-combustion engines.* (From 4 April 1908 to 4 April 1909.)

No. 472 of 1900.—Charles Payson Treat. *Improvements in telautograph apparatus.* (From 19 February 1908 to 19 February 1909.)

No. 467 of 1901.—Balfour Fraser McTear. *Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of steel or hard metal tubes or tubular bodies.* (From 17 February 1908 to 17 February 1909.)

No. 213 of 1902.—Heinrich Severin. *Improvements in the manufacture of Hollow Glass Articles and in apparatus therefor.* (From 8 August 1908 to 8 August 1909.)

No. 389 of 1902.—Samuel Zielenziger. *Improvements in incandescent gas lamps.* (From 16 December 1907 to 16 December 1908.)

No. 117 of 1903.—Emil Passburg. *Improvements relating to vacuum drying apparatus.* (From 30 June 1908 to 30 June 1909.)

No. 391 of 1903.—George Dubern. *A bottle washing machine injector.* (From 23 February 1908 to 23 February 1909.)

No. 812 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 90 of 1903.—Charles Edward Tristram. *A combined entrenching tool.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 126 of 1903.—Charles Walke and Hormusjee Dorabjee Pudumjee. *The A. B. C. ball bearing rings.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 134 of 1903.—Thomas Rooke and John Thrush. *Garbage destructor.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 368 of 1903.—Herbert Thomas Thomson and John White. *Improvements in apparatus for loading coal or other material.* (Specification filed 14 November 1903.)

No. 379 of 1903.—Kenneth Sutherland Murray and Harry Vaughan Rudston Read. *Improvements in apparatus for aerating liquids or causing liquids to absorb gas.* (Specification filed 9 November 1903.)

No. 394 of 1903.—Thomas George Stevens. *Improvements in compensating levers for vehicle springs of every description.* (Specification filed 11 November 1903.)

No. 407 of 1903.—James Chambers and Samuel Cook. *Improvements in or applicable to the clips or holders of stentering machines, swissing machines, and the like.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 409 of 1903.—Augustus Cardigan Frederick Dann. *Improvements in continuously variable speed gear and in clutches and link motions connected therewith, partly applicable to other purposes.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 431 of 1901.—Claude Young Payne and David Allison. *Distant and home signal indicators combined with a recorder.* (Specification filed 11 November 1902.)

No. 148 of 1902.—R. G. Jones. *A new description of head-stall for horses.* (Specification filed 11 November 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 135 of 1899.—Solomon Robert Dresser. *Improvements in insulated pipe couplings.* (Specification filed 13 November 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified : or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s*. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tins	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 ,, ,,	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 ,, ,,	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	12	11	0
8 ,, ,,	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 ,, ,,	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 ,, ,,	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 ,, ,,	4	0	0	4	6	0

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are: —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 ,, ,,	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 ,, ,,	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 ,, ,,	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 ,, ,,	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1903).

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.
FOUND IN THE NÁSIK DISTRICT.			R a. p.
Coined about the year 120 A. D.			
B. Coins of Nahapan (In excellent preservation)	Silver	491	0 12 0
C. Do. do. (In fair preservation)	Do.	1,789	0 8 0
E. Do. drilled (In good preservation)	Do.	499	0 8 0
F. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Selected specimens)	Do.	130	1 0 0
G. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Ordinary specimens, in good preservation)	Do.	7,319	0 8 0
H. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Ordinary specimens)	Do.	184	0 6 0
J. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Poor specimens)	Do.	939	0 4 0
FOUND IN THE RATNÁGIRI DISTRICT.			
L. Wire coins called "Larin"	Silver	20	0 12 0

N.B.—Applicants when writing for the above coins are requested to quote the letter showing the description of coin required, thus: 3 of E, 2 of H, etc. Only 2 of L will be available to each applicant.

W. G. R. CORDUE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 20th August 1907.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th February 1908.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	ASSETS.	R a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	1,84,10,289 0 0
		Other authorized Investments	35,43,851 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	5,05,17,369 11 4
Public Deposits at Head Office R 65,88,166 a. 5 p. 2; Public Deposits at Branches 83,54,143 11 3	1,49,42,310 0 5	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,79,19,856 10 3
		Bills discounted and purchased	3,90,64,244 5 3
		Balances with other Banks	11,40,634 11 10
		Bullion	......
		Dead Stock	17,16,306 7 5
		Stamps	18,443 2 3
		Sundries	1,94,704 1 7
			16,25,25,699 1 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	15,28,93,110 14 6	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * R 2,58,27,830 a. 13 p. 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,76,36,020 12 11	4,34,63,851 10 4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,14,713 6 4		
Sundries	14,89,416 7 0		
RUPEES	20,59,89,550 12 3	RUPEES	20,59,89,550 12 3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R2,65,845 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,88,777 8 0

R6,54,622 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th February 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 25·53.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1908.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879. 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st January 1908	80,76,500	1,50,99,500	9,20,67,600	2,16,02,100	1,15,21,800	44,22,900	..	4,45,13,900	6,933	5,000	..	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,26,83,633
Add— Amount of Transferred to in London	.	...	...		.	.		...			.	..			..	..	...	..	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	.					.	..	..	..	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 8th February 1908	...	2,000	...	...	...	...		2,000			.	..				—	.	..	2,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1908	...	25,000	10,000	...	...	...	..	35,000	.									...	35,000
	80,76,500	1,51,26,500	9,20,77,600	2,16,02,100	1,15,21,800	44,22,900	.	14,45,50,900	6,933	5,000	.	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,27,20,633
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	14,700	1,93,400	35,000	3,500	...	...	2,40,400	..		—	...		..	..		...	..	2,46,400
Balance on 15th February 1908	80,76,500	1,51,11,800	9,18,8[illegible],200	2,15,[illegible],00	1,15,1[illegible]	42,[illegible]		14,43,04,500	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,24,74,233

NOTE.—From 9th June 1907 to 15th Dec. 1907 enfaced from India 11,6.9 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,490 lakhs.

,, 16th Dec. 1907 ,, 31st ,, ,,	ditto	...	ditto	9 ,,
,, 1st Jan. 1908 ,, 15th Jan. 1908	ditto	1 lakh	ditto	5 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 31st ,, ,,	ditto	2 lakhs	ditto	5 ,,
,, 1st Feb. ,, ,, 15th Feb. ,,	ditto	...	ditto	2 ,,
		11,682 lakhs.		11,511 lakhs.
		11,511 ,,		
Balance against India		171 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th February 1908.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH FEBRUARY 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	4	...	4	15	...	15	3	200	57	32	6	298	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	18	...	418	...	5	4

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R. E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 20th February 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February 1908.

	Total amount on notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In England.		Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In Transit between India and England.		Reserve. Securities (purchase price).		Reserve.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,50,34,310	16,03,37,955	17,53,72,265	7,39,08,623	*1,24,47,487	43,23,871	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	26,62,54,927	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012.
Cawnpur	...	2,46,40,165	2,46,40,165	2,93,41,222	41,07,405		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,48,627	
Lahore	...	2,70,59,130	2,70,59,130	1,30,98,214	29,45,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,44,139	
Bombay	17,71,940	8,77,52,000	8,95,23,940	4,33,95,886	1,52,06,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,86,02,062	
Karachi	...	1,31,82,040	1,31,82,040	26,82,070	2,33,610	...	...		...	...	...	...	29,15,680	
Madras	35,92,895	4,99,53,935	5,35,46,830	1,68,03,475	12,19,785	...		...	...	...		...	1,80,23,260	
Calicut	...	18,89,875	18,89,875	17,49,155	2,21,670		...	...	...	...	...	...	19,70,825	
Rangoon		2,88,97,855	2,88,97,855	1,45,57,590	11,54,445	...	...			...	...		1,57,12,035	
	2,03,99,145	39,37,12,955	41,41,12,100	19,55,36,235	3,75,36,503	43,23,871	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	41,29,71,555	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			15,40,545	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									4,00,000	
Total Circulation R			41,25,71,555	Total Reserve R									41,25,71,555	

*R84,645 (£5,643) was transferred in Gold from the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve on the 14th February 1908.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th February 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE.

(ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, on the 31st December 1907, deposited under Articles 164-B., Civil Account Code, Volume I.

Serial number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent. 1896-1897.	
		1842-1843.	1854 1855.	1865.	1879.	1900-1901.		
		R	R	R	R	R	R	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors	4,51,300	7,58,500	(a) 29,42,100	1,000	7,54,700	67,200	Post Masters concerned.
2	Post Office Departmental Guarantee Fund	...	...	4,42,000	...	15,000	2,92,000	Credited by Book tra[…]ler the Fund.
	SECURITY DEPOSITS OF POSTAL SERVANTS AND CONTRACTORS.							
3	Bepin Chandra Bose, Treasurer, Calcutta General Post Office	...	...	21,000	...	...	29,000	Postmaster General, Bengal.
4	Gobordhone Seal, Sub-Postmaster, Chandernagore	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
5	Bepin Behari Sarkar, Sub-Postmaster, Gaibandha	..	400	..	..	..	...	Ditto ditto.
6	Messrs. Kristo Lal Dutt & Co., Contractors, Calcutta General Post Office	...	200	...	..	...	500	Ditto ditto.
7	Dharma Das Banerji, Clerk, Purulia Post Office	...	...	...	...	400	...	Ditto ditto.
8	Mohini Mohan Mukerjee, Clerk, Beadon Square Post Office	...	400	..	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
9	Kishen Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Nepal	100	.	500	..	...	...	Ditto ditto.
10	Lalit Mohan Roy Choudhury, unpaid candidate of Calcutta General Post Office	...		...	...	300	...	Ditto ditto.
11	Kedarnath Banerjee on account of security of Phanindra Nath Banerjee, Clerk, Harrison Road Town Sub-Office	100	...	200	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
12	Rajendra Lal Dey, unpaid candidate, Calcutta General Post Office	...	...	...	...	300	...	Ditto ditto.
13	Jnanendranath Kanjilal, on behalf of Surendra Nath Kanjilal, as his security deposit	...	...	300	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
14	Himmatlal, Inspector of Post Office, Shekhawati Sub-Division	...	..	400	...	...	400	Deputy Postmaster General, Raiputana.
15	Din Muhammud, Sub-Postmaster, Chitorgarh Railway Station	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
16	Bisva Nath, Sub-Postmaster, Jhalarpatam	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
17	Fateh Lal, Head Clerk, Jeypur City Post Office	...	..	...	...	...	100	Ditto ditto.
18	Mohamed Hoshain, Sub-Postmaster, Nagaur	...	...	...	...	...	100	Ditto ditto.
19	Behari Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Abu	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
20	Balwant Parshotam Khadelkar, Sub-Postmaster, Bundi	...	..	...	...	...	500	Ditto ditto.
21	Moona Lal & Sons, Mail Contractor, Abu	.	.	500	...	.	..	Ditto ditto.
22	Lal Dil Sukh, Contractor of Mails	.	..	500	.	...	.	Ditto ditto.
23	Manna Lal and Sons, Mail Contractors	.	..	2,500	.	..	.	Postmaster General, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
24	Wezer Ahmed and Abdul Hamed, Mail Contractors	...	...	500	..	...	...	Ditto ditto.
25	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, for Tonga Mail Service Contract	...	...	500	.	...	...	Ditto ditto.
26	Wasudeo Narayan Dabey, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Janak Lal, Jhansi	...	..	300	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
27	Bene Lal, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Rewa	...	...	100	...	..	...	Ditto ditto.
28	Doulat Ram Sarma, Sub-Postmaster, Maharajganj	.	...	...	...	..	300	Ditto ditto.
29	Manna Lal, Clerk, Lucknow, Post Office	...	...	100	...	...	..	Ditto ditto.
30	Lal Gopal Mukerji, candidate, Dead Letter Office	...	.	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
31	Purna Chandra Moitra, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Sorsu	...	...	...	...	500	...	Ditto ditto.
[illegible]	Ajudhia Prasad, Treasurer and Accountant, Post Master General's Office	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	Ditto ditto.

(a) Excluding Government Securities of the nominal value of R3,04,076 represented by investment certificates held by Savings Bank depositors.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, on the 31st December 1907, deposited under Article 164-B, Civil Account Code, Volume I.

Serial number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. 1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-1901.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	
33	Vithal Das Nager, on account of security of Pundit Shiam Lal, paid Probationer, Lucknow Dead Letter Office	200	...	100	...	...	...	Postmaster General, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
34	Nanda Lall and Sons, Mail Contractors	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces and Berar.
34A	M. D'Sylva, Postmaster, Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	300	Ditto ditto.
35	Parthasarathy Pillay, Treasurer, Madras General Post Office	...	2,000	5,000	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Madras.
36	C. Raja Gopal Pillai, Shroff	500	1,000	500	...	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Madras.
37	C. Rathna Sabapathy Pillai, Assistant Treasurer, Madras General Post Office	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
38	A. Narayan Samy Iyer, Postmaster, Coconada	...	...	300	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Madras.
39	T. S. Narayan Swamy Iyer, Treasurer, Bangalore Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	Ditto ditto.
40	V. Pathabhiramayya, Treasurer, Vellore Post Office	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	Ditto ditto.
41	Dattatraya Vishnu Pesolkar Treasurer, Hyderabad District Post Office	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
42	K. Raju Naidu, Treasurer's Assistant, Madras General Post Office	...	500	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
43	M. Sivabhusanum Mudaliar, Assistant Treasurer, Madras General Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto ditto.
44	T. Mahadev Singh, Assistant to Treasurer, Madras General Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto ditto.
45	Messrs. Ranjiah Gourden & Co. Contractors	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
46	M. Devarajulu Naidu, Treasurer, Trichinopoly Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	Ditto ditto.
47	M. C. Venkatesa Iyer, Treasurer, Vellore Post Office	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	Ditto ditto.
48	V. Pattabhiamayya, Treasurer, Madura Post Office	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Ditto ditto.
49	C. Andrew, Postmaster, Myitkyina Post Office	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Burma.
50	C. W. Monikam, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office	...	...	700	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
51	J. A. Nathaniel, Sub-Postmaster, Kyaikta	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
52	L. Gomes, Record Clerk, Mandalay	...	...	800	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
53	Behari Lal Guha, Postmaster, Shwebo	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
54	G. C. Ghosh, Sub-Postmaster, Mone	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
55	Miss N. Munro, Sub-Postmaster, Rangoon Cantonment Post Office	...	...	300	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
56	A. C. Chakrabarty, Sub Postmaster, Nyaunglabin	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
57	J. M. Kohen, Mail Contractor	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
58	Banarsi Das, Contractor, Kinio-Thabut Kayin Mail Line	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
59	W. C. Bagchi, Sub-Postmaster, Moungdaw	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
60	Messrs. A. S. Rafigi & Co., Pony Contractors of Rangoon	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
[illegible]	G. N. Risbund, Sub-Postmaster, Bandra	...	...	500	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Bombay.
62	Pearoshaw Pallonji Kheravala, Contractor of the Chaikodi Road Railway Station to Nepani Line	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
63	Nowroji Palanji Mistry, Paid Probationer, Byculla Town Sub-Office	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
64	Ardeshar Dadabhoy Lalcaca, Sub-Postmaster, Mandvi and Peerozabai	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
65	Burjorji Manekji Gandara, Cashier, Money Order Department, Bombay General Post Office	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
66	Merwanji Edalji Mistri, Cash Distributor, Bombay General Post Office	2,000	6,500	1,500	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
67	Nusserwanji Sorabji, Contractor	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
68	Pestonji Palaoji Raghua, Cash Distributor, Bombay General Post Office	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, on the 31st December 1907, deposited under Articles 164-B., Civil Account Code, Volume I—*continued.*

Serial number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. 1842-1843.	1854-1855.	1865.	1879.	1900-1901.	3 per cent. 1896-1897.	Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	
69	Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for Mail Contractor	...	3,000	200	100	...	...	Postmaster General, Bombay.
70	Killick Nixon, & Co., Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Contractors for the conveyance of mails	...	...	...	...	600	...	Ditto ditto.
71	Jivanji Sorabji, Contractor for the supply of petty articles to the Bombay General Post Office	...	...	100	...	400	...	Ditto ditto.
72	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy & Sons, Mail Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.
73	C. Dhanjibhoy, Mail Contractors	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
74	Behari Lal, Contractor	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
75	J. B. Roderick, for W. B. Rodrick, Postmaster	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
76	Mr. J. I. Pereira, Sorter, Railway Mail Service	500	...	...	...	...	...	Inspector General of Sorting, Western Circle, Nasik.
77	Shib Sankar Misser, Sorter, Railway Mail Service A Division	...	...	500	...	...	...	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, A Division.
78	J. W. Roe, Clerk, Correspondence Department, Calcutta General Post Office	...	..	400	...	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.
79	Kalicharan Dass, Sub-Postmaster, Nator	...	..	100	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
80	Saroda Sundary, Talukdar, security of Revati Kanta, Talukdar, Treasurer, Dacca Post Office	2,000	3,500	5,000	5,500	4,000	...	Ditto ditto.
81	Jesaram, Branch Postmaster, Musakhel (Sibi)	..	500	...	..	...	...	Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.
	TOTAL	4,57,200	7,81,500	34,88,200	6,600	7,86,200	3,09,400	

CHUNILAL,
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE;
Calcutta, the 30th January 1908.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 17th February 1908.

No. 15.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the land and building described in the annexed schedule, situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, are required for a public purpose, namely, for the extension of roads in the northern Town Extension:—

Schedule.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Survey No.	Description of land.	Portion to be acquired.	Boundaries. East.	West.	North.	South.
Pappireddipalyam in the Kayangutta village of Doddi Kunta.	Marappa	197	Dry	1,485 sq. feet of land. Building 363 sq. feet	Government vacant land.	Government vacant land.	Public road	Pathway and houses.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 18th February 1908.

No. 16.—Major C. H. Richards is granted leave for seven months out of India, with effect from the 25th March 1908, or date of departure.

No. 17.—Captain Nono Kitto is granted leave for six months out of India, with effect from the 28th March 1908, or date of departure.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant to the Resident.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1908.

No. 289.—It is requested that all correspondence, etc., that would at the present time be addressed to the Assistant Surveyor General, in charge Drawing Office, Assistant Surveyor General, in charge Photo-Litho. Office, Assistant Surveyor General, in charge Engraving Office, Calcutta, may in future be addressed to the Superintendent,
Map Publication Office,
Survey of India,
13, Wood Street,
Calcutta.

(Telegraphic address . . . . . . Surveys Maps)

and that all applications for published maps may be addressed to—
The Officer in charge Map Record and Issue Office,
13, Wood Street,
Calcutta.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th February 1908.

No. 290.—An examination for admission to the Provincial Service of the Survey of India will commence on the 10th August next at Calcutta, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Bangalore, Poona and Maymyo.

The number of vacancies offered for this year's examination will probably be four, of which one will probably be for native candidates.

Applications for rules (a copy of which is printed below) should be addressed to the Assistant Surveyor General, in charge Surveyor General's Office, 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

No application to appear as a candidate for the examination will be entertained after the 30th June 1908.

It is probable that this special departmental examination will not be held in future.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

(*Vide* R. & A. Department No. 53—157—2, dated the 4th January 1901.)

MEMO. OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

1st.—Every candidate for the Survey of India must forward his application in writing to the Surveyor General, accompanied by such certificates as to *age* (Baptismal Certificate required in case of European and Eurasian Candidates), *moral character, education, soundness of health*, and *good eye-sight* as will clearly establish his suitability for employment. The application must further be accompanied by *specimens of Plan and Freehand drawing*.* The candidate's name having been registered, he will be informed of the time and place of examination, when decided on. The examination papers will be issued from the Trigonometrical Branch Office in Dehra Dun.

2nd.—No application can be entertained from any individual whose age at the date of the completion of the examination will be under 18 or above 22 years, except in the case of Natives whose maximum age is fixed at 24 years. The Surveyor General, however, has the power to extend the age limit to 30 years in the case of those candidates who are at the time in pensionable service in the subordinate grades of the Survey of India. No person who is married or is likely to be soon married will be admitted unless of pure Asiatic origin. Candidates, if of European parentage, must be Statutory Natives of India and have at least passed the High School Pass examination or First Arts examination at an Indian University having qualified in Algebra as one of the subjects, and if Natives the F. A. Pass examination.

3rd.—Candidates must be prepared to undergo the examination detailed below, which will give them entrance to the Training School at Dehra; no candidate will be considered to have qualified unless he gets 50 per cent. of the marks in Mathematics and 30 per cent. of the total marks in Drawing.

4th.—Examinations will be held in August as a rule. The most suitable of the candidates who qualify will be selected.

5th.—When under examination for the Department, the candidate must sign the Bond printed on the reverse of this paper.

6th.—The selected candidates will enter the Department as Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, on a salary of R120 *per mensem*, and they must pass out of the Training School within a maximum limit of 2 years. They will not be confirmed in their appointments until they have served at least 1 year in a field party and have been well reported on.

7th.—As Surveyors are liable to much exposure and to work in trying climates, the medical certificate should particularly specify that the candidate is of good physique and is likely to stand hard work, such as riding and walking long distances. The medical certificate should be in the form as given overleaf, signed by a Medical officer in Government employ not lower in rank than Lieutenant. During his course at the Training School should he prove to be in the opinion of the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, physically unfitted for the Department, that officer may demand a further certificate of fitness.

ABSTRACT OF EXAMINATION FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Candidate.				Mathematics.				Drawing.				
Name.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Age. Days.	Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem.	Geometry First Four and Sixth Books of Euclid with Problems.	Plane Trigonometry Mensuration and Logarithms.	Total.	Free-hand from copies.	Map drawing.	Geometrical.†	Total.	Grand Total.
Maximum marks				300	350	350	1,000	50	50	100	200	1,200
Marks gained by candidate												

Surveyor General's Office, ———— 190 .	Report by Examiner.	Orders by Surveyor General.

* Applications with necessary certificates in original and specimens of drawing (which should not be larger than foolscap size) should reach the Surveyor General's Office by the 30th June, after which date no applications will be entertained for that year's examination.

Applicants should also state at which station they wish to be examined.

† Drawing plane geometrical figures with compass and rule, and the construction of scales of all kinds, including diagonal scales.

SCALE OF SALARIES SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

	Per mensem.
	R
*Extra-Dy. Supdt., 1st Grade	800
*Do., 2nd do.	650
*Extra-Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade	550
Do., 2nd do.	500
Do., 3rd do.	450
Do., 4th do.	400
Do., 5th do.	350
Do., 6th do.	300
Sub-Asst. Supdt, 1st Grade, R200, rising by five annual increments to	250
Sub-Asst Supdt., 2nd Grade, R160, rising by five annual increments to	200
Sub-Asst. Supdt., 3rd Grade, and Probationer, R120, rising by five annual increments to	160

Travelling and other allowances in accordance with the rules laid down in Civil Service Regulations.

Sub-Asst. Supdts. whose pay is less than R200, will be considered to forfeit their appointments on marrying, unless they possess, or acquire by their marriage, sufficient means to raise their income to R200 per mensem, exclusive of local and travelling allowances.

* Promotion to these three grades will be made by selection only.

*AGREEMENT of*__________

Candidate for appointment as a Probationary Sub-Asst. Supdt. in the Survey of India.

I__________do hereby agree that I will not demand my discharge for three years from the date of joining the Survey of India, and never during the Field Season. I further agree to serve in any part of India or Burma to which I may be sent.

If against the tenor of this agreement, my discharge should at any time be insisted on, I do hereby agree to repay to the Government a sum equal to one-half of the whole amount which I may have actually received in the shape of salary or allowance of any kind.

Place__________ } Signature__________

Date__________ }

Witnesses to Signature { __________ / __________

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.†

I do hereby certify that I have examined__________ a candidate for employment in the Survey of India, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, except__________

I do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the Survey of India. His age is, according to his own statement,_____years, and by appearance about_____years. He is of_____physique_____to stand hard work such as riding or walking long marches, and his eye-sight is__________

__________ }

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† To be submitted on first application and again in the case of successful candidates before appointment to the Department.

The 20th February 1908.

No. 291.—The following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 15th February 1908, *vice* Babu Amar Singh, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on furlough:—

Mr. E. Claudius, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1908.

No. 115.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 8th February 1908:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Akyab Lanmadaw	Burma	7th February	Opened.
Darya-Khan	Punjab	1st "	"
Nampaung	Burma	2nd "	Closed.
Pattoki R. S.	Punjab	4th "	Opened.
Rangajan	Assam	1st "	Closed.
Sarai Saleh	Punjab	1st "	Opened.
Tun Hong	Burma	2nd "	"

The 19th February 1908.

No. 116.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 15th February 1908:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ali Musjid	North West Frontier	14th February 1908	Opened.
Fort Maud	Ditto	Ditto	"
Kanbalu	Burma	9th February 1908	"
Minchinabad	Punjab	13th February 1908	"

H. PINHEY,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 19th February 1908.

No. 117.—Mr. J. A. Breakey, a signaller, Government Telegraph Department, has been dismissed from the service for having despatched from the Dhubri Government Telegraph Office to Gouripore an alarmist telegram which he himself fabricated, and by which a severe panic was created at Gouripore, and at places in the neighbourhood.

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 15th February 1908.

No. 461-*D*.—The Reverend A. F. G. Wardell is appointed to be 2nd Chaplain of Mhow with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By order,

P. B. WARBURTON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1908.

No. 206.—The following permanent and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department have been sanctioned with effect from 27th October 1907:—

Name.	From	To	Remarks.
G. W. Mungavin	Engineer and Electrician, Officiating.	Superintendent, Class IV, Permanent, and Engineer and Electrician, Officiating.	Sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council minute dated the 22nd January 1908.
H. Baggaley	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade II, Temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade II, Permanent.	
J. A. O'Maley	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I, Permanent.	
E. Capstick	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, Temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, Permanent.	
J. H. C. Kelly	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade I.	Superintendent, Class IV, Temporary.	
T. F. Tebbutt	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade II, Temporary.	Sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.
R. W. Lobo	General Service Clerk, Class I	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, Temporary.	

P. C. MOLE,
Offg. Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 11th February 1908.

No. 147.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3, sub-section (1), clause (*j*) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise (Amendment) Act (VII of 1906), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to declare that Novocain and every preparation and admixture of Novocain are hereby included in the definition of " intoxicating drugs " contained in that section.

No. 148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (2), clause (*a*) of the Excise Act (XII of 1896) as amended by the Excise Amendment Act (VII of 1906), and with reference to Notification No. 147, dated the 11th February 1908, by which Novocain is declared to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of the said Act, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section prohibiting the possession of Novocain shall not apply—

(1) to Novocain possessed in accordance with the conditions of his license by a person who is authorised by a license granted under the provisions of the said Act to sell cocaine ; or

(2) to Novocain which has been purchased from a duly authorised vendor for medicinal purposes on the prescription of a person who practises medicine according to European methods, provided that in the latter case the Novocain is in the possession of the person for whom it was prescribed or of a person authorised to purchase or possess it in his behalf; or

(3) to Novocain up to the limit of one ounce required for the exercise of his profession in the possession of a person who has been registered under a European or American Medical Act or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods; or

(4) to Novocain possessed until the 1st of April 1908 by persons who were in possession thereof prior to the date of this Notification and who have been in the habit of dealing in Novocain.

Form of License.

Be it known that (name) residing in is hereby authorised by the Collector of Excise Revenue (Ajmer-Merwara), to sell Novocain *boná fide* as medicine at from the date of this license up to the 31st March 190 , subject to the following conditions:—

I. That he do not transfer or purport to transfer this license to any other person.

II. That he do not have in his possession at any one time more than one ounce of Novocain.

III. That he sell Novocain only at the premises for which this license is granted and that he do not sell Novocain in any other place without a separate license.

IV. That he purchase all Novocain to be sold under his license either direct from Europe or from a licensed vendor thereof in India, and that he do not receive or have in possession Novocain obtained elsewhere.

V. That he do not sell Novocain to any person other than—

(*a*) A medicinal practitioner, that is to say, a person who has been registered under an European or American Medical Act or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods.

(*b*) A person producing a prescription of a person who practises medicine according to European methods.

(*c*) A Pharmacist holding a license in this form.

VI. That he retain every prescription on the authority of which he has sold Novocain, and that he do not sell Novocain more than once on the authority of any one prescription.

VII. That he do not store any Novocain to be sold under this license in any premises other than those named herein.

VIII. That he keep a correct daily account in the following form to be balanced at the close of each day in a printed account book to be purchased from the Collector's office, a separate set of pages being set aside for Novocain and for each derivative thereof stocked by him:—

Register of daily receipts and sales of Novocain and its derivatives in the shop of

Date.	Balance in hand yesterday.	Quantity received this day and whence received.	Total quantity to be accounted for.	Quantity sold this day.	Name of purchaser.	Address.	Date of prescription (if any) and name of medical practitioner who granted it.	Remaining in store.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
...	Oz. Grs.	Oz. Grs.	Oz. Grs.	Oz. Grs.	...	...		Oz. Grs.	...

IX. That he produce his license and accounts of sale of Novocain for inspection at once on the demand of any officer specially or generally authorised by the Collector.

This license may be cancelled by the Collector if any breach of the Excise Act, 1896, or of the rules made thereunder or of the above-mentioned conditions is committed by the licensee or his partner or agent or any other person employed in the premises for which this license is granted.

Given under my hand and seal this day of
in the year at Ajmer.

Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

The 12th February 1908.

No. 155.—Pandit Sham Bihari Misra, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, is, in addition to his own duties, appointed to officiate as Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 1st January 1908.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 14th February 1908.

No. 3.—Mr. D. H. Keelan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted combined leave for nine months, *viz*., privilege leave for three months and leave on Medical Certificate for six months in continuation thereof, with effect from 15th January 1908, under Articles 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. A. JOHNS,
Offg. Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Kamptee, this 18th day of February 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 5833, Private David O'Connell.
Age—29 years.
Height—5 feet 8¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—12th February 1901.
Place of Enlistment—Hull.
Parish and County in which born—St. Mary's, Beverley, Yorks.

Date of desertion or absence—16th February 1908.

Place of desertion or absence—Camp Wadi, near Nagpur.

Marks—Girl and shield right upper arm. Two stars and figure right forearm. Girl left upper arm. Soldier's head, dagger, flower, etc., left forearm. Rosebud inside right calf.

Under 4 years' service.

B. BARTER, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Kamptee, this 18th day of February 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—7636, Private, William Henry Beverley.
Age—22 years 8 month.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—24th October 1905.
Place of enlistment—Grimsby.
Parish and County in which born—Newport, Howden, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—10th February 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Camp Wadi, near Nagpur.
Marks—Scar on right side of upper lip.
Under 3 years' service.

B. BARTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 61st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Fort Fulta, Calcutta, this 15th day of February 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—27808, Gunner, Edward Martin.
Age—21 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—*Nil*—Enlisted as a boy.
Date of enlistment—29th June 1901.
Place of enlistment—Bury St. Edmunds.
Parish and County in which born—Ely, Cambridge.
Date of desertion or absence—9th February 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Calcutta.
Marks—Cicatrix on right thigh. Bow-legged.
Recently transferred from 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, on 9th October 1907.
Under 7 years' service.

O. K. TANCOCK, Major, R. G. A.,
Commanding 61st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1908.

No. 572-*Ap*.—Mr. S. J. Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and 10 days with effect from the 20th January 1908.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave:—

Mr. D. S. Captain, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, and 1st Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, Bombay, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. G. G. Dange, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. R. F. Kalberer, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade;

Mr. Shabihuddin Misbahuddin, probationary Superintendent of post offices, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 17th February 1908.

No. 598-*Ap*.—Mr. E. F. Connor, Postmaster, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 20th January 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. V. St. J. Cabral, 1st Assistant postmaster, Bombay, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Karachi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. F. Connor, or until further orders.

No. 600-*Ap*.—Mr. C. B. Maiden, 1st Assistant postmaster, Madras General Post Office, is granted privilege leave for 24 days with effect from the 1st March 1908, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. V. Narayanaswamy Moodaliar, 2nd Assistant postmaster, Madras General Post Office, pay R200—300, to act as 1st Assistant postmaster, Madras General Post Office, pay R300—400;

Mr. E. W. Hawkins, Manager, Money Order and Savings Bank Departments, Madras General Post Office, pay R150—200, to act as 2nd Assistant postmaster.

The 20th February 1908.

No. 669-*Ap*.—Mr. H. L. Duncan, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade and 1st Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted privilege leave for 9 days with effect from the 15th January 1908.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Babu Becharam Basu, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. E. A. Faithfull, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. P. D. Earle, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade;

Babu Brojendra Kumar Sen, B.A., Senior Supernumerary Inspector attached to the office of the Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

2. This cancels this office Notification No. 565-Ap., dated the 11th February 1908.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 683-*Ap*.—Mr. D. M. Kalapesi, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 6 days with effect from the 10th February 1908.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL NOTIFICATION.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Bazar Valley Field Force:—

FROM INDIA TO THE BAZAR VALLEY FIELD FORCE.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.,

Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department,
Brigade or Column,
Bazar Valley Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department of the person addressed. It is of special importance that the Brigade or Column with which the addressee is serving should be entered in all cases. It should be noted that no parcels will be delivered through field post offices.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers and book-packets (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field.

Prepayment of postage compulsory.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding on Field Service should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

Delivery.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies.

No Registration, Insurance, Value-payable Post, or Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered or insured for despatch from India to the field. No articles can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, postcards, and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid the articles will be charged on delivery, with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles can be posted.

Money Orders.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

Savings Bank Deposits.

Savings bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers and from public and private followers on field service at field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, and book-packets may be posted at one field post office for delivery from another field post office. *Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.*

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, postcards, and packets can be sent from India to the field at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, or *vice versa*, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge of delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including postcards and embossed envelopes) both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldiers' envelopes, which are not sold at post offices, and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th February 1908.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 14th March 1908, at 3 P.M. His Excellency the Viceroy, in his capacity of Chancellor of the University, will preside on the occasion.

Admission to the Convocation will be by cards only.

Graduates who desire to be presented at the Convocation are required to send their names to the Principals of their respective colleges as early as possible so that the Principals may forward these names to the University on or before the 7th March, after which no names will be registered for presentation at the Convocation. Graduates who do not belong to any college are to send their names to the undersigned on or before the date specified.

No graduate will be presented at the Convocation whose name has not been registered in the University office on or before the 7th March 1908. Cards of admission will be issued to the graduates whose names have been so registered.

Graduates who wish to receive their diplomas at the Convocation are required to come to the Senate House *in full academic costume* not later than 1-30 P.M. on the 14th March.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 21st February 1908.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(1) The ensuing M. B. Examinations will be held on the 23rd March 1908, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations should reach the Registrar on or before the 9th March 1908.

(2) The ensuing L. M. S. Examinations will be held on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 27th April 1908.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations should reach the Registrar on or before the 7th April 1908

(3) The ensuing F. E. Examination will be held on the 6th April 1908, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination should reach the Registrar on or before the 23rd March 1908.

(4) The L. E. and B. E. Examinations will be held on the 6th July 1908, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations should reach the Registrar on or before the 24th June 1908.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 21st February, 1908.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 17th February 1908.

No. 681.—In accordance with the provisions of section 15, sub-section (2) of Act XX of 1883 (the Punjab District Boards Act), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the following person is appointed a member of the District Board of the Dera Ismail Khan District:—

DERA ISMAIL KHAN TAHSIL.

Nominated member.

Ahmad Nawaz Khan of Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Khan Bahadur Haq Nawaz Khan, C.I.E., of Dera Ismail Khan, deceased.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 15th February 1908.

No. 20.—Under the provisions of Section 3 (*c*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Chief Commissioner hereby appoints Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar Sub-Division, to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act, within the limits of the Peshawar District.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of Death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Arabella Younghusband.	Deogah, Dinapore	22nd June 1907	District Judge, Patna, on 21st January 1908.	Mrs. Emile Frances Stuart at present of Dinapore, one of the Executors, has applied for probate of the Will of the deceased.
Mr. Rivett Francis Guise, late Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Colombo in Ceylon	5th January 1908	Ditto ditto	The deceased left no Will. The widow has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mr. John Day, Manager and Engineer of the Ice Factory at Delhi belonging to Messrs. John King & Co.	......	30th November 1907	District Judge, Delhi, on 24th January 1908.	The deceased does not appear to have left any Will, and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. Venetia Constance Rees.	Agra	21st December 1907	District Judge, Agra, on 27th January 1908.	The deceased left no Will. Her husband has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mr. H. M. Weathrall, Government Pensioner of Comilla.	Comilla	17th December 1907	District Judge, Tippera, on 29th January 1908.	The deceased left a Will of which probate has been applied for by the widow Mrs. A. Weathrall as Executrix named in the Will.
Mr. W. H. Budden (an English Miner) of the Loi-Shilman Railway, Warrak.	Peshawar	22nd January 1908	District Judge, Peshawar, on 29th January 1908.	No Will of the deceased has been found.
Mr. G. Gonsalves, late an Employé in the Carriage and Wagon Department (as a Mechanic), East Indian Railway, Lillooah.	Lillooah	29th November 1907	District Judge, Hooghly, on 20th January 1908.	The deceased died without leaving a Will. His mother-in-law is willing to take out Letters of Administration.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET ;
Calcutta, the 31st January 1908.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 1st February 1908.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	31	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	38	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	4	3	7	8	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	52	59	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	...	1	1	5	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	9	47	4
5	Peshávar	Peshâwar	73,343	17	14	31	47	25	22	...	...	...	27	1	6	...	13	3	5	8	22	33	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	2	3	5	11	7	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	2	2	4	14	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	...	4	4	13	7	6	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	3	2	2	4	21	67	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	4	3	7	6	2	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	3	4	70	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	19	12	31	24	15	9	...	...	...	11	1	5	...	7	5	2	7	57	44	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kulachi	9,125	1	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	11	17	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	49	46	95	121	62	59	...	1	...	62	3	22	1	32	15	17	32	29	37	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 1st February 1908.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 95 births were registered (49 males and 46 females), giving a birth-rate of 29 *per mille* of population; 121 deaths were registered (62 males and 59 females), giving a death-rate of 37 *per mille* of population.

A. M. CROFTS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 15th February 1908.

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Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co, Agra).*
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Bombay Code, Volume II, 3rd edition, 1907. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (8a.)

Act VI of 1907. Prevention of Seditious Meetings. Hindi and Urdu. 3p. (1a.) each.

Act No. XXIV of 1859 (The Madras District Police Act, 1859), as modified up to 1st November 1907. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Table showing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1907. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

List No. 2 of 1907, dated 31st December 1907, of Addendaet Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Title-page and Contents of the Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council in the year 1907. 1*a*.-6*p*. (1*a*.)

Index to the Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council in the year 1907. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1878 modified by Act XII of 1891, as reprinted on the 14th February 1908. 2*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province, 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 4*d*. (2*a*.)

Linguistic Survey of India. Compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.C.S. (Retired). Vol. IX. Indo-Aryan Family, Central Group. Part III. "The Bhil Languages" including Khandesi, Banjari or Labhani, Bahrupia, etc. Super Royal. Cloth. R6 8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (12*a*.) Paper. R5 or 7*s*. (10*a*.)

The Etiology and Epidemiology of Plague—A Summary of the work of the Plague Commission. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by the Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Piroplasma Canis and its Life Cycle in the Tick. By Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New Series. No. 29. Super Royal 8vo. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (5*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by the Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—The Theory and Practice of Anti-Rabic immunisation. By Captain W. F. Harvey, M.B., I.M.S., and Captain Anderson McKendrick, M.B., I.M.S. New Series. No. 30. Super Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (4*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1908. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

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The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 3. Corrected to 1st January 1908. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a*. or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1906, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners, in India, for the year. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (8*a*.)

Chronological Tables. 1908. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

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Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1906, and on Vaccination for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Board. 12*a*. or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

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Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1906-07. Foolscap. Board. R2 4*a*. or 3*s*. 5*d*. (3*a*.)

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List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th December 1907. Corrected to 25th January 1908. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.) each.

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India—Receipts and disbursements of Home and Indian accounts from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1906-07 Edition. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (10*a*.)

Report of the Administration of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1906-7. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

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Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. III, No. 4.—A revision of the Indo-Malayan Species of Cedrela by C. D. E. Candolle. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 3*a*. or 4*d*. (1*a*.)

Forest Bulletin No. 11, 1907, on some Assam Sal (Shorea Robusta) Insect Pests, with notes upon some insects predaceons and parasitic upon them by E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-10 or 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

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Public Works Department Code. Vol. I. General Regulations (Ninth authorised edition). Revised and corrected to 31st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (9*a*.) Ordinary copy. R3 12*a*. or 5*s*. 8*d*. (12*a*.) Interleaved.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1907, and the four preceding years to which are appended the Accounts of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Volume II (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each Country and at each Port and Tables relating to the Trade of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India.) Forty-first issue. Super Royal. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (13*a*.)

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Classified List of the State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways. Corrected up to 31st December 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)



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General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India. Vol. II. Edition 1907. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*)

List No. 1 of 1907, dated 1st July 1907, of Addenda and Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India. Vol. III. Edition 1907. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (9*a.*)

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The Bombay Code, Vol. I, 3rd Edition, 1907. Cloth. Royal 8vo. R4 or 6*s.* (8*a.*)

Act XI of 1876. Presidency Banks Act as modified up to 1st March 1906. In Urdu. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*) In Hindi. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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List of Civil Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India in the Home, Legislative, and Revenue Departments, and Gradation List of members of the Indian Civil Service under the Government of India, corrected to 1st January 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a.* or 10*d.* (1*a.*)

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Report on Trials of the South African Locust Fungus in India. (Agricultural Bulletin No. 5 of 1907). Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 3*a.* (1*a.*)

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Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a.* 6*p.* or 10½*d.* (1*a.*)

Climatological Atlas of India published by the authority of the Government of India under the direction of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S. Royal. Cloth. R27 or 36*s.* (R1 11*a.*) Published in November 1906.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 30th June 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department, North-West Frontier Province. for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover, 12*a.* or 1*s.* (1*a.*)

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History of Services of officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (4*a.*)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department, No. 5. Corrected up the 1st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 8*a.* or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

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List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th October 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

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Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1905-06. Foolscap. Board. As. 8 or 9*d*. (6*a*.)

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The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1907. In 2 parts. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Notification Geology and Minerals, Simla, the 19th September 1907, publishing certain Rules issued under the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), regarding the notices to be furnished to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Foolscap. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1906. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*.)

Notification No. 10014-100 Geology and Minerals, Calcutta, the 4th December 1907, publishing rules requiring the submission of notices of mining operations in the neighbourhood of railways. Foolscap. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 13th issue, 1907. Super Royal. 4to. Board. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*.)

Notes on Sugar in India by Frederick Noël-Paton, Esq. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1906, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1904 and 1905. No. 3 of 1906-1907. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in May 1907, and in the two months April and May 1907, compared with the corresponding month of 1905 and 1906. No. 2 of 1907-08. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for April 1907. No. 1 of 1907-08. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1907 and in the three months, April to June 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1905 and 1906. No. 3 of 1907-08. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06 and preceding years. Eleventh issue. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (10*a*.)

Sea Borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August to October 1907. Nos. 5, 6 and 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

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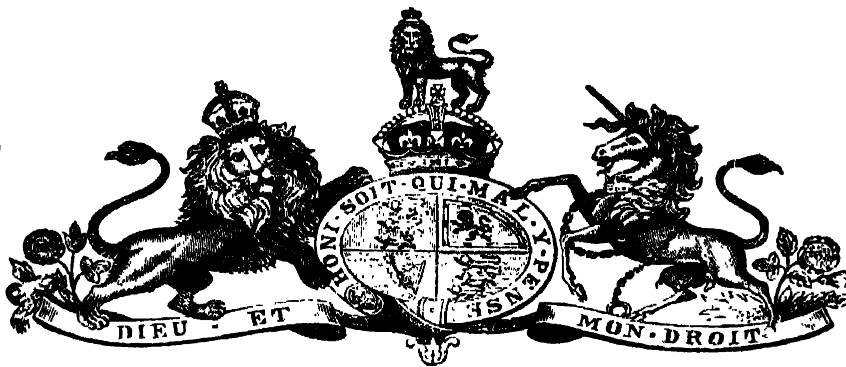
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

Government Promissory Notes Nos. 050962 and 048057 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for ₨1,000 and ₨500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Mohan Tulsey (who was the Joint Proprietor thereof with his brother Hirjee Tulsey as member of a joint and undivided Hindoo family) by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the sole surviving proprietor Hirjee Tulsey. The public are cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of advertiser, *i. e.*,—[illegible] HIRJEE TULSEY,
Sole surviving Proprietor.
Residence—Bhendi Bazar, Telwalla's Mala,
3rd Floor, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January 1908.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 085343 and 085344 for ₨500 each of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, Nos. 077042 and 077048 for ₨300 each and No. 077713 for ₨400 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1854-55 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Bepin Behary Nandi, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—BEPIN BEHARY NANDI,
Residence—Sandhipur, P. O. Ilahipur, District Hooghly.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was light cloud on the 18th and 19th in parts of the Central Provinces, but with this exception skies were clear throughout the division. Temperature was in excess on the last three days of the week and normal on the remaining days.

North-west India.—Light precipitation occurred in Kashmir from the 16th to the 19th. Skies were cloudy in the extreme north throughout the week and in Baluchistan on the 15th, but elsewhere they were clear. Weather was unusually warm over the whole division during the greater part of the week; but temperature fell rapidly in Baluchistan on the 18th, and the fall extended over the whole division during the next two days.

The Peninsula.—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

The only areas where precipitation occurred during the week were the Andamans, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Kashmir. For the whole period from the 29th November to the 20th February rainfall is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Central India, the Central Provinces West, Berar, Rajputana West, the Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan and South-east Madras. It differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Assam, the United Provinces, Rajputana East and Malabar, and was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the remaining divisions.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 20th February 1908. Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 29th November 1907 to 20th February 1908. Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	1·8	0·1	+1·7	16·3	8·9	+ 7·4	+ 83	+ 65
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	0·8	+ 1·4	+175	+214
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·7	0·6	+ 1·1	+183	+240
Assam	0·2	0·4	—0·2	2·3	2·4	— 0·1	— 4	+ 5
Eastern Bengal	0·2	0·3	—0·1	1·9	1·4	+ 0·5	+ 36	+ 55
Bengal	0	0·4	—0·4	1·7	1·4	+ 0·3	+ 21	+ 70
Orissa	0	0·3	—0·3	2·6	1·1	+ 1·5	+136	+225
Chota Nagpur	0	0·4	—0·4	3·6	1·3	+ 2·3	+177	+300
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	2·4	1·1	+ 1·3	+118	+167
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	1·3	1·6	— 0·3	— 19	— 13
United Provinces, West	0	0·3	—0·3	2·6	2·5	+ 0·1	+ 4	+ 18
Punjab, East and North	0	0·4	—0·4	2·2	3·3	— 1·1	— 33	— 24
Punjab, South-west	0	0·2	—0·2	1·3	1·7	— 0·4	— 24	— 13
Kashmir	0	0·3	—0·3	1·3	2·8	— 1·5	— 54	— 48
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	3·6	2·2	+ 1·4	+ 64	+ 89
Baluchistan	0	0·4	—0·4	1·9	4·2	— 2·3	— 55	— 50
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·6	+ 0·3	+ 50	+ 80
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0·4	0·7	— 0·3	— 43	— 43
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0·7	0·8	— 0·1	— 13	— 13
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0	+ 0·2	∞	∞
Central India, West	0	0·1	— 0·1	0·5	0·7	— 0·2	— 29	— 17
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·8	— 0·4	— 22	— 18
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·2	— 0·6	— 50	— 45
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·0	1·3	— 0·3	— 23	— 17
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	2·5	1·0	+ 1·5	+150	+178
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·4	— 0·2	— 50	— 50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	— 0·1	0·9	0·7	+ 0·2	+ 29	+ 50
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0·3	0·1	+ 0·2	+200	+200
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	0·4	+ 1·8	+450	+633
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	2·7	— 0·5	— 19	— 15
Madras, South-east	0	0·3	—0·3	3·6	8·1	— 4·5	— 56	— 54
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1·0	0·7	+ 0·3	+ 43	+ 43
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	6·4	1·8	+ 4·6	+256	+276

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 20th February 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th February 1908.

Burma.—Slight showers fell during the week in four of the northern districts and in the Chin Hills. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are approaching completion The standing spring rice and miscellaneous crops in Upper Burma are fair on the whole. The price of unhusked rice has risen in four; and has fallen in three districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight to moderate rain has fallen in the Chittagong, Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Jalpaiguri and Assam districts except the Garo Hills. Prospects of standing crops have improved by recent rains. Preparation of land for early rice and jute, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and manuring of tea are in progress. Sowing of potato is going on in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices of common rice have risen in five; and have fallen in four districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—No rain fell in the Province except in Darjeeling where the fall was only 0·98 inch. Sugarcane pressing is still continuing. Transplantation of summer rice, planting of sugarcane, harvesting of oilseeds and preparation of lands for the next season's crops are in progress. Sowings of jute have commenced in Purnea. Prospects of Spring crops are fair except in Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore and in parts of Monghyr and Balasore. Stocks of food-grains are insufficient in Nadia, Murshidabad, Balasore, Palamau and in the Deoghar sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas. Scarcity is still apprehended in Nadia, in the Kandi sub-division of Murshidabad and in Palamau and later on in Birbhum, Jessore and some parts of Manbhum. The price of common rice has fallen in fourteen districts; and has been stationary in all the other districts of the Province excepting Puri, where it has slightly risen. The fodder and water-supply are scarce in parts of Murshidabad and Balasore. The test-works already opened at Bankura, Shahabad, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri and Ranchi have been attended by 3,002 persons; and 16,250 persons received gratuitous relief in Shahabad, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.

United Provinces.—There was no rain during the week. Prices have fallen slightly in 24 districts but still exceed scarcity rates. Markets in general are sufficiently stocked and importation from the Punjab continues on a large scale. Prospects of standing crops are generally good. The spring crop is being irrigated and weeded. Pressing of sugarcane continues and fields are being prepared for sugarcane, autumn and extra crops. The condition of agricultural stock is generally fair but in a few districts it is reported poor. Fodder is dear but grass is growing and forest hay is being sold or advanced as *takavi*.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Relief operations continue to expand. Famine was declared in Agra and Rai Bareli on 12th and 13th February. The general condition of the people is still good. The condition of those on relief is fair and there is very little emaciation. Basti continues to report considerable foreign emigration but there is no general wandering. There is some increase in crime. There are aided works in 15 districts and a number of unaided works. In the Balrampur estates 10,139 are on works and 3,239 are being gratuitously relieved. The numbers on Government relief are :—On public works 438,237; on aided works 31,633; on test works 12,783; dependants on works 165,641; on gratuitous relief 247,434; in poor houses 4,980; total 900,708. The largest figures are Bahraich 125,761; Mirzapur with Family Domains 106,996; Gonda (excluding Balrampur Estate) 88,921; Banda 76,167; Jalaun 72,553; Allahabad 70,745; Kheri 56,732; Sitapur 53,442 and Jaunpur 32,260. Prices:—Mirzapur 7½ to 9; Dehra Dun 8; Almora 8¼; elsewhere prices are 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in Rawalpindi. Prices of food grains are rising in 4; and are falling in 6 districts, but they are still above scarcity rates except in Jhang and Multan. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress in some districts. Harvesting

of *toria* continues in Amritsar and also ploughings for the next autumn harvest. The condition of irrigated crops is good to average and of unirrigated generally below average. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Jhang, Multan and parts of Lahore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is scarce in Ferozepore. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Sialkot. Cattle are generally in fair to good condition, but in Sialkot they are weak for want of fodder. The water supply canal was closed in Delhi during the week.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. The weather is favourable to growth and the condition of standing crops is good. In Dera Ismail Khan crops have been slightly damaged by high winds. Pressing of sugarcane continues; the outturn is poor in quality in Dera Ismail Khan. Sowing of extra spring crops has commenced. The water supply in canals is ample. There has been some irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition. The health of the people is good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 9¼ to 12¼; gram 9¾ to 15; maize 13 to 18½; and *bajra* 12¾ to 14½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain *nil*. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 9 to 14; and maize 11 to 21 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is insufficient in Kotli, Basohli, Samba, Akhnur, Jasmirgarh, Ramban, Bhimber, Udhampur, Ranbirsinghpura and Jammu tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Spring crops are in good condition; slight damage is however reported from high winds in Jodhpur and by frost in Merwara. Prospects are on the whole fair. The fodder and water supply are sufficient. Prices of food grains show a marked fall in Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Ajmer-Merwara; and a slight fall in Jhalawar, Alwar and Dholpur. Food stocks are being imported where necessary. The labouring classes are in good condition and the situation is practically unchanged since last week. Public works have been opened during the week in Ajmer-Merwara in three selected localities but have not attracted many labourers.

Central India.—Rain *nil*. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops continue in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Harvesting of gram is in progress in parts of Bhopawar. Prospects of spring crops are fair to good. The probable outturn is below average in Baghelkhand; and fair to good elsewhere. Slight damage is reported by frost in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Rewa and Malwa; and by rats in parts of Dhar. Agricultural stock is fair to good except in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grains continue high; and are rising in parts of Malwa. The opium crop is good in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar and weeding and watering continued where necessary. The numbers on test and relief works are:—In Rewa on works 79,726; on gratuitous relief 8,868; total 88,594. In Nagod on works 3,481; on gratuitous relief 656; total 4,137. In Jaso on works 891; on gratuitous relief 30; total 921. In Baraundha on works 1,712; on gratuitous relief *nil*; total 1,712. In Maihar on works 1,867; on gratuitous relief 314; total 2,181. In Sohawal on works 4,141; on gratuitous relief 402: total 4,543. In Kothi on works 895; on gratuitous relief 20; total 915. There is no change in the general situation.

Central Provinces.— No rain fell during the week. Spring crops, except linseed, are generally in good condition and fair in Chhindwara, Balaghat and Akola. Harvesting of spring *til*, pulses and oil seeds is in progress in thirteen districts; and the cutting of wheat has begun in the Nagpur division, Amraoti, Betul and Nimar. Preparation of land for ensuing crops is in progress in Saugor, Nimar, Chanda, Buldana and Yeotmal; and in the districts of the Chhattisgarh division where repairing and raising of embankments also continue. The rainfall of the last week has improved the condition of standing crops in Balaghat and Jubbulpore, but has slightly damaged harvested crops in Bilaspur. Fodder is scarce in Narsinghpur and in tracts of Betul sown with spring crops; and dear in Hoshangabad and the Vindhyan districts. Water is sufficient everywhere, except in some villages of the Seoni tahsil of the Hoshangabad district. The price of wheat rose in Betul and Yeotmal by ½ and 1½ seers; and fell in Nagpur and Bilaspur by ½ and 1 seer respectively. Gram became dearer by ½ seer in Damoh and Balaghat; and rice in Chanda by ¾ seer. *Juar* sells cheaper in Hoshangabad and dearer in Chanda and Amraoti by ½ seer. Prices are stationary elsewhere.

Feudatory States.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are in excellent condition in Chhuikhadan; and generally good elsewhere. Harvesting of pulses has been started. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rice in Kawardha and wheat in Sakti became

cheaper by ½ seer. The price of wheat in Kawardha and Sirguja and *kodon* in Sakti fell by 1 seer. Rice became dearer by 2 seers in Raigarh.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Distress is increasing in Damoh. More village relief works have been opened where ordinary work is not available. Relief is now being given in six districts, a little casual relief having been given in Saugor where a village work is also to be opened. People are resorting more freely to village works in Damoh. Prospects of spring crops are good in Jubbulpore and in Saugor where however slight damage has been done by frost. Employment on ordinary works is ample. Wandering is insignificant. The condition of the people is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient but dear. Prices are stationary except in Jubbulpore and Damoh where they have slightly fallen. The numbers on relief are:—on village works 2,160; weavers on relief 1,765 ; on gratuitous relief 5,821 ; total 9,746.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, the Deccan and Bijapur; elsewhere they are in good condition, except for slight damage by frost in parts of Hyderabad. Threshing of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Gujarat, Colaba, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient, except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholahur and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 40 to 52 per cent; in Gujarat 32 to 68 per cent; in the Konkan 22 to 33 per cent; in the Deccan 35 to 49 per cent; and in the Karnatak 37 to 57 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in the Panch Mahals with 3,483 persons on relief on the last day of the week ending the 8th February. The grant of gratuitous relief has commenced in the Panch Mahals.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain fell during the week in two taluks causing injury to some spring crops. The *juar* crop almost harvested is good ; it is excellent in parts ; moderate generally ; and bad only in limited areas. The wheat crop is poor but the food supply is unaffected, *juar* being the standard crop. Late rice is being weeded. Sowings continue in parts. Lands are being prepared for next monsoon. There is water scarcity in 15 taluks and fodder in 34. Prices wheat 5½ ; coarse rice 6¼ ; and *juar* 12 seers per rupee. Yellow *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 12 seers per rupee while the highest price in districts is 9 seers in three taluks.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady. Standing crops are in good condition. Dry crops are still being harvested and sowing operations are now in progress in parts of the State. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee is almost completed. Threshing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are normal. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Harvest prospects are good.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation supplies are low in parts of all districts except Guntur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Bellary, North Arcot, Salem and Tanjore are withering; and some in parts of Coimbatore require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam, Bellary and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in four; and has risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in five; and has risen in nine. *Cholam* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in five; and has risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in two; and has risen in four. The public health is generally good. Prospects are fair generally. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal . .	2,888	14,187	17,075	3,002	16,250	19,252	+2,177
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	569,649	225,115	794,764*	648,294	252,414	900,708†	+105,944
Punjab . . .	1,399	...	1,399	1,399	...	1,399§	
Central Provinces .	1,564	4,702	6,266	2,160	7,586	9,746	+3,480
Bombay . . .	3,043	...	3,043	3,483	...	3,483	+440
Total British Provinces.	578,543	244,004	822,547	658,338	276,250	934,588	+112,041
Native States.							
Central India States .	90,120	8,048	98,168	92,713	10,290	103,003	+4,835
Total Native States	90,120	8,048	98,168	92,713	10,290	103,003	+4,835
GRAND TOTAL .	668,663	252,052	920,715	751,051	286,540	1,037,591	+116,876

* Excludes 10,524 persons on works and 3,315 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur.
† Excludes 10,139 persons on works and 3,239 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur.
§ Last week's figures have been taken as current week's figures are not reported.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1907, and from 1st January to 31st December 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	Imports in December											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	92	735	2,834	...	...	...	...	..	...	92	735	2,834
Bengal	1,385	3,349	1,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385	3,349	1,084
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	111,196	123,109	52,462	250,819	312,872	184,411	4,502	3,579	2,354	366,517	439,560	239,227
Panjab	7,553	6,781	1,944	84,487	142,596	96,335	86,558	103,720	103,564	178,598	253,097	201,843
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	.	...	48,638	62,097	60,082	48,638	62,097	60,082
Raj. & C. India	2,848	1,611	11	24,318	38,525	18,882	14	...	...	27,180	40,136	18,893
Bombay	...	...	98	459,209	294,216	186,916	...	...	...	459,209	294,216	187,014
Cent. Provs. and Berar	29,984	14,878	6,184	923,490	676,635	585,236	...	...	...	953,474	691,513	591,420
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	77,209	83,480	46,930	..	.	..	77,209	83,480	46,930
Madras	...	...	...	4	1,594	636	..	...	...	4	1,594	636
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...
TOTAL	153,058	150,463	64,617	1,819,536	1,549,918	1,119,346	139,712	169,396	166,000	2,112,306	1,869,777	1,349,963
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	1,372	890	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	1,372	890
Bengal	10,760	...	4	...	...	174	...	...	...	10,760		178
Bombay	2,895	3,580	3,303	393	1,019	850	38	206	194	3,326	4,814	4,413
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	26,096	8,567	18,193	...	...	...	26,096	8,567	18,193
Madras	429	...	714	684	603	35	...	.	...	1,113	603	749
Burma	3,437	3,065	2,613	1,951	...	323	..	...	.	5,388	3,065	2,936
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	31,386	66,732	30,006	...	...	88	31,386	66,732	30,094
Foreign countries	...	4	2	7,054	10,981	14,269	...	...	7	7,054	10,985	14,278
TOTAL	17,521	8,030	7,586	67,564	87,902	63,856	38	206	289	85,123	96,138	71,731
TOTAL IMPORTS	170,579	158,493	72,203	1,887,100	1,637,820	1,183,202	139,750	169,602	166,289	2,197,429	1,965,915	1,421,694
	Imports to end of December											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	13,850	62,707	78,901	...	.	...	...	...	..	13,850	62,707	78,901
Bengal	49,431	49,426	24,944	4	...	...	...	...	..	49,435	49,426	24,944
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	502,418	424,283	374,558	897,372	776,021	1,039,774	6,430	4,901	7,859	1,406,220	1,205,205	1,422,191
Panjab	104,628	85,999	46,604	422,015	349,170	426,139	669,414	299,686	637,891	1,196,057	734,855	1,110,634
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	344,762	400,703	514,314	344,762	400,703	514,314
Raj. & C. India	26,281	6,306	13,811	643,983	388,944	781,214	13,103	1,566	762	683,367	396,816	795,787
Bombay	262	4	337	2,942,241	2,823,945	3,514,072	1	...	..	2,942,504	2,823,949	3,514,409
Cent. Provs. and Berar	248,988	197,988	149,381	3,930,569	3,090,503	2,996,873	...	..	...	4,179,557	3,228,491	3,146,254
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	413,513	414,758	522,411	...	..	..	413,513	414,758	522,411
Madras	4	...	..	12,337	62,305	20,347	...	...	...	12,341	62,305	20,347
Mysore	...	...	...	620	...	3,882	..	.	...	620	...	3,882
TOTAL	945,862	826,713	688,536	9,262,654	7,905,646	9,304,712	1,033,710	706,856	1,160,826	11,242,226	9,439,215	11,154,074
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	31,686	44,558	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	31,686	44,558
Bengal	48,919	42,970	43	1	484	838	...	...	...	48,920	43,454	881
Bombay	15,453	39,917	122,424	15,736	12,477	19,911	1,943	4,599	2,287	33,132	56,993	144,622
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	268,770	93,580	64,643	...	...	9	268,770	93,580	64,652
Madras	19,831	7,712	3,477	8,365	21,427	1,857	...	...	...	28,196	29,139	5,334
Burma	25,997	22,015	14,136	9,344	2,615	2,413	...	...	...	35,341	24,630	16,549
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	581,376	816,356	1,403,511	...	6	88	581,376	816,362	1,403,599
Foreign countries	1,996	2,420	2,107	246,709	100,175	90,023	65	40	45	248,830	102,635	92,175
TOTAL	112,196	146,720	186,745	1,130,361	1,047,114	1,583,196	2,008	4,645	2,429	1,244,565	1,108,479	1,772,370
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,058,058	973,433	875,281	10,393,015	8,952,760	10,887,908	1,035,718	711,501	1,163,255	12,486,791	10,637,694	12,926,444

N. B.—The figures in this statement against Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and Sind and British Baluchistan for 1905 relate respectively to Assam, Bengal (as it stood before its partition) and Sind only

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in December 1907, and from 1st January to 31st December 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1905	1907
	Imports in December											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	117,838	2,268	4,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	117,838	2,268	4,871
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	53,424	77,387	56,120	381	811	210	...	...	...	53,805	78,198	56,330
Panjab	7,762	213,806	76,401	42,751	150,702	14,572	351,310	524,429	174,985	401,823	888,957	265,958
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	277	...	...	.	64,481	91,763	98,587	64,481	91,763	98,864
Raj. & C. India	5,552	1	475	669	7,259	9,448	...	...	...	6,221	7,260	9,923
Bombay	...	...	...	29,830	6,522	2,402	...	...	...	29,830	6,522	2,402
Cent. Provs. and Berar	28,232	23,964	124,516	168,753	16,622	4,117	...	...	...	196,985	40,585	128,633
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	6,415	80	1	...	...	.	6,415	80	1
Madras	...	1	...	...	...	66	..	...	..	...	1	66
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL	212,808	317,427	262,660	248,799	181,906	30,816	415,791	616,212	273,572	877,398	1,115,635	567,048
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	..	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...		...	189	905	...	...	108	...	189	1,021
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	48,400	84,933	160,751	150,956	...	23	18	84,993	169,774	199,374
Madras	...	...	113	...	...	...	..	..	.		...	113
Burma	100	360	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	100	360	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	..	...	1,953	848	366	...	205	...	1,953	1,053	366
Foreign countries	...	...	1	..	3,5·7	14,073	...	80	148	...	3,677	14,822
TOTAL	100	360	48,523	86,880	174,385	160,300	...	308	274	86,986	175,053	215,696
TOTAL IMPORTS	212,908	317,787	311,182	335,685	356,381	197,716	415,791	616,520	273,846	964,384	1,290,688	782,744
	Imports to end of December											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	219	2,366	401	.	.	.	.	.	.	219	2,366	401
Bengal	1,588,832	166,201	49,881	11	7	4	..	...	.	1,588,843	166,208	49,885
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	4,077,303	1,777,253	852,501	579,4 4	75,139	35,.05	779,836	14,050	53,292	4,030,033	1,865,439	971,326
Panjab	293,974	831,571	1,380,705	1,124,007	797,?24	1,147,400	15,276,277	12,811,801	19,150,343	16,694,918	14,141,190	21,084,[illegible]
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,439	12	..	...	1,627,670	1,681,759	2,086,593	1,627,682	1,681,759	2,088,029
Raj. & C. India	30,372	8,932	24,518	91,541	42,191	182,343	230	5,103	10,622	127,143	56,226	217,535
Bombay	...	...	293	1,280,303	115,005	60,394	...	...	...	1,280,303	115,005	60,687
Cent. Provs. and Berar	932,491	307,890	1,340,093	2,507,680	487,954	625,409		...	...	3,440,171	795,844	1,966,102
Nizam's Territory	.	...	...	258,039	3,994	643	...		...	258,039	3,994	643
Madras	...	1	3	22	5	66	.	..	.	22	6	69
Mysore	.	...	..	...	...	33	.	..	.	...	...	33
TOTAL	5,523,271	3,694,214	3,686,552	5,847,399	1,521,176	2,057,057	17,684,013	14,512,713	21,300,846	29,054,653	19,129,103	27,045,035
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	..
Bengal	...	...	...	89	.	97	...	...	...	89		97
Bombay	8	...	476	87	2,864	2,095	4	2	371	99	2,866	2,94[illegible]
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	51,333	758,214	1,207,901	870,862	...	23	58	758,214	1,207,984	922,253
Madras	706	...	113	236	186	154	.	...	...	942	186	267
Burma	100	890	...	5,058	22,647	...	.		...	5,158	23,537	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	22,971	4,707	7,379	393	205	...	23,364	4,912	7,379
Foreign countries	31	213,069	1	28,210	377,274	136,229	80	1,813	1,292	28,327	592,156	137,522
TOTAL	845	213,959	51,923	814,965	1,615,639	1,016,816	483	2,043	1,721	816,193	1,831,041	1,070,460
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,524,116	3,308,173	3,738,475	6,662,264	3,137,815	3,074,473	17,684,496	14,514,756	21,302,567	29,870,870	20,960,744	28,115,51[illegible]

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1907, and from 1st January to 31st December 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
						Imports in December						
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	59	940	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	940	2,720
Bengal	184 180	90,763	92,768	...	59	...	...	...	...	184 180	90,822	92,768
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	43,069	32,771	26,579	816	3,081	2,048	...	...	15	43,885	35,852	28,642
Panjab	...	...	...	...	19	...	92	154	...	92	173	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	6,726	17	2,396	10,545	7,586	522	...	...		17,271	7,603	2,918
Bombay	...	...	...	34,117	47,922	1,574	..	...	...	34,117	47,922	1,574
Cent. Provs. and Berar	4,004	3,746	451	29,027	18,304	154	..	...	...	33 031	22 050	605
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	14,477	30,647	6,033	...	...	...	14,477	30,647	6,033
Madras	...	...	...	209	1,547	...	...	...	...	269	1,547	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	238,038	128,237	124,914	89,251	109,165	10,331	92	154	15	327 381	237,556	135,260
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	..	
Bengal	...	...	...	..	..	...		.		...	..	...
Bombay	..	..	7,890	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	7,898
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	60	...	...	..	...	...	60	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	...	...	614	1,345	800	.	...		614	1,345	806
Foreign countries	...	...	...	908	358	105	...	...	...	908	358	105
TOTAL	...	..	7,890	1,582	1,703	919	...	...	...	1,582	1,703	8,809
TOTAL IMPORTS	238,038	128,237	132,804	90,833	110,868	11,250	92	154	15	328,963	239,259	144,069
						Imports to end of December						
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	31,110	40,980	88,008	...		...	...	...	..	31,110	40,980	88,008
Bengal	1,840,486	1,775,036	2,590,689	...	3,294	670	...	...	...	1,840,486	1,778,330	2,597,359
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	441,523	651,301	1,140,406	61,441	40,725	169,657	1,035	...	15	503 999	692,036	1,310,078
Panjab	473	494	586	1,344	4,154	653	11,558	1,985	1,510	13,375	6,633	2,755
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	..	26
Raj. & C. India	89,064	21,818	110,598	228,988	141,982	314 214	...	...	...	318,052	163,800	424,812
Bombay	284	...	...	932,932	411,270	407,676	...	...	...	933,216	411,270	407,676
Cent. Provs. and Berar	247,438	95,512	129,599	690,206	521,812	495,807	...	...	...	937 644	617,324	625,406
Nizam's Territory	..	...	...	1,136,707	786,029	751,312	...	...	...	1,136,707	786,029	751,312
Madras	459	...	...	17,376	32,851	28,503	...	...	...	17,835	32,851	28,503
Mysore	..	...	...	1,106	...	...	...	..	...	1,106	...	...
TOTAL	2,650,837	2,585,201	4,065,886	3,070,100	1,942,117	2,168,492	12,593	1,985	1,557	5,733,530	4,529,303	6,235,935
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	3,805	304	99	..	...	..	...	...	...	3,805	304	99
Bombay	14,510	...	7,890	113	...	151	...	...	...	14,623	..	8,041
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	14,054	1,701	60	...	...	...	14,054	1,701	60
Madras	5,126	70	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	5,126	70	...
Burma	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	44	...	.
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	..	...	22,035	44,060	97,073	...	...	...	22,035	44,060	97,073
Foreign countries	...	500	26	5,815	5,797	3,505	13	...	...	5,828	6,295	3,531
TOTAL	23,485	874	8,015	42,017	51,556	100,789	13	...	...	65,515	52,430	108,804
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,674,322	2,586,075	4,073,901	3,112,117	1,993,673	2,269,281	12,606	1,985	1,557	5,799,045	4,581,733	6,344,739

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in December 1907, and from 1st January to 31st December 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	8,891	11,920	12,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,891	11,920	12,071
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	424	1,386	2,003	4	...	...	...	...	...	428	1,386	2,003
Panjab	...	...	...	...	7	...	1,040	372	435	1,040	379	435
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	170	95	73	170	95
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	1	4	36	...	...	...	1	4	36
Bombay	...	...	...	4	10	76	...	...	...	4	10	76
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	167	185	63	...	...	...	167	185	63
Madras	...	...	...	77	406	168	...	...	...	77	400	168
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,315	13,306	14,074	53	612	343	1,113	542	530	10,681	14,460	14,947
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	444	492	305	...	...	...	444	492	305
Madras	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	3	1	...	109	114	108	10	...	...	122	115	108
TOTAL	3	1	40	621	606	413	18	...	...	642	607	453
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,318	13,307	14,114	874	1,218	756	1,131	542	530	11,323	15,067	15,400
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	17,052	19,082	15,344	40	...	18	...	...	...	17,092	19,082	15,362
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	2,242	2,908	2,696	18	6	1	...	...	...	2,260	2,914	2,697
Panjab	47	...	3	12	21	25	4,851	3,632	2,893	4,910	3,653	2,921
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	1,713	963	1,125	1,713	963
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	20	4	144	...	...	...	20	4	144
Bombay	...	...	...	101	64	116	...	...	...	101	64	116
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	688	835	779	...	...	...	688	835	779
Madras	...	...	...	1,100	1,084	2,122	...	...	...	1,100	1,084	2,122
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	19,341	21,999	18,043	1,980	2,015	3,206	5,976	5,345	3,856	27,297	29,350	25,105
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...
Bengal	76	...	...	639	66	216	...	...	...	715	66	2[illegible]
Bombay	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	56	20	1	56
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	2,955	3,972	1,992	...	...	1	2,955	3,972	1,993
Madras	...	...	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Foreign countries	658	1	...	773	1,009	998	186	20	87	1,617	1,030	1,085
TOTAL	734	1	497	4,307	5,048	3,205	212	21	144	5,313	5,070	3,[illegible]47
TOTAL IMPORTS	20,075	21,991	18,540	6,347	7,063	6,412	6,188	5,366	4,000	32,610	34,420	28,952

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in December 1907, and from 1st January to 31st December 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	JUTE 1905	JUTE 1906	JUTE 1907	TEA 1905	TEA 1906	TEA 1907	RICE 1905	RICE 1906	RICE 1907
	Imports in December								
By Rail and River—									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	36,764	1,883 537	1,490,859	103 809	211,871	145 563	28	5,666	44,537
Bengal	2,638,204	1,363 503	682,542	65,502	14 954	6,081	1,147,158	563,1[illegible]0	241,920
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11, 50	14,121	7,600	94	1	78	28	3,463	14
Panjab	..	..		41		20	57	389	237
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...
Rajputana and Central India	.			..	...		.	21	...
Bombay	..		..	.	.	..	.		..
Central Provinces and Berar	689	...	.	...	1	.	35	5,284	1,026
Nizam's Territory		.	..	.				.	...
Madras	59	43	.	1			10	517	680
TOTAL	2,686,866	3,261 204	2,181,001	172,491	226,827	151,742	1,147,316	578,460	289 384
By Sea—									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	—	352	..	—	730	676	—	.	2,932
Bengal	100,583	16,952	4,708	1,580	...		6,103	8,720	.
Bombay	[illegible]	..	...	...	10	...	60	...	8
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...			...	
Madras	...	.	...	145	111	..		733	855
Burma	.		..	...			1,341	32,[illegible]62	95,896
Non-British Ports in India			..		...			.	...
Foreign countries	...	...		65	120	34	727	8	103
TOTAL	100,583	17,304	4,708	1,791	971	710	7,731	42,223	99,794
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,787 449	3,278 506	2,185 709	174,282	227 798	152,452	1,155,047	620,683	388 178
	Imports to end of December								
By Rail and River—									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	204 979	6,819,974	13,578 771	964 404	1,333,850	1 427,775	57,056	95,455	971,204
Bengal	158 [illegible],751	977 ,863	5 700 021	466 35	182 537	104,256	10 569 523	8,302 504	4 857 538
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	35 018	40,755	23 541	1,395	392	2,591	4,875	38,457	7,251
Punjab				69	3	357	503	35,343	7,049
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	..	.			53		2	4
Rajputana and Central India				5	1	138	9	3,451	69
Bombay	...	.	...	..	47	75		.	21
Central Provinces and Berar	11,851	1,251	347		6	1	39,005	152 395	123,317
Nizam's Territory		.	40			..		..	4
Madras	60	73	159	4	2	..	4,206	21,818	39,428
TOTAL	16,120,642	18,690 914	19,388,882	1,432,112	1,516,898	1,535,088	10 675,177	8,647,474	6,005,885
By Sea—									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	—	69 861	12,729	—	8,420	9,749	—	117	3 621
Bengal	26 ,266	175,613	102,235	7,970	1,867		298,015	140,027	114 160
Bombay		...		195	21	94	112	1 0,731	174
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	.		..	.	.		28,570	102,091
Madras	1 606	81	...	1,328	517	463	..	33,[illegible]21	66,157
Burma		...		2	29	4	42,723	2,497,013	3,429,861
Non-British Ports in India		.	17	.		64	..		
Foreign countries	87	29	816	2,306	1,378	816	1,274	87,310	6,496
TOTAL	261 959	245,589	115,797	11,801	12,232	11,190	342,124	2,906,789	3,723,160
TOTAL IMPORTS	16,382,601	18 930,503	19,504,679	1,443,913	1,529,130	1,546,278	11,017,301	11,554,263	9,729,045

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, February 21, 1908

Return by the Railway Board on the progress in the introduction of, and results of working, the automatic vacuum brake on the railways in India, during the six months ended the 30th June 1907.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, the railways on which the automatic vacuum brake was in use, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brake, the number and proportion of rolling-stock fitted, and the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year.

Railway (including lines worked).	Period.	Locomotives.			Coaching Vehicles (including all brake-vans).				Goods Vehicles (excluding all brake-vans and cranes).				Number of miles run by trains fitted.	Percentage of mileage run by trains fitted on total train-mileage.	Total number of instances in which the brake failed to act or caused delay in the working of trains.	Number of miles run by trains fitted to each case of failure.
		Fitted.	Not fitted.	Percentage of fitted on total.	Braked.	Piped.	Not fitted.	Percentage of braked and piped on total.	Braked.	Piped.	Not fitted.	Percentage of braked and piped on total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5' 6" Gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur	Second-half, 1906	176	115	60·48	809	2	145	84·83	1,259	574	5,788	24·05	1,112,819	36·54	4	278,205
	First-half, 1907	184	115	61·54	851	...	117	87·91	1,271	878	5,682	27·44	1,226,994	37·26	9	136,333
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Second-half, 1906	185	35	84·09	508	4	134	79·26	2	49	(a)5,075	0·99	1,019,952	57·20	3	339,984
	First-half, 1907	191	30	86·43	528	4	134	79·83	2	49	(a)5,075	0·99	1,113,561	50·44	8	139,195
Eastern Bengal State	Second-half, 1906	143	57	71·50	518	61	140	80·53	...	12	4,040	0·30	556,079	30·97	4	139,020
	First-half, 1907	143	55	72·22	554	68	117	84·17	..	11	4,413	0·25	588,642	33·26	3	196,214
East Indian (h)	Second-half, 1906	495	451	52·33	1,618	80	797	68·06	414	78	18,252	2·62	3,304,715	38·35	20	165,235
	First-half, 1907	503	440	53·34	1,691	77	747	70·30	1,356	78	18,280	7·27	3,700,337	37·76	15	246,689
Great Indian Peninsula	Second-half, 1906	560	302	64·97	1,783	6	586	75·33	...	167	11,942	1·38	3,179,855	42·19	31	102,576
	First-half, 1907	563	304	64·94	1,851	...	575	76·30	...	168	11,962	1·38	3,535,359	37·97	29	121,909
Madras	Second-half, 1906	163	109	59·93	1,012	15	202	83·56	250	15	4,638	5·40	770,362	30·00	6	128,394
	First-half, 1907	170	105	61·82	1,116	12	100	91·86	329	15	4,639	6·90	844,684	32·39	8	105,585
Nizam's Guaranteed State	Second-half, 1906	...	61	...	57	3	129	31·75	...	...	1,056	...	...	...	...	...
	First-half, 1907	...	61	...	57	3	129	31·75	...	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...
North Western State	Second-half, 1906	868	12	98·54	2,254	78	220	91·38	2,207	117	10,476	18·16	3,096,382	33·28	1	3,096,382
	First-half, 1907	853	12	98·61	2,360	75	234	91·23	2,927	117	10,531	22·42	3,760,693	38·75	6	626,782
Oudh and Rohilkhand State	Second-half, 1906	152	53	74·15	721	49	90	89·53	29	13	5,524	0·75	1,138,040	44·79	2	569,020
	First-half, 1907	170	35	82·93	727	51	82	90·47	29	13	5,524	0·75	971 885	37·12	6	161,981
Total of all 5' 6" Gauge Railways	Second-half, 1906	2,682	1.195	69·15	9,280	298	2,443	79·68	4,161	1,025	66,791	7·21	14,178,204	57·61	71	199,693
	First-half, 1907	2,777	1,157	70·59	9,735	290	2,235	81·77	5,914	1,329	67,156	9·74	15,742 155	37·58	84	187,407
3' 3⅜" Gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	Second-half, 1906	78	9	89·65	251	4	11	95·86	305	7	1,689	15·59	42,412	5·07	Nil.	..
	First-half, 1907	78	9	89·65	251	7	8	96·99	305	82	1,614	19·34	253,411	29·36	2	126,705
Bengal and North-Western	Second-half, 1906	96	175	35·42	470	2	656	41·84	...	...	6,302	...	204,056	8·17	14	14,575
	First-half, 1907	108	175	38·16	524	20	634	43·18	...	...	6,312	...	320,459	11·53	9	35,606
Bengal Dooars	Second-half, 1906	...	10	...	...	4	59	6·35	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...
	First-half, 1907	...	10	...	...	4	59	6·35	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	Second-half, 1906	152	107	58·69	493	38	512	50·67	296	14	4,920	5·93	562,445	21·95	5	112,489
	First-half, 1907	151	107	58·53	550	44	511	53·76	397	16	4,863	7·83	565,099	20·80	Nil.	...
Eastern Bengal State	Second-half, 1906	121	29	80·67	427	40	197	70·33	...	2	3,763	0·05	231,019	17·18	Nil.	...
	First-half, 1907	127	29	81·41	442	40	197	70·99	...	2	3,850	0·05	227,336	17·48	Nil.	...

Hyderabad-Godavary Valley	Second-half, 1906	...	55	...	3	...	161	1·83	...	...	895	...	...	...	...	...
	First-half, 1907	...	55	...	3	...	163	1·81	...	...	954	...	...	..	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	Second-half, 1906	...	48	...	...	2	215	0·92	...	...	992	...	...	...	...	...
	First-half, 1907	...	48	...	...	4	217	1·81	...	...	992	...	...	...	...	...
Morvi	Second-half, 1906	...	5	...	...	2	53	3·64	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
	First-half, 1907	...	5	...	...	2	53	3·64	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri and Shoranur-Cochin	Second-half, 1906	6	12	33·33	12	...	45	21·05	22	...	149	12·87	23,612	21·25	*Nil.*	...
	First-half, 1907	6	12	33·33	12	...	45	21·05	22	...	149	12·87	26,964	21·20	*Nil.*	
Rajputana-Malwa	Second-half, 1906	76	372	16·96	174	79	1,450	14·86	...	...	7,980	...	303,704	7·69	7	43,386
	First-half, 1907	94	362	20·61	270	226	1,182	29·56	140	55	7,787	2·44	691,958	15·62	19	36,418
Rohilkund and Kumaon	Second-half, 1906	18	30	37·50	51	14	162	28·63	...	...	1,371	...	5,152	1·35	*Nil.*	...
	First-half, 1907	18	30	37·50	51	41	135	40·53	...	...	1,371	...	5,068	1·03	*Nil.*	...
South Indian	Second-half, 1906	93	155	37·50	258	2	871	22·99	...	...	3,883		397,049	16·54	2	198,524
	First-half, 1907	93	155	37·50	288	2	871	24·98	1	55	3,877	1·42	505,176	20·83	1	505,176
Southern Mahratta	Second-half, 1906	(c) 48	189	20·25	(d) 118	(e) 3	535	11·46	...	...	5,341	...	(f) 409,139	17·76	7	58,448
	First-half, 1907	(c) 49	188	20·67	(d) 119	(e) 3	934	11·55	...	...	5,341	...	(g) 396,356	16·06	4	99,089
TOTAL OF ALL 3' 3⅜" GAUGE RAILWAYS (h).	Second-half, 1906	688	1,264	35·25	2,257	185	5,709	29·96	623	23	39,883	1·59	2,178,588	12·10	35	62,245
	First-half, 1907	724	1,253	36·62	2,510	393	5,395	34·98	865	210	39,710	2·64	2,991,822	15·35	35	85,481
2' 6" GAUGE.																
Barsi Light	Second-half, 1906	3	4	42·86	26	...	7	78·79	1	...	92	1·07	...	...	...	...
	First-half, 1907	3	4	42·86	26	...	7	78·79	1	...	92	1·07	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore-Gondia, Mourbhanj, Parlakimedi and Raipur-Dhamtari.	Second-half, 1906	22	13	62·86	54	...	39	58·06	265	...	103	72·01	164,183	74·48	*Nil.*	...
	First-half, 1907	25	13	65·79	54	...	39	58·06	317		103	75·48	217,616	79·92	*Nil.*	...
Kalka-Simla	Second-half, 1906	24	...	100·00	92	...	...	100·00	99	61	...	100·00	74,833	100·00	4	18,708
	First-half, 1907	24	...	100·00	92	...	...	100·00	144	16	...	100·00	107,277	100·00	11	9,752
TOTAL OF ALL 2' 6" GAUGE RAILWAYS (h) and (i).	Second-half, 1906	49	106	31·61	172	...	417	29·20	365	61	1,471	22·46	239,016	26·36	4	59,754
	First-half, 1907	52	107	32·70	172	...	417	29·20	462	16	1,508	24·07	322,893	30·12	11	29,354
TOTAL OF ALL 2' 0" GAUGE RAILWAYS	Second-half, 1906	...	61	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	933	...	...	...	...	...
	First-half, 1907	...	60	...	...	...	289	...	...	...	942	...	..	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (i).	Second-half, 1906	3,419	2,626	56·56	11,709	483	8,861	57·91	5,149	1,109	109,078	5·43	16,595,808	(j) 29·17	110	150,871
	First-half, 1907	3,553	2,577	57·96	12,417	683	8,336	31·11	7,241	1,555	109,316	7·45	19,056,870	(j) 30·37	130	146,591

(a) Includes one hundred 5' 6" gauge coal wagons borne on the Rajputana-Malwa railway rolling-stock list.

(b) Excludes locomotives and vehicles in use on lines under construction.

(c) Includes 7 engines fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(d) Includes 47 coaching vehicles fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(e) Fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(f) Includes 12,727 miles run by trains fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(g) Includes 6,268 miles run by trains fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(h) The detailed figures in columns 4, 8 and 12 do not work up to the totals, as the latter include stock of railways not detailed in the table.

(i) Excluding the Thatön-Duyinzaik Light railway for which no information is available.

(j) Calculated on the train-mileage, excluding that run on the Dandot Light railway for which train-mileage statistics are not available.

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by train fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" GAUGE. **Bengal Nagpur**	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) *and* (*ii*) —*Nil.*	1,226,994
		1st January 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 1 down mail train was delayed 15 minutes at Chakardharpore to rectify a leak in the hose pipe of a composite carriage.	
		15th January 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 12 up passenger train worked non-vacuum from Souna to Jharsuguda, owing to the combination steam brake flange joint of the engine having been broken.	
		11th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 8 up passenger train worked non-vacuum from Santragachi to Khargpur, due to a defect caused by some waste having been carelessly left in the train pipe.	
		4th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 6 up passenger train worked non-vacuum from Benapur to Bhadrak, owing to the combination flange joint having given way.	
		5th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 11 down passenger train was detained 25 minutes at Raipur, owing to the rubber washer of a composite bogie carriage being deficient.	
		13th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 12 up passenger train worked non-vacuum from Bhatapara to Dongargarh, owing to the brake blocks binding hard in consequence of a leak in the vacuum gear.	
		25th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 2 up mail train was detained 12 minutes at Jharsuguda, due to the hose pipe not having been properly placed on the dummy plug of the rear brake-van.	
		3rd May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 11 down passenger train was detained 21 minutes between Drug and Bhilai, due to a leak in a perished hose pipe.	
		19th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 4 up mail train was detained 10 minutes at Ichchhapuram, owing to the vacuum chamber being right up and the tender brake hard on.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) *and* (*ii*)—*Nil.*	See page 334
		7th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 5 down train was detained 6 minutes at Anklesvar to pull wires, as the pistons of certain carriages had stuck up.	
		15th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 9 down local train was detained 15 minutes at Surat, due to the main train pipe of a third class bogie carriage leaking in consequence of the engine not maintaining sufficient vacuum.	
		15th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 3 down passenger train was detained 17 minutes at Anand, owing to the brake blocks of two bogie carriages having jammed.	
		15th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 333 down local train lost 25 minutes at Andheri, owing to the vacuum pipe of a third class carriage leaking in consequence of the deficiency of a washer.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, of a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5′ 6″ GAUGE—*contd.*				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India—*concld*	Vacuum, automatic	1st May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—The driver lost 2 minutes with 142 up, 24 minutes with 147 down, and 53 minutes with 168 up local trains, as he could not maintain sufficient vacuum owing to a leak in the train pipe connection.	
		9th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 19 down passenger train was delayed 6 minutes at Timba Road, as the driver could not create vacuum owing to a leakage in the train pipe of a third class carriage caused by insufficient steam.	
		12th May 1907	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 3 down ordinary train lost 6 minutes at Dungri to find out the cause of the train pulling heavily between Bulsar and Dungri. The piston of a carriage having stuck, the release wire was pulled and dropped.	1,113,561
		6th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 8 up passenger train was delayed 14 minutes at Barejadi to release the piston of a carriage which had stuck.	
Eastern Bengal State	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) and (*ii*)—*Nil.*	
		14th January 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 8 down passenger train worked non-vacuum from Belgachhi to Calcutta due to the engine brake not having been released and the large ejector not acting properly.	
		12th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 36 down mail train was detained 17 minutes at Rajbari, due to the alarm handle in a first class carriage having been pulled down, involving the necessity for disconnecting the nut of the release pipe to admit of the valve being released by the key.	588,642
		14th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 36 down mail train was detained 7 minutes at Rajbari to create vacuum, due to the pipes of certain carriages having been uncoupled.	
East Indian	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) and (*ii*)—*Nil.*	
		27th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 26 down passenger train lost 25 minutes at Katni and worked non-vacuum to Sutna, the driver being unable to create vacuum owing to the engine vacuum being defective.	
		14th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 19 up passenger train lost 17 minutes and worked non-vacuum from Rampore Haut to Sahebgunge, due to a leaky train pipe between two carriages.	
		17th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 16 down passenger train lost 80 minutes and worked non-vacuum from Delhi to Tundla, due to the connecting pipe of the vacuum chamber of a 3rd class carriage breaking.	See page 335
		24th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 21 up passenger train lost 11 minutes at Rampore Haut, due to some defect in the vacuum hose pipe of the engine.	
		8th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 20 down passenger train lost 20 minutes at Lilloosh, due to a temporary defect on the engine.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
East Indian—*concld.*	Vacuum, automatic	18th April 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 28 down passenger train lost 10 minutes at Moghal Sarai and worked non-vacuum to Gya, due to the piston of a third class carriage and the release valve of a 2nd class carriage leaking badly.	3,700,337
		3rd May 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 15 up passenger train lost 38 minutes at Cawnpore and worked non-vacuum to Tundla, due to the dummy bracket of the rear brake-van being defective.	
		8th June 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 21 up passenger train lost 36 minutes between Rampore Haut and Barharwa and worked non-vacuum from the latter station to Jamalpur, due to the top and bottom nuts of the vacuum train pipe blowing badly.	
		14th June 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 28 down passenger train lost 7 minutes at Jakhim and 7 minutes at Rafiganj, due to a hose pipe rubber washer leaking.	
		17th June 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 14 down passenger train lost 4 and 11 minutes at Karmnasa and Pusauli, respectively, and worked non-vacuum from the latter station to Gya, owing to defective vacuum in a 3rd class carriage.	
		17th June 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 14 down passenger train lost 19 minutes at Burdwan, due to the flexible connection between the train pipe and the cylinder of a covered goods wagon being found deficient when it was attached to the train.	
		24th June 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 17 up passenger train lost 34 minutes at Howrah, due to a release valve being deficient on a covered goods wagon.	
		24th June 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 27 up passenger train lost 12 minutes at Burdwan, due to some defect in the train.	
		25th June 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 12 down passenger train lost 35 minutes at Umballa, due to a defective hose pipe washer of a brake-van.	
		26th June 1907	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 23 up passenger train lost 30 minutes at Allahabad, due to a defective washer on a rear brake pipe.	
Great Indian Peninsula	Vacuum, automatic	...	*(i) and (ii).*—*Nil.*	See page 338
		8th January 1907.	*(iii) Failure of material.*—No. 11 down passenger train was detained 18 minutes at Bhopal, due to leakages in the piston neck ring of a Madras railway luggage van and in the release valve spindle of a 3rd class carriage.	
		9th January 1907.	*(iii) Neglect of servants.*—No. 14 up passenger train lost 20 minutes between Jhansi and Bina, due to leakage through the small ejector cone and insufficiency of vacuum.	
		16th January 1907.	*(iii) Failure of material.*—No. 11 down passenger train started 8 minutes late from Jhansi, due to leakage in the vacuum train pipe.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula—*contd.*	Vacuum, automatic	18th January 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—A down empty special train lost 12 minutes between Jhansi and Agra Road, due to the hose pipe of the rear brake-van not having been fixed properly on the plug.	
		8th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 7 down mail train had a late start of 20 minutes from Victoria terminus, owing to the intercommunication alarm valves of two North Western railway carriages being out of order.	
		10th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 17 down passenger train was detained 7 minutes at Victoria terminus, due to leakage in the flexible pipe of a 2nd class carriage which was found to be broken.	
		2nd March 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—The up Burma express train was detained 4 minutes at Kasara in detecting a leak and in refixing the vacuum coupling of the rear brake-van on its plug.	
		10th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 13 down passenger train was detained 8 minutes at Victoria terminus, owing to the rubber washer on the coupling of the brake-van being deficient.	
		18th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 27 down express train was detained 20 minutes at Itarsi, due to a leak in the Clayton coupling attached to the engine.	See page 338
		19th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 14 up passenger train was detained 25 minutes at Jhansi to cut off the connection on account of the piston rod of the cylinder of the engine having dropped.	
		28th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 17 down passenger train was detained 15 minutes at mile 4 to readjust the brake push rod of a bogie brake-van, owing to the brake blocks binding on the wheels.	
		28th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No 5 down mail train was detained 15 minutes at Muttra, owing to a defect in the cylinder piston of a third class carriage. The piston could not be released and had to be disconnected.	
		30th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 11 down passenger train was detained 8 minutes at Agra Road, owing to a leakage through the alarm valve of a North Western railway carriage.	
		30th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 14 up passenger train lost 14 minutes on the journey between Agra Road and Jhansi, due to a defect in the elbow pipe of a brake-van.	
		1st April 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 11 down passenger train was detained 10 minutes at Antri, owing to the flexible train coupling pipe of a North Western railway horse box drawing air.	
		7th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 9 down mail train had a late start of 9 minutes from Victoria terminus, the driver being unable to create vacuum, due to a leak in the universal coupling washer of one of the train pipes which was found perished.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5′ 6″ GAUGE—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula—*contd.*	Vacuum, automatic	20th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery*—No. 8 up mail train came to a stand at mile 118 and worked non-vacuum to Igatpuri, due to some dirty water in the boiler entering the ejector and a piece of foreign matter having got underneath the auxiliary destroying valve, the driver thereby being unable to recreate vacuum.	
		2nd May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants*—No. 5 down mail train had a late start of 20 minutes from Victoria Terminus, the driver being unable to maintain vacuum, owing to a leak in the alarm valve of a North Western railway carriage.	
		3rd May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material*—No. 5 down mail train was detained 4 and 5 minutes at Muttra and Palwal, respectively, due to the vacuum pistons of the engine sticking.	
		4th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 8 up mail train came to a stand at mile 133 and worked non-vacuum to Nasik, owing to the auxiliary pipe flange under the brake ejector having broken and causing a sudden application of the brake.	
		4th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 30 up express train was detained 10 minutes at Hodal in uncoupling the vacuum pistons of the engine, which were continually sticking.	
		5th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 17 down passenger train was detained 14 minutes at Kurla, owing to the brake blocks on the wheels of the rear brake-van having become jammed.	See page 33
		18th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 18 up passenger train lost 11 minutes between Shahabad and Gulbarga and 8 minutes at the latter station, due to the brake piston of a third class carriage sticking.	
		7th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Inexperience of servants.*—No 11 down passenger train lost 7 minutes between Karari and Daura and worked non-vacuum from the latter station to Agra, due to the piston rings on the engine being defective.	
		7th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—The up postal express train worked non-vacuum from Delhi to Jhansi owing to two brake-vans and one first class carriage being deficient of vacuum release ball valves and the syphon pipe of one of the brake-vans and of the 1st class carriage being cut.	
		17th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 19 down passenger train from Bombay to Karjat lost 26 minutes on the journey, owing to a piece of foreign matter having lodged in the passage of the large ejector and prevented the driver from creating vacuum quickly at stations.	
		17th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 9 down mail train was detained 4 minutes at Loni, the driver being unable to maintain vacuum, owing to a 1st class carriage being deficient of a clayton coupling washer.	

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5′ 6″ GAUGE—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula—*concld.*	Vacuum, automatic	20th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 11 down passenger train was detained 7 minutes at Runkuta and worked non-vacuum to Delhi, the driver being unable to maintain vacuum, due to the large ejector spindle being bent which prevented the valve taking its seat.	3,535,359
		25th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Inexperience of servants.*—No. 11 down passenger train was detained 20 minutes at Bamora, the driver being unable to release the brakes of some of the vehicles, owing to his having destroyed a high presure of vacuum on bringing the train to a stand, and not creating the same amount before starting to release the brakes.	
Madras	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) and (*ii*).—*Nil.*	844,684
		2nd January 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 1 down mail train was detained 5 minutes at mile 83, North East line, owing to the cylinder pipe of a Bengal-Nagpur railway 3rd class carriage breaking.	
		15th January 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 158 up train lost 15 minutes at Champion, owing to the hose pipe of a carriage truck having been damaged.	
		12th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 81 down mail train was delayed 10 minutes at Nagari, owing to the release ball valve of a postal van having stuck up off its seating.	
		3rd March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 31 down passenger train was detained 6 minutes at Munnal, owing to the flexible hose pipe in front of the engine having become uncoupled.	
		10th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 81 down mail train lost 10 minutes between Guntakal and Kosgi, owing to the brake on a carriage having become jammed.	
		22nd April 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 2 up mail train was detained 5 minutes at Pithapuram, owing to a leakage in the swan neck of a horse box.	
		5th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 37 down passenger train was delayed 15 minutes at mile 52-9, North West line, owing to the seating of the small ejector of the engine having been cut.	
		17th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 42 up mail train was delayed 3 minutes at Mettupalaiyam, owing to the combination ejector joint on the engine having given way.	
North Western	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) and (*ii*).—*Nil.*	See page 339
		12th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 11 up passenger train was detained 40 minutes at Saharanpur, owing to a hose pipe washer and ball valve diaphragm of a gas holder being defective.	
		25th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 28 down passenger train was detained 10 minutes at Saharanpur, owing to two hose pipe washers of a brake-van being deficient.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5′ 6″ GAUGE—*concld.*				
North Western—*concld.*	Vacuum, automatic	5th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 17 up passenger train was detained 5 minutes at Saharanpur, owing to the hose pipe of a covered goods wagon being loose and the valve of the brake-van having been jammed.	3,760,693
		14th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 59 up passenger train was detained 12 minutes at Khatauli, owing to the universal couplings of the hose pipes of two wagons being loose.	
		18th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 8 down mail train was detained 45 minutes at Lahore, owing to the cylinder hose pipe between train pipe and ball valve on the engine breaking.	
		21st June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 12 down passenger train was detained 29 minutes at Saharanpur, owing to the ball valve diaphragm of a third class carriage admitting air.	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) and (*ii*).—*Nil.*	971,885
		23rd January 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 20 down mixed train lost 18 minutes between Chandausi and Basharatganj, owing to the piston of the engine drawing air.	
		30th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 20 down mixed train was detained 10 minutes at Hardnaganj distant signal, owing to the hose coupling washer of a composite carriage drawing air.	
		14th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 20 down mixed train lost 10 minutes at mile 48, on Aligarh branch, owing to the hose coupling washer of a carriage being deficient.	
		18th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 21 up passenger train was detained 5 minutes at Chandausi, owing to the large ejector steam valve spindle stuffing box of the engine blowing.	
		19th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 18 down fast passenger train was detained 15 minutes at Bareilly, owing to the hose pipe of a 2nd class carriage having been torn.	
		29th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 18 down fast passenger train was detained 8 minutes at Atrauli Road, owing to the piston packing ring of a brake-van drawing air.	
3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE.				
Assam-Bengal	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) and (*ii*)—*Nil.*	253,411
		12th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 11 up mail train worked non-vacuum from Laksam to Badarpur, due to a defective disc valve.	
		30th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 11 up mail train lost 15 minutes between Shahatali and Hajiganj and 44 minutes at Laksam, owing to the failure of brake power consequent on the driver's inattention to the brake gear.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure of partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE—*contd.*				
Bengal and North-Western.	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) *and* (*ii*)—*Nil.*	320,459
		5th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 4 down passenger train was detained 8 minutes at Gandak bridge, due to the chamber hose pipe being loose at the joint of a first class carriage.	
		1st May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 1 up passenger train had a late start of 5 minutes from Katihar to rectify a defect in a train pipe.	
		2nd May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 1 up passenger train was detained 29 minutes between Basti and Tinich, due to the vacuum pipe of the rear brake-vans being out of order and the joint of the diaphragm valve having broken.	
		4th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 1 up passenger train was detained 26 minutes near Khalilabad, due to the vacuum pipe of a third class carriage blowing and to destroy vacuum.	
		13th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants*—No. 4 down passenger train was detained 18 minutes between Bazeedpur and Bachhwara, due to a leak in the chamber pipe of a third class carriage.	
		15th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 1 up passenger train was detained 15 minutes at Semapur, due to some cotton waste having got between the air disc and the face of the combination ejector.	
		19th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 7 up passenger train was detained 29 minutes at Narayanpur, due to a leak in the train pipe of the engine.	
		21st May 1907.	(*iii*) *Inexperience of servants.*—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 10 minutes at Bachhwara, due to the hose pipe of the rear brake-van not having been set properly on the nose plug.	
		22nd May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 8 down passenger train was detained 5 minutes at Barauni to renew the hose pipe washer of a brake-van.	
Rajputana-Malwa	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(*i*) *and* (*ii*).—*Nil.*	See page 342
		10th January 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 1 up mail train was detained 7 minutes in Phulera yard and worked non-vacuum to Kishangarh, due to the engine brake being defective in consequence of some cotton jute having got into the pipe.	
		25th January 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 1 up mail train was detained 8 minutes at Erinpura Road, due to the coupling hose pipe of the rear brake-van not having been placed properly on the dummy plug.	
		26th January 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 1 up mail train was detained 7 minutes at Bandikui, due to a leak in consequence of the hose pipe rubber washer of a composite bogie carriage folding over when coupling up the hose pipe.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3' 3⅜" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Rajputana-Malwa—*contd.*	Vacuum, automatic	10th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 10 minutes at Roho, owing to the piston of a composite bogie carriage having stuck.	See page 342
		26th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 1 up mail train was detained 2 minutes at the facing points, Phulera, due to the hose pipe of the rear brake-van having worked back on the dummy plug.	
		28th February 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 1 up mail train was detained 6 minutes at Erinpura, due to the hose pipe coupling of the rear brake-van not being placed properly on the dummy plug.	
		3rd March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 2 down mail train was detained 6 minutes at Phulera, due to a defective hose pipe washer of a third class bogie carriage.	
		10th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 3 minutes at Rewari, due to a leak in a third class bogie carriage.	
		12th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 2 down mail train was detained 10 minutes between Ajmer and Madar, due to a leak in the hose pipe of a third class bogie carriage arising from a defective washer.	
		1st April 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 2 down mail train was detained 5 minutes at Beawar, due to the piston of a composite bogie carriage having stuck.	
		29th April 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 4 down passenger train was detained 6 minutes at Abu Road, due to defective washer in a third class bogie carriage.	
		18th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 13 minutes at Tilaunia, due to a leak in a third class bogie carriage.	
		2nd June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 4 down passenger train was detained 7 minutes between Bhimana and Pindwara, due to the pistons of a composite bogie carriage having stuck.	
		6th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 6 down mail train was detained 3 minutes at points at Bandikui, due to the hose pipe of a third class bogie carriage leaking.	
		8th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 4 down passenger train was detained 7 minutes at Rewari, owing to the rubber washer of a hose pipe being defective.	
		11th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 2 down mail train was detained 2 minutes at Sanganer, due to the hose pipe not being placed properly on the dummy plug of the rear brake-van.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE—*concld.*				
Rajputana-Malwa *concld.*	Vacuum, automatic	22nd June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 27 up mail train was detained 5 minutes at Bhattu, due to the hose pipe not being placed properly on the dummy plug of the rear brake-van.	691,953
		23rd June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 1 up mail train was detained 8 minutes between Pandikui and Arnu, and 5 minutes between Jatwara and Jhir, due to the pistons of a composite bogie carriage having stuck.	
		25th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*—No. 2 down mail train was detained 10 minutes at Jhir, due to the piston of a composite bogie carriage having stuck.	
South Indian	Vacuum, automatic	...	) and (*ii*)—*Nil.*	
		14th January 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 57 up train was detained 17 minutes at Trichinopoly, owing to a sudden application of the brake by the guard which destroyed the vacuum and broke the hook of the brake-van attached to the tender.	505,176
Southern Mahratta	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) and (*ii*)—*Nil.*	
		9th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 1 up train lost 10 minutes at Belgaum, owing to the universal rubber washer of a composite bogie carriage leaking.	390,088
		10th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 1 up train lost 15 minutes at Hubli, due to the piston of a dining carriage leaking.	
		30th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of machinery.*- No. 1 up train lost 12 minutes at mile 6¾, near Dharwar, and worked non-vacuum to Londa where it was found that the small ejector had stopped working.	
		17th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 1 up train lost 5 minutes at Bangalore, owing to a defect in the hose pipe.	
2′ 6″ GAUGE.				
Kalka-Simla	Vacuum, automatic	...	(*i*) and (*ii*)—*Nil.*	
		16th March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 8 up train lost 13 minutes at Kalka, owing to the universal coupling washer of a hose pipe having perished.	See page 343
		21st March 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 2 down train lost 10 minutes at Simla, owing to the coupling washer of a hose pipe having perished.	
		17th April 1907	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 13 up train lost 1 hour and 6 minutes at Kalka, owing to the valve diaphragm of the brake-van having been tampered with.	
		15th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 15 up train lost 25 minutes at Kalka, owing to the universal coupling washer of a hose pipe being missing.	

TABLE No. II—*concld.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1907, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—concld.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
2' 6" GAUGE—*concld.*				
Kalka-Simla—*concld.*	Vacuum, automatic	30th May 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 7 up train lost 19 minutes at Kalka, owing to the hose pipe universal coupling of the brake-van not having been placed properly on the dummy.	107,277
		4th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 9 up train lost 40 minutes between Kalka and Taksal, owing to the piston neck ring of a wagon having perished, causing the brake blocks to bind on the wheels.	
		20th June 1907	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 6 down train lost 8 minutes between Taradevi and Shoghi, owing to the hose pipe universal coupling of the brake-van drawing air in consequence of its not having been properly fastened on the dummy.	
		20th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 15 up train lost 14 minutes at Gumman, due to a defective hose pipe.	
		25th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 9 up train lost 20 minutes between Kanoh and Kathleeghat, owing to the hose pipe universal coupling of the brake-van drawing air in consequence of its not having been properly fastened on the dummy.	
		28th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Failure of material.*—No. 15 up train lost 20 minutes at Kalka, owing to the piston neck ring of a wagon having perished.	
		30th June 1907.	(*iii*) *Neglect of servants.*—No. 7 up train lost 19 minutes at Kalka, owing to the train pipe drawing air, in consequence of the hose pipe universal coupling not having been properly fastened.	

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for *Secretary, Railway Board.*

CALCUTTA;
The 1st February 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES, ASSES AND MULES.

No. 478.

The 20th February 1908.

The following orders issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland are published for general information :—

Order of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, No. 75, dated 28th January 1907.

Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907.

THE Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows : —

Interpretation.

1.—(1) In this Order—

"The Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

"Article" means Article of this Order.

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894, and the Acts amending the same.

(2) Horses, asses and mules shall be animals for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):—

Sections 22 and 65 ;
Sections 43 and 74 ;
Section 44 ;

and of all other sections of that Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and legal proceedings ; and also of this Order.

Restriction on Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules.

2. Unless and until the Department otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to import into, or land in Ireland, any horse, ass, or mule from Great Britain, from the Isle of Man or from the Channel Islands, except under the authority of a permit in that behalf previously obtained from the Department, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in such permit.

Applications for permits.

3. Each application for a permit under this order should be addressed to

The Secretary,
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction
for Ireland (Veterinary Branch),
Dublin,

and should be made at an adequate interval prior to the proposed date of importation of the animal or animals to which the application relates, so as to afford time for such enquiries as the Department may deem necessary before coming to their decision as to whether the permit applied for may be granted.

Notice of Detention in case of Illegal Landing.

4.—(1) If, in any instance, a horse, ass, or mule is landed in contravention of this Order, the Department, or an Inspector of the Department, may give notice to the owner or person in charge of such horse, ass, or mule requir-

ing the detention and isolation of the horse, ass, or mule in accordance with the provisions of such notice.

(2) If the owner or person in charge of the horse, ass, or mule, after receipt of such notice, fails to comply with any of the provisions therein contained, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) A notice applying under this Article shall continue in force until it is withdrawn by a further notice given by the Department, or an Inspector of the Department.

Exemption.

5. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Service.

Offences.

6. If a horse, ass, or mule is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner and the Charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping the horse, ass, or mule knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to, and in respect of, his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Previous Order.

7. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby, from and after the commencement of this Order, revoked.

Commencement.

8. This Order shall come into operation on the 21st day of February, 1907.

Short Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907."

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their official seal this 28th day of January 1907.

L. S.

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Title.
1906.	
29th May	Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1906.

Order of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, No. 88, dated 17th December 1907.

Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. II.

THE Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894

to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Restriction on Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules from Foreign Countries.

1. From and after the 31st day of December 1907, the Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907 shall be read and have effect as if Article 2 thereof included the following additional clause:—

Unless and until the Department otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to import into, or land in Ireland, any horse, ass, or mule from any country outside Great Britain, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, except under the authority of a permit in that behalf previously obtained from the Department, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in such permit.

Short Title and Construction.

2. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. II," and shall be read as one with the Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their official seal this 17th day of December 1907.

L. S.

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1908.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 15th February 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	63	44
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	45	25
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	41	34
		Panch Mahals Districts	" "	2	1
		Rewakantha Agency	" "	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	57	21
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	...	...
		Mahikantha Agency	" "	48	40
		Palanpur "	" "	26	14
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	1	1
		Surat District	" "	27	17
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawai "	...	...	...
		Dhanu "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	5	4
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	1	...
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	...	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	4	5
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	...	2
		Poona District	" "	31	23
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	77	43
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	100	78
		West Khandesh "	"	3	1
		Nasik District	"	10	7
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	6	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal "		...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "		...	...
		Nagothna Port		...	...
		Eshoi "		..	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	9	7
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	...
		Malwan "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	5	5
		Belgaum "	"	154	134
		Hubli Town	"	...	..
		Dharwar "	"	29	4
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Bijapur District	"	15	10
		Kanara "	"	3	3
		Savantvadi State	"	1	1
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	41	40
		Karachi District	"	.	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "		3	2
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	..
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	..
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	..	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	...
		Sholapur Agency		...	...
		Phaltan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Tuna "	Tuna-Anjar	...	.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	„ „	35	23
		Jukan Port		...	
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Cambay State	„	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	„ „	...	1
		Savanur „	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar „	„	...	...
		Mahuwa „	„	...	...
		Jafrabad „	„	...	...
		Vawania „	„ (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	„	6	6
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	56	38
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	„	266	190
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	„	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud „	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla „		...	...
		Nandgaon „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon „	„	...	...
		Rajapuri „	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	„	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Dwarka Port		11	8
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Billimora Port		...	...
		Kodinar „	B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	124	102
		Satara Agency	S. M.	2	2
		Jath State	„	...	...
		Poona Agency		8	8
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	16	9
		Aden	„	...	...
			TOTAL	1,333	955

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns, of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" S. M.	6	6
		Salem District	"	12(b)	7 (c)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	63(a)	50 (a)
		Kurnool "	" "	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura "	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Coimbatore "	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	..
		Tellicherry Port	"	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	..
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	..
		Nilgiris District	Madras	2	...
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		South Arcot District	"	...	...
		Nellore District	"	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	...
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
		Calicut "	Madras	3	3
		Sandur State		...	...
			TOTAL	86	66
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	14	13
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...

(a) One imported.
(b) Three imported.
(c) Two imported.
(d) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	121	93
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	21	22
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	118	110
		Darbhanga Town	"	15	7
		Darbhanga District	"	70	57
		Shahabad "	E. I.	111	99
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	60	51
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	42	30
		Monghyr District	"	94	73
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	12	33
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	2	...
		Purnea "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	2	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	712	588

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	O & R.	.	..
		Meerut City	N. W.	.	
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	27	23
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	.	..
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	40	35
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	1	...
		Koil "		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	29	21
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	1	1
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.		...
		Hardwar Union	"	.	.
		Roorkee Town	"		..
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	.	
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	2	.
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	..	...
		Etawah District	"	36	36
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Furrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	.	..
		Furrukhabad District	" " "	10	9
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	70	61
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	..	
		Agra District	" " " "		..
		Etah "	"	6	6
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	.	..
		Muttra District	" "	83	75
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	..
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	5	5
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	1	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	14	7
		Bijnor Town	"	...	..
		Bijnor District	"	6	6
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	4	3
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	1(a)	1(a)

(a) Figure for the week ending 8th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	" "	[illegible](a)	5(a)
		Cawnpur City . . .	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	3	4
		Cawnpur District . . .	" " " " . . .	42	39
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	43	36
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	...	...
		Jhansi District	" (") . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . .	B. & N. W & O. & R .		...
		Benares City	" " " . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . .	" " " & E. I. .	5	15
		Ballia "	"	124	111
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	.	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	" & R. & N. W. . .	[illegible]	10
		Ghazipur "	E. I & B & N. W.	86	70
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	" & O & R.	3	3
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	E. I.	...	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	"	103	92
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District. . .	"	[illegible]	68
		Basti District	"	..	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District . . .	O & R.	...	...
		Garhwal " . . .	"	.	...
	Lucknow	Unao District . . .	O. & R., & B. & N. W. .	[illegible]	7[illegible]
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K. .		...
		Lucknow District . . .	" . . .	3	3
		Hardoi "	"	1	1
		Rae Bareli "	"	14	15
		Sitapur " . . .	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri "	"	...	.

(a) Figure for the week ending 8th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	10	10
		Gonda ,,	,,	24	24
		Partabgarh ,,	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur ,,	,,	17	12
		Ajodhya	,, & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	,,	[illegible]	..
		Fyzabad District	,,	18	9
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	,, ,,	8	4
			TOTAL	1,091	920
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	150	136
		Hissar ,,	,, & N. W.	45	24
		Karnal ,,	E. I.	26	24
		Simla ,,	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	156	126
		Ambala ,,	N. W. & E. I.	8	6
		Ludhiana ,,	,,	42	38
		Rohtak ,,	,,	83	66
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.		..
		Jullundur District	,,	1	...
		Hoshiarpur ,,	,,	6	6
		Ferozepur ,,	,,	14	8
		Kangra ,,	,,	..	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.		...
		Amritsar District	,,	[illegible]	24
		Gurdaspur ,,	,,	4	4
		Lahore City	,,		...
		Lahore District	,,	26	21
		Gujranwala District	,,	7	7
		Montgomery City	,,	...	...
		Montgomery District	,,	22	22
		Sialkot ,,	,,	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	5	5
		Gujrat "	"	..	..
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	5	5
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	105	81
		Jhang "	"	26	26
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry)	...	..
		Patiala State	N W., E. I., B., B. & C. I.&J. R	50	14
		Maler Kotla State	"	32	30
		Jind "	"	7	6
		Nalagarh "	"		..
		Nabha "	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Bahawalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	844	7[illegible]9
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	15	17
		Hanthawaddy District	"	2	2
		Pegu "	"		
		Tharrawaddy "	"	39	37
		Prome "	"	109	99
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	16	16
		Bassein "	"	23	21
		Henzada "	"	21	22
		Pyapon "	"	4	5
		Myaungmya "	"	4	4

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	28	23
		Thaton "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	10	8
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Thayetmyo District	Burma	...	...
		Pakokku "		...	...
		Minbu "		...	...
		Magwe "		...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	Burma	89	76
		Maymyo Town	"	...	...
		Mandalay District	"	1	2
		Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Bhamo "		...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	Burma	5	4
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District			
		Sagaing District	"	1	2
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	Burma	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	1	2
		Kyaukse "	"	1	1
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
		Northern Shan States	"	1	1
			TOTAL	370	345
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM	Rajshahi	Patna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Dacca District	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
		Manipur State		...	...
			TOTAL		...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	47	89
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	1	1
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	4	5
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	11	
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"	...	...
		Mandla "	"	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1(a)	1(a)
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	25	18
		Raipur District	"	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Akola District	"	30	17
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	55	40
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Ellichpur City	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	24	21
			TOTAL	198	151
COORG	...	Coorg		7	4
			TOTAL	7	4
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	33	38
		Bangalore City	" "	26	20
		Bangalore District	"	101	*82
		Mysore City	"	11	8
		Mysore District	"	28	22
		Kadur "	"	7	6
		Hassan "	"	31	17
		Kolar "	Madras	84	81
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	16	18
		Tumkur District	S. M.	4	5
		Shimoga "	"	3	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	344	207
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	19 (a)	11 (a)
		Bidar "	N. G. S. R.	...	...
		Parbhani "	"	...	...
		Nizamabad "	"	1	...
		Atrafi Balda	"	...	...
		Raichur District	"	1	2
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	...	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	5	2
			TOTAL	26	15

(a) Figures for the period from 4th to 10th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	„ & G. I. P.	2(a)	1(a)
		Indore Residency	„	...	...
		Ujjain City	„ & G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari „	„ („)	...	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	„	23(a)	16(a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)		...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Maksudargarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach „	„	...	...
		Rutlam City	„	...	...
		Rutlam State	„	4(a)	2(a)
		Dewas Town	„	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	„	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	G. I. P.	...	...
		Sehore State	„		...
		Rugoo State		...	...
		Datia City	„	...	...
		Datia State	„	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	„	7(a)	3(a)
		Sitamau „	„	...	...
		Piploda „	„	...	...
		Bagli „	„	...	
		Jhabua „	„	...	
		Jaora Town	„	...	...
		Jaora State	„	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai	„	...	...
		Barwan „	„ & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Laskar City	„	...	...
			TOTAL	36	22

(a) Figures for the week ending 8th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 30,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	46 (a)	31 (a)
		Ajmer City	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Ajmer District	"	3 (a)	2 (a)
		Deoli	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Abu Road	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Mewar State	"	13 (a)	8 (a)
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	321 (a)	321 (a)
		Jaipur State	"	30 (a)	30 (a)
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	104(a)	66(a)
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	517	458
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	...	...
		Mirpur District	District	1	1
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	1	1
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Bannu "		...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	"	...	...
		Kohat District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
		Khyber Agency		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 7th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . .	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL .	5,565	4,531

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

Nos. 224-225.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1908.

EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BOMBAY IN RESPECT OF GRANTS-IN-AID OR LEASE OF GOVERNMNT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., C. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for head XVII of part K of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. $\frac{\text{3-Judicial}}{\text{485—501}}$, dated the 28th March 1895, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council:—

XVII.—Agreements and deeds entered into with Managers of Educational Institutions in respect of Government grants-in-aid or in respect of the lease of Government school buildings in the Presidency proper.	By the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information, with reference to its letter no. 510, dated the 28th January 1908; and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 226-229.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1908.

EXECUTION OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF DEEDS AND CONTRACTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for part J of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. [illegible], dated the 28th March 1895, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council :—

J.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

I.—In the case of the Governor in Council— All deeds and instruments relating to any matters other than those specified in heads II to VI.	By a Secretary to Government
II.—Contracts and other instruments for the purchase, supply, conveyance or carriage of building materials, stores, machinery, etc., and the provision of labour for building or other work, and such like engagements	By Collectors of Districts, Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of Divisions, Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors General, and Superintendents of Police, Commissioner of Police, Madras, Inspector-General of Jails, Superintendent of Stationery, and the Presiding Port Officer and Port Officers.
III.—All mining leases . .	By Collectors of Districts
IV.—Contracts and other instruments relating to the Medical Department	By the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
V.—(a) All contracts, deeds or other agreements relating to the execution of salt works, or the purchase, sale or transport of salt, the supply of labour, stores, building materials, etc., and any other like engagements relating to the salt revenue or the business of the Salt Department.	By the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue.

(b) All contracts, deeds or other agreements relating to the execution of salt works, or the purchase, sale or transport of salt, the supply of labour, stores, building materials, etc., and any other like engagements relating to the salt revenue, or the business of the Salt Department within their respective jurisdictions and within the limit of value of R5,000; and contracts or agreements for the import of foreign salt on credit, for payment of the duty leviable thereon, or contracts or agreements for the clearance of salt under the credit system on the deposit of securities within the limit of value of R50,000.	By the Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Abkari Revenue.
(c) Leases granted to manufacturers of salt in blocks of land in Government factories.	By Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Abkari Revenue.
(d) Contracts or agreements for the import of foreign salts on credit, for payment of the duty leviable thereon, or contracts or agreements for the clearance of salt under the credit system wholesale on the deposit of securities within the limit of value of R10,000.	By Assistant Commissioners of Salt and Abkari Revenue.
VI.—Contracts and other instruments relating to matters connected with the Educational Department.	By the Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras for information, with reference to their letter No. 2107, dated the 18th December 1907, and to the Finance Department and the Department of Commerce and Industry for information; and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 1st-half of 1907.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1906-07.	Results of working during 1st-half of year. Mean mileage worked: 1907.	Mean mileage worked: 1908.	Total earnings for week ending: 9th February 1907.	Total earnings for week ending: 8th February 1908.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1907.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1908.	Total earnings from 1st January to: 9th February 1907.	Total earnings from 1st January to: 8th February 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to: 9th February 1907.	Total earnings from 1st April to: 8th February 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg J. G. & R.-D. 2' 6")	301	266	2,026	2,117	6,12,079	5,59,000	302	264	37 26 766	31,22,000	...	6,04,766	2,32,24,770	2,38,04,000	5,79,230	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	310	312	21	21	7,706	7,400	370	352	36,610	38,000	1,390	...	2,91,316	2,65,000	...	26,316
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg V. Wadhwan 3' 3½")	912	777	504	504	4,49,874	3,69,000	893	732	23,42,268	20,68,000	...	2,74,268	1,70,27,046	1,73,86,000	3,58,954	...
" Nagda-Muttra (a)	...	...	..	101	...	3,600	..	36	..	16,600	16,600	...	..	84,800	84,800	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3½" and 2' 6")	362	386	1,281	1,274	4,82,471	4,98,000	377	391	31,23,544	27,41,000	...	3,82,544	2,22,07,280	2,27,87,000	5,79,720	...
East Indian	700	725	2,280	2,323	15,84,369	18,14,000	695	781	1 02,78 657	95,99,000	...	6,79,657	6,91,40 578	6,92,60,000	1,19,422	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	786	630	1,569	1,606	13 54,482	12,80,000	863	797	75 78,190	67,07,000	...	8,71,190	4,23 58,672	4,28,41,000	4,82,328	...
" Agra-Delhi Chord	263	275	120	126	40 999	27,100	325	215	2,35,342	1,58,000	..	77,342	15,51,901	12,53,000	...	2,98,901
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	307	245	914	914	2,96 463	2,25 000	324	246	18,75,270	13,28,000	...	5,47,270	98,34,266	1,02,99,000	4,64, 7 4	...
Madras—Southern Mahratta (east of Jalarpet)	336	339	(b) 845	538	(b)2,79,967	1,94,000	331	361	(b) 15,46,723	10,12,000	..	5,34,723	(b)1,27 23,161	1,26,38,000	...	85,161
South Indian (west ") (c)	...	...	..	309	...	91,000	.	295	...	4,75,000	4,75,000	...	...	4,75,000	4,75,000	...
Azhikal-Mangalore	35	24	56	77	2,178	5,700	39	74	11,209	31,500	20,291	...	(d) 41,519	1,74,000	1,32,481	...
North-East line	246	232	494	496	1,34,671	1,27,000	273	256	6,01,648	6,22,000	20 352	...	50,23 079	50 04,000	...	19,079
West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	114	103	60	60	6,687	7,000	111	117	36,273	37,000	727	...	2,68,504	3,00,000	31,496	...
North-Western (incldg. K.K.Thal & N.-D.2'6")	366	357	3,499	3,555	11,37,875	11,35,000	325	319	68,28,719	64,69,000	...	3,59,719	5,46,20,446	6,02,64,000	56,43,554	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	279	247	1,298	1,298	3,18,853	3,93,000	246	303	23,55,257	18,76,000	...	4,79,257	1,41,72,672	1,55,13,000	13,40,328	...
" Hardwar-Dehra	235	207	32	32	5,590	6,800	175	212	36 739	35,000	...	1,739	2,93,598	3,33,000	39,402	...
Assam-Bengal	112	113	771	771	98,665	83,600	128	108	5,66 220	4,57,000	..	1,09,220	38,67,419	41,06,000	2,38,581	...
Burma	267	230	1,340	1,474	4,13,081	4,63,000	308	314	21,84,004	25,09,000	3,24 996	...	1,31,59,928	1,42,85,000	11,25,072	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	128	131	124	124	15,543	21,100	125	170	82,199	96,700	14,501	...	7,11,913	6,96,000	...	15,913
Lucknow-Bareilly	158	149	237	237	36,939	34,600	156	146	2,24,761	1,90,000	.	34,761	13 83,296	13,80,000	...	3,296
Nilgiri	428	267	17	17	4,877	8,200	287	482	30,015	31,600	1,585	...	2,70,739	2,83,000	12,261	...
Palanpur-Deesa	50	44	17	17	739	900	43	53	4,209	4,900	691	..	33,048	36,600	3,552	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	312	285	1,909	1,909	6,12,033	5,27,000	321	276	34,32,543	28,71,000	...	5,61,543	2,40,37,176	2,37,57,000	...	2,80,176
South Indian	242	230	(e)1,131	866	(e)2,52,382	2,75,000	223	318	(e)14,13,636	13,55,000	...	58,636	(e)1,15,54,018	1,20,63,000	5,08,982	...
" Tanjore District Board	124	118	103	103	11,587	12 200	112	118	61,336	60,100	...	1,236	5,20,834	5,38,000	17,166	...
" Travancore Branch	97	89	108	108	9,927	12,700	92	117	51,907	62,500	10,593	...	4,35,042	5,33,000	97,958	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. GL-M. Fron. Sec.)	177	150	1,165	1,166	2,02,607	1,99,000	174	171	10,05,882	10 92,000	86 118	...	77,28,127	85,12,000	7,83,873	...
" Bezwada-Masulipatam (f)	...	...	...	36	...	2,500	...	69	...	2,500	2,500	..	..	2,500	2,500	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	24	23	33	33	629	900	19	27	4,110	4,700	590	...	35,108	37,100	1,992	...
" Dharmavaram-Kátpadi and Pakala-Gudur (g)	...	...	...	264	...	10,500	.	40	...	57,900	57,900	...	...	57,900	57,900	...
" Hospet-Kottur	17	20	48	48	820	1,300	17	27	4,179	5,700	1 521	...	41,873	40,100	...	1,773
" Mysore Section	38	121	296	296	39,357	48,900	133	165	2,16,087	2,70,000	53,913	...	15,82,316	19,25,000	3,42,684	...
Tirhoot State	225	213	614	763	1,48,474	1,76,000	242	231	9,25,118	8,83,000	...	42,118	58,62,192	64,51,000	5,88,808	...
Kalka-Simla	287	258	59	59	7,406	7,700	126	131	48,660	50,100	1,440	...	6,90 119	8,27,000	1,36,881	...
Morappur Dharmapuri	37	37	19	19	559	700	29	37	3,207	3,300	93	..	30,141	33,700	3,559	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	42	36	26	26	989	900	38	35	5,096	4 900	...	196	41,262	48,400	7,138	...
Jorhat	53	55	32	32	[illegible]	1,800	50	66	[illegible]	9,800	1,933	...	73,348	79,900	6,552	...
Total	372	343	23,054	23,719	85,[illegible],527	86,31,000	372	364	5,08,83,751	63,56,300	...	45,27,451	34,48,36 707	[illegible],83,73,000	1,35,36,293	...
All other Railways.																
Amritsar-Patti	93	55	28	28	1,928	2,600	69	93	10,841	16,600	5,759	...	(h)26,209	1,53,000	1,26,791	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	151	116	114	114	18,176	14,900	159	131	85 662	88,300	2,638	...	5,71,824	6,63,000	91,176	..
Bina-Goona-Baran	82	65	148	148	11,557	11,600	78	78	69,755	70,400	645	...	4,20,424	4,94,000	73,576	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	86	259	162	162	62,247	35,200	384	217	3,54,747	1,99,000	...	1,55,747	18,95,183	18,54,000	...	41,183
Jammu-Kashmir	96	98	16	16	1,565	1,700	98	106	9,679	9,100	...	579	70,566	69,300	...	1,266
Kolar Gold-fields	407	399	10	10	3,853	2,300	385	230	22,146	15 200	...	6,946	1,75,046	1,71,000	...	4,046
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	158	116	79	79	11,737	10,800	149	137	75,084	69,000	..	6,084	5 71,208	5,66,000	...	5,208
Nagda-Ujjain	135	102	34	34	5,946	4,000	175	118	33,136	15,400	...	17,736	1,58,895	1,59,000	105	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	297	260	334	334	1,04,852	1,01,000	314	302	5,64,815	5,27,000	...	37,815	38,05,519	42,36,000	4,30,481	...
Petlad-Cambay	132	108	34	34	4,403	4,300	129	126	19,997	24,500	4,503	...	1,51,877	1,85,000	33,123	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	234	201	107	107	23,180	26,400	217	247	1,63,539	1 31,000	...	32,539	9,99,723	12,11,000	2,11,277	...
Southern Punjab	199	182	425	425	99,149	81,100	233	191	5,23,787	4,15,000	...	1,08 787	35,12,943	40,05,000	4,92,057	...
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodganj)	100	83	155	155	14,685	15,300	95	99	88,387	81,700	...	6,687	5,95,707	7,81,000	1,85,293	...
Tapti Valley	165	127	155	155	28,254	24,000	182	155	1,40,215	1 23,000	...	17,215	8,26,399	8,16,000	...	10,399
Tarkessur	362	316	22	22	6,935	15,700	315	714	41,438	45,800	4,362	...	3,01,600	3,01,000	...	600
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	60	34	34	2,281	2,100	67	62	11,784	12,900	1,116	...	90,111	99,900	9,789	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	102	81	55	55	5,936	3,600	108	69	28,549	24,700	..	3,849	1,91,644	2,16,000	24,356	...
Bengal and North-Western	208	169	958	1,015	1,60,952	1,85,000	168	182	11,60,987	9,18,000	...	2,42,987	69,41,855	74,52,000	5,10,145	...
Bengal Dooars	193	222	36	36	5,993	6 100	166	169	39,527	37,100	...	2,427	3,67,404	3,69,000	1,596	...
" extensions	95	107	117	117	10,119	10,600	86	90	65,510	63,900	..	1,610	5,08,459	5,22,000	13,541	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	133	117	455	455	63,622	54,500	140	118	3,04 511	3,06,000	1,489	...	20,41,163	23,29,000	2,87,837	...
Birur-Shimoga	78	61	38	38	2 928	2,700	77	71	16,072	15,000	...	1,072	1,02,554	1,23,000	20,446	...
Dibru-Sadiya	253	254	78	78	20,331	18,100	261	232	1,14,993	1,01,000	...	13,993	8,78,972	8,70,000	...	8,972
Gaekwar's Railways	88	73	134	134	11,449	13,800	85	103	54,576	57,700	3 124	..	4,26,257	4,66,000	39,743	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	202	157	392	392	86,553	96,000	221	245	4,60,450	4,74,000	13,550	...	26,28,208	26,95,000	66,792	...
Jaipur	43	40	32	73	1,460	1,900	46	26	8,140	12,800	4,654	...	55,340	90,800	35,460	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	87	709	709	58,643	63 900	83	90	3,52,059	3,08,000	...	44,059	27,40,919	24,73,000	...	2,67,919
Kolhapur	142	118	29	29	4,339	2,800	150	97	21 799	15,100	...	6,699	1,50,077	1,47,000	...	3,077
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	80	67	95	95	6,575	8,100	69	85	34 243	45,300	11,057	.	2,66,778	3,73,000	1,06,222	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	53	54	6,764	7,400	128	137	42,726	38,700	...	4,026	2,48,175	2,84,000	35,825	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	171	168	66	66	6,594	6,200	100	94	59,219	36,700	...	22,519	5,75,523	5,63,000	...	12,523
" Bareilly-Soron extension	174	114	64	144	13,090	14,500	205	101	79,458	77,600	...	1,858	3,67,579	4,52,000	84,421	...
Sangli (i)	176	...	...	5	...	500	...	100	...	2,400	2,400	...	...	21,800	21,800	...
Shoranur-Cochin	129	117	65	65	6,900	8,400	106	129	42,023	46,000	3,977	.	3,36,987	3,61,000	24,013	...
Udaipur-Chitor	83	72	67	67	5,157	3,500	77	52	28,199	20,400	...	7,799	2,10,794	2,01,000	...	9,794
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. Sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	124	129	67	67	8,429	7,300	126	109	51,577	39,600	...	11,977	3,97,145	3,26,000	...	71,145
Barsi	152	113	78	78	10,253	9,900	131	127	78,230	53 900	...	24,330	2,56,708	4,26,000	1,69,292	...
Cooch-Behar	98	99	34	34	3,045	3 300	90	97	21,829	22,100	271	...	1,50,248	1,53,000	2,752	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	119	80	94	94	8,912	10,600	95	113	51,738	48,000	...	3,738	3,39,560	3,87,000	47,440	...
Rajpipla	51	36	37	37	1,765	1,700	48	46	7,079	6,700	...	379	54,538	64,500	9,962	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	360	367	51	51	18,103	11,000	355	216	72,469	67,000	...	5,469	8,37,478	8,13,000	...	24,478
Total	166	143	5,661	5,845	9,28,660	9,04,600	164	155	54,10,981	46,81,600	...	7,29,381	3,52,47,599	3,79,42,300	26,94,701	...
GRAND TOTAL	331	304	28,715	29,564	95,01,187	95,35,700	331	323	5,62,94,732	5,10,37,900	...	52,56,832	38,00,84,306	39,63,15,300	1,62,30,994	...

(a) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(b) For Madras Railway.
(c) Transferred from Madras Railway from 1st January 1908.
(d) From 21st August 1906.
(e) For the whole of the South Indian Railway.
(f) Opened from 4th February 1908.
(g) Transferred from South Indian Railway from 1st January 1908.
(h) From 21st September 1906.
(i) Opened from 1st April 1907.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1908.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1908.

No. 606.—In the Home Department notification, dated the 1st January 1908, announcing the award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second class,

for "Mrs. Mildred DeKantzow, Lady Superintendent, United Provinces Branch, Lady Minto's Nursing Association,"

read "Mrs. Mary Aphrasia deK-ntzow, Honorary Secretary, United Provinces Branch, Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association."

MEDICAL.

The 26th February 1908.

No. 277.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Maynard, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M S. (Bengal), Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, College Hospital, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month and 13 days with study leave out of India for six months and 17 days, in continuation, with effect from the 11th March 1908, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 278.—Major F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, College Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Maynard, M.B., F.R.C.S, I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 26th February 1908.

No. 507.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of the spread of the outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, with which the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is visited, if persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kulahalli in the Harpanahalli taluq of that district on the occasion of the ensuing Gonibasappa's Car Festival.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byádgi, Devargudda, Ránibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar and Dávangere on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 8th to the 16th March 1908 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Gonibasappa's Car Festival at Kulahalli.

The 27th February 1908.

No. 530.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Sriperumbudur in the Conjeveram taluq of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Bashyakaraswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Manur, Kadambattúr, Tiruvallúr, Sevvápet Road, Tinnanúr and Avadi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and Wálájábad, Villiyampakkam, Attur, Singaperumálkóyil, Gúduvánchéri and Vandalúr on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 19th April to the 5th May 1908 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Bashyakaraswami at Sriperumbudur.

PORT BLAIR.

The 28th February 1908.

No. 148.—Sir H. A. Farrington, Bart, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th February 1908.

No. 255.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Syud Sharf-ud-din, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 20th February 1908, *vice* the Honourable Mr. Justice Sale resigned.

The 27th February 1908.

No. 261.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Geidt of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 12th April 1908, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 262.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Geidt is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 12th April 1908, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 268.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brett, who was placed on deputation by the Home Department notification No 76, dated the 15th January 1908, to inspect and report to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on such of the civil courts subordinate to its appellate jurisdiction as it might direct, resumed his seat in the High Court on the 17th February 1908.

No. 269.—Mr. H R. H. Coxe, I.C S, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 17th February 1908.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th February 1908.

No. 87.—The Reverend A. E. Brown Constable, a senior chaplain on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 30th December 1907.

EDUCATION.

The 28th February 1908.

No. 218.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, sub-section 3 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to approve of the election by registered graduates of the University of Babu Jnanchandra Ghosh, M.A, and Babu Haranchandra Banerjee, M.A, B.L., to be Ordinary Fellows of the University.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1908.

No. 275-7-6—Lieutenant A. H. Gwyn, I.A., is appointed to the Survey of India Department on probation as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th February 1908.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1908.

No. 27.—Mr. M. R. Ingram, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted, under articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 9th December 1907.

The 28th January 1908.

No. 28.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to appoint the following covenanted temporary Engineers employed in the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers in the grades and Provinces noted against their names:—

Mr. C. L. Bushell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Madras.
Mr. F. E. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Madras.
Mr. F. D. Flint, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma.
Mr. E. S. L. Beddy, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces.

No. 29.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. W. C. Hickie	Examiner, Class II	Examiner, Class I.	Officiating	25th October 1907.
Mr. C. Muirhead	Examiner, Class III	Examiner, Class II.	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Examiner, Class II, Officiating.	Examiner, Class III.	Reversion	12th December 1907.
Mr. J. C. Bell	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Ditto	23rd December 1907.
Mr. W. J. Britts	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Ditto	11th January 1908.
Mr C. H. James	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. W. F. Milne	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Ditto	Reversion	Ditto.
Mr. H. P. Judge	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class II	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. L. H. Whelan	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Temporary	17th January 1908.

W. A. INGLIS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 27th February 1908.

No. 24-*S.I.*—Under the provisions of Section XXI of the Statutes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. H. Butler, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Secretary of the Order.

By Order of the Grand Master,
E. H. S. CLARKE,
for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 27th February 1908.

No. 31-*I. E.*—Under the provisions of Section XXII of the Statutes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. H. Butler, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Secretary of the Order.

By Order of the Grand Master,
E. H. S. CLARKE,
for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th February 1908.

No. 861-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Senior Missionary for the time being of the Church of Scotland in Jammu authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu.

No. 529-*G.*—Mr. W. P. Barton, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

No. 533-*G.B.*—With reference to Notification No. 2996-G.B., dated the 26th November 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. C. E. L. Kappelhoff, Jr., as Consul for the Netherlands at Aden has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 538-*G.*—Lieutenant R. J. W. Heale, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 16th November 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(Notification No. 2923-G., dated the 11th November 1907, is hereby cancelled).

The 25th February 1908.

No. 547-*G.*—Captain W. J. Keen, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division.

No. 548-*G.*—Captain R. Garratt, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

No. 559-*G.B.*—With reference to Notification No. 1524-G B., dated the 28th May 1907, Mr. C. C. Kilburn, Consul General for Denmark at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 21st February 1908

The 27th February 1908.

No. 576-*G.*—Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as District Judge, Peshawar.

The 28th February 1908.

No. 915-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, (XV of 1903), [except Sub-Sections (2) and (3) of Section 1 and Chapters IV and V] so far as it is applicable to Berar, with effect from the date of this Notification:

Provided, firstly, that all references to "British India" shall (except in sections 17 and 21) be construed as referring to Berar, and that in Sections 17 and 21 the words "or Berar" shall be added after the words" British India;"

Secondly, that all references to "the Local Government" or "any Local Government" shall be construed as referring to "the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;"

Thirdly, that references to the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be construed as referring to the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure, respectively, as applied to Berar.

No. 927-*I.B.*—The services of Mr. J. E. Goudge, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces with effect from the 4th March 1908, or the subsequent date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand.

S. H. BUTLER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1908.

No. 1136-E. O.—Mr. J. R. Gunjikar, Probationer in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is transferred to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 17th of February 1908.

The 27th February 1908.

No. 1196-E. O.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. T. Jones, I.M.S., Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 25th of February 1908, granted privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days and special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 13 days in continuation.

No. 1219-E. O.—The services of Mr. A. G. Barr, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 22nd of February 1908.

No. 1221-E. O.—Mr. Jagat Prasad is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the 22nd of February 1908.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1908.

No. 576-Accts.—The following reversions and officiating appointment of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

I. *From the 22nd December 1907, the date following that of Captain H. R. von D. Hardinge's return from leave out of India*—

Lieutenant A. G. Murray, on probation, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

II. *From the 21st January 1908, the date following that of Lieutenant C. W. Butler's return from leave out of India*—

Lieutenant C. W. Butler, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Lieutenant R. Prince, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1908.

No. 2078.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 46 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st of May 1908, the following rule shall be substituted for rule 114 of

the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899:—

114.—(1) The remitter of a foreign rupee money order shall be entitled to receive free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the order signed by ths payee, except in the cases specially notified by the Director General in the Indian Postal Guide.

(2) The remitter of a foreign sterling money order from any post office (except that at Aden) shall, unless the money order is one for which an advice of payment as provided for in sub-rule (3) can be had, be entitled to receive free of charge an intimation from the Indian Post Office of exchange (at Bombay or Madras, as the case may be) that the money order has been communicated to the country of payment.

(3) The remitter of a foreign sterling money order to any of the countries or places specially notified in that behalf by the Director General from time to time in the Indian Postal Guide, shall be entitled to receive an advice of its payment from the foreign post office of payment by paying a fee of two annas in addition to the commission chargeable on the money order.

(4) When the remitter of a foreign sterling money order has not paid the fee for an advice at payment and desires to have an enquiry made by the Post Office regarding the disposal of the money order, he shall be entitled to this service on payment of the same fee as that chargeable for an advice of payment.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 26th February 1908.

No. 2026—1.—Mr. F. Buckney is appointed a Probationer in the Imperial Customs Service with effect from the 16th February 1908, and is posted to Burma.

The 27th February 1908.

No. 2122-3.—Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, an Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year with effect from the 23rd January 1908 in continuation of the privilege leave far three months granted in the Notifications in this Department No. 6663-1, dated the 7th August 1907, and No. 848-3, dated the 24th January 1908.

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

The 28th February 1908.

No. 2125-3.—In the penultimate paragraph of the Order by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council under Indian Act No. XIII of 1854, No. 1114 published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10622-7, dated the 20th December 1907,

For—

"a quarter anna for every seven tons is paid in British India,"

Read—

a quarter anna for every ton if paid in British India."

RAILWAYS.

The 28th February 1908.

No. 2140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department Notification No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with the power conferred upon the Governor General in Council by Section 51 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), to sanction proceedings of Railway Companies in respect of the matters therein specified, subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said power act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th February 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 129.—The following appointments are made, consequent on the augmentation of the Cantonment Magistrate's Department by one Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 19th May 1907 :—

Major R. L. Morris, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate ;

Major J. H. Peck, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

(Army Department Notification No. 515 of 1907, is cancelled).

No. 130.—Captain H. O. Codrington, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate ;

Captain C. J. Cumberlege, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate ;

Major J. H. Peck, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate ;

Lieutenant A. M. E. H. T. Walker, 82nd Punjabis, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate,—

vice Major I. H. Grant, retired ; with effect from the 21st May 1907.

(Army Department Notification No. 568 of 1907, is cancelled).

No. 131.—The following promotions are made, consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. C. C. Plowden, with effect from the 6th September 1907 :—

Major E. Waller, 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, provisionally, to be 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, substantively.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor, officiating 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, to be 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, provisionally, with staff pay at R600 a month.

Major C. W. Field, 3rd grade Cantonment Magistrate, to officiate as 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, with staff pay at R600 a month *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie on leave, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor, promoted.

Major R. R. Vaughan, 3rd grade Cantonment Magistrate, to officiate as 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, with staff pay at R600 a month, *vice* Major E. Waller on leave, in place of Major C. W. Field.

Captain C. J. Cumberlege, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate.

Major W. S. Eardley Howard, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate.

Lieutenant A. M. E. H. T. Walker, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Major R. W. Burton, 98th Infantry, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

(Army Department Notification No. 818 of 1907, is cancelled).

No. 132.—Major E. St. A. Wake, 4th grade Cantonment Magistrate, is promoted to 3rd grade Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 4th February 1908.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 133.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Richard Abbot Sparkes, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment); officiating Double Company Officer, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force),—11th February 1908.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 134.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make for licensing, controlling and regulating the parctice of brokers, measurers and weighmen in the Cantonment of Pachmarhi in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26, clause (20) and Section 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, in accordance with the provisions of Section 27 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on the 28th March 1908.

2. Any objections or suggestions received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Rules.

1. No person shall practise in any public place as a broker, measurer, or weighman without having previously obtained from the Cantonment authority a license authorising him so to practise and unless such license is still in force. In case of breach of this rule, the offender shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend to R50.

Licenses once granted, and not suspended or cancelled, may be renewed from year to year by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, subject to report of such renewal to the Cantonment authority.

2. No person convicted of an offence under Chapter XIII or under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, and no person who, on conviction of any offence, has been punished with imprisonment, shall, while such conviction remains in force, be licensed to practise as a broker, measurer or weighman.

3. No person shall be licensed to practise as a broker, unless he is able to read and write. But this rule shall not apply to any person who, at the time when these rules came into force, is practising as a broker in the Pachmarhi Cantonment.

4. No person shall be licensed to practise as a measurer or weighman unless he is in possession of weights and measures, verified and stamped by order of the Cantonment authority under Section 286 (1), Cantonment Code, 1899 Such weights and measures shall be produced by the licensee for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any member of the Cantonment Committee, or by any officer or servant of the Cantonment Committee who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than seven rupees, and who has been duly empowered by the Cantonment authority in this behalf, or by any Police officer above the rank of Constable.

5. Every person licensed to practise as a broker shall keep or cause to be kept, regular and accurate accounts of all his dealings as a broker in a bound book, which shall be supplied to him at his expense by the Cantonment authority The pages of such book shall be numbered consecutively in the office of the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, and the first and last pages of such book shall be signed by the Secretary, who shall certify to the number of pages contained in such book The book shall be produced by the licensee for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any member of the Cantonment Committee or by any officer or servant of the Cantonment authority who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than seven rupees, and who has been duly empowered by the Committee on this behalf

6. The Committee shall frame :—

(*a*) A scale of fees payable by licensees under these rules

(*b*) A scale of rates at which licensees may charge for their services.

The Cantonment authority may from time to time make alterations in scales so fixed.

7. No broker, measurer or weighman shall charge or endeavour to obtain payment for his services, at a higher or lower rate than that prescribed under rule 6. The licensees' charges shall be payable by the seller, or by the purchaser, according to the agreement made in each case. In the absence of any special agreement the charges shall be borne half by the seller and half by the purchaser.

8. Licenses under these rules, unless suspended or cancelled, shall be in force from the 1st April of the year in which they are granted up to the 31st March of the ensuing year. Licenses granted on any date subsequent to the 1st April shall continue in force up to the 31st March following, and no longer. But only half fees shall be charged for licenses granted on or after the 1st October in any year

9. Every license shall be in the Vernacular, in the form appended, and shall be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee. Licenses are not transferable The terms of every license granted under these rules shall be fully explained to the licensee, at the time when it is granted by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee or by some servant of the Cantonment authority appointed by the Secretary for the purpose, and a copy in the Vernacular of the rules and of the rates of charges fixed under rule 6 (*b*)

shall be supplied to him with the license. Licenses shall be given in the form appended to these rules.

10. Copies in the Vernacular of the rates prescribed under rule 6 (*b*) shall be suspended at such public offices or places as the Cantonment authority may think requisite for their due publication. No alteration in rates shall take effect until notice of the proposed alteration has been posted up at the above mentioned offices or places for a period of at least 15 days.

11. The Cantonment authority may, for good and sufficient reason, refuse to grant a license under these rules, and may for misconduct and non-compliance with the requirements of these rules on the part of the licensee, or for any other good and sufficient reason, suspend or cancel a license so granted. Such suspension or cancellation shall not entitle the licensee to any refund of fees paid on account of such license.

12. Every order of the Cantonment authority refusing the grant of a license under these rules or cancelling or suspending a license so granted, shall be recorded in writing by the Secretary to the Committee, and shall contain a brief statement of the reasons for the discussion of the Committee. A copy of such order shall be supplied free of cost to the person thereby affected, on application by him to the Committee.

13. The Cantonment authority shall at the time of granting a license to a weighman or measurer under these rules cause to be supplied to him a suitable badge of office. A fee not exceeding one rupee shall be paid by the licensee for such badge when first supplied or on renewal, when it becomes unserviceable. No weighman or measurer shall practise his calling in any public place without such badge which must always be conspicuously worn by him while so practising his calling Such badges are not transferable.

14. Every licensee under these rules shall when practising his calling produce his license, badge, or both, as the case may be, for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any member of the Cantonment Committee or by any officer or servant of the Cantonment authority who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than seven rupees, and who has been duly empowered by the Cantonment authority in this behalf.

15. Every licensee under these rules shall deliver up to the Cantonment authority the license granted to him on its expiry, suspension or cancellation. When a license is so delivered up, the badge, supplied to the licensee by the Cantonment authority in accordance with the provisions of rule 13, shall also be surrendered But on renewal or restoration of the license, the badge, if still serviceable, shall be returned to the licensee free of charge.

16. If after issue of any license or badge granted under these rules, such license or badge is lost or destroyed, the licensee shall not practise in any public place as a broker, measurer or weighman until he has, on application to the Cantonment authority, obtained a fresh license or badge If the Cantonment authority is satisfied that such license or badge has been accidentally lost or destroyed, a fresh license or badge may be issued by the Committee to the licensee in place of it, on payment in either case of an additional fee of eight annas. Every license as issued shall have the word "Duplicate" written in large letters across it in red ink

17. No licensee under these rules, while practising his calling in any public place, shall without reasonable cause refuse to transact business for any person calling on him to do so.

18. The following Acts are included in the term "Misconduct" within the meaning of rule 11 :—

(*a*) Taking part in a combination to enhance or reduce the prices of goods, or to divert traffic from the Cantonment Markets.

(*b*) Intentional betrayal by a licensee of the interests of any person employing him, or connivance in any fraud against persons not employing him.

(*c*) The purchase or sale of goods by a licensee, on his own account while in the exercise of his calling.

(*d*) Interference by a licensee between buyers and sellers, when his services are unsought, or the demand of payment from any person who has not employed him.

(*e*) Demand by a licensee from any person employing him of any charge not authorised by rule 6.

FORM OF LICENSE FOR A BROKER OR WEIGHMAN.

(No. 9 of the Rules for licensing Brokers, Measurers or Weighmen.)

(To be maintained in duplicate, the bound copy being retained in the Cantonment office for record.)

Caste resident of is hereby authorised to practise as a in all public places within the limits of the Pachmarhi Cantonment. This license shall not be in force after the 31st March.

Not transferable.

The attention of the licensee is drawn to the rules (non-compliance with which may entail cancellation of the license, *vide* rule ii) and the rates of charges fixed under rule 6 (*b*), copies of which have been supplied to him with this license.

The sum of R has been paid on account of this license.

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Dated

No. 135.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (7), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 30th March 1908. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (7), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below :—

In section 29, sub-section (1), clause (*d*), after the words "Cantonment Establishment" the words "or any contribution to a provident fund on account of any member of that Establishment," shall be added

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 136.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct the despatch of a punitive expeditionary force, as detailed below, against the Zakka Khel Afridis

The force will be called "The Bazar Valley Field Force".

The Composition of the Force (subject to such reductions as may be found necessary by the General Officer Commanding the Field Force) will be as follows :—

1st Brigade.

Peshawar	1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Peshawar	53rd Sikhs.
Peshawar	59th Scinde Rifles.
Abbottabad	2nd Battalion. 5th Gurkhas.
Peshawar	Sections A and B, No 1 British Field Hospital.
Peshawar	No 101 Native Field Hospital.
Peshawar	Sections A and B No 102 Native Field Hospital.
	Brigade Supply Column.

2nd Brigade.

Nowshera	1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.
Nowshera	28th Punjabis.
Nowshera	54th Sikhs.
Nowshera	45th Sikhs
Peshawar	Sections C and D, No. 1 British Field Hospital.
Peshawar	Sections C and D, No. 102 Native Field Hospital.
Peshawar	No. 103 Native Field Hospital.
	Brigade Supply Column.

3rd Brigade (in Reserve).

Rawalpindi	1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Abbottabad	23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery.
Abbottabad	1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Nowshera	55th Coke's Rifles.
Peshawar	Sections A and B, No. 2 British Field Hospital.
Rawalpindi	No 112 Native Field Hospital.
Rawalpindi	Sections A and B, No 113 Native Field Hospital.
	Brigade Supply Column.

Divisional and Line of Communication Troops.

Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment	2 Squadrons, 37th Lancers.
Rawalpindi	25th Punjabis.
Sialkot	23rd Sikh Pioneers.
Rawalpindi	No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Nowshera	4 Guns, 22nd (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
Peshawar	No. 6 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners.
Rawalpindi	No. 9 Company, 2nd Sappers and Miners (3 sections).

The 19th Lancers from Peshawar will be employed to cover the advance until the Force reaches the Bazar Valley, when the Regiment will return to Jamrud for further use, if required.

Two Battalions, Native Infantry (taken from the 3rd (Reserve) Brigade and the Divisional and Line of Communication Troops) will be employed on the Line of Communications if found necessary by the General Officer Commanding the Field Force.

Base Details.

For sick and wounded returning from the front.	Peshawar	No. 5 British Field Hospital.
	Peshawar	No. 106 Native Field Hospital.
	Peshawar	No. 107 Native Field Hospital.
	Peshawar	No 108 Native Field Hospital.
	Peshawar	Half No. I Veterinary Field Hospital.
Rawalpindi	Ordnance Field Park of the 1st Division.	
Peshawar	No. 1 Engineer Field Park.	

Peshawar will be the Base of Operations.

The abovementioned troops will move on the Field Service scale of strengths and establishments as laid down in the Field Service Manuals and Regulations of units.

Depôts will be formed as laid down in "Mobilisation Measures" in the Field Service Manuals and Regulations of units. Depôts of Native Infantry will be on scale B.

The undermentioned staffs will be detailed for the Field Force:—

A.—Field Force Staff.

Staff	General Officer Commanding the Force and 1st Peshawar Division.	Major-General Sir J. Wilcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
	Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant A. P. Y. Langhorne, R. A., 24th Hazara Monntain Battery.
	Chief Staff Officer	Brigadier-General H. Mullaly, C.B.
	Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General	Present Divisional Staff.
	Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.	
	Deputy Assistant Quartesmaster-General (Intelligence.)	
Attached	C. R. E.	
	Senior Medical Officer.	
	Senior Veterinary Officer.	
	Divisional Supply Officer.	
	Divisional Transport Officer.	
	Signalling Officer, Captain A. B. Whatman, Somerset Light Infantry.	

B.—1st Brigade Staff.

Staff	General Officer Commanding	Brigadier-General C. Anderson, C.B.
	Orderly Officer (from the Brigade).	
	Brigade Major	Captain A. Tarver, 124th Baluchistan Infantry.
Attached	Brigade Supply Officer.	

C.—2nd Brigade Staff.

Staff	General Officer Commanding	Major-General A. Barrett, C.B.
	Orderly Officer (from the Brigade.)	
	Brigade Major	Captain H. H. Norman, Northamptonshire Regiment.
Attached	Brigade Supply Officer.	

D.—3rd Brigade Staff.

Staff	General Officer Commanding	Major-General H. B. B. Watkis.
	Orderly Officer (from the Brigade).	
	Brigade Major	Major G. B. H. Rice, 31st Punjabis.
Attached	Brigade Supply Officer.	
	Base Commandant	Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Dick, 22nd Cavalry.
	D. A. A. and Q.-M.-G. at the base.	Major H. R. Blore, K.R.R.C.

Such officers as may be required for Supply and Transport work on the line of communication will be arranged for the General Officer Commanding the Field Force in communication with the Quartermaster-General in India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 137.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette", dated 4th February, 1908, page 810.

MEMORANDA.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
4th February, 1908.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned Ruling Chiefs in India are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 5th February, 1908 :—

His Highness Rais-ud-Daulah Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharaja-Dhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Ram Singh Lokindar Bahadur Dilar Jang Jai Deo, of Dholpur.

His Highness Maharaja-Dhiraj Madan Singh Bahadur, of Kishangarh.

His Highness Raja Sajjan Singh, of Ratlam

His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daulah Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, of Jaora.

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"London Gazette", dated 7th February, 1908, pages 893, 895, 897, 899, and 900.

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WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL.
7th February, 1908.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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Captain Alfred W. F. Knox, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters, *vice* Major A. D. Geddes, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Dated 1st February, 1908.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned officers, having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances, *viz.* :—

Lieutenant Thomas D. H. Hackett (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 19th March, 1903.

Lieutenant Kenneth McLeod (late The Highland Light Infantry). Dated 8th April, 1903.

Lieutenant Stanley L. Ralph (late The Northamptonshire Regiment). Dated 8th August, 1903.

Lieutenant Bindon Blood (late The East Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 27th October, 1903.

Lieutenant Archibald Riddell (late The Essex Regiment). Dated 18th April, 1904.

Lieutenant James A Yates (late The Leicestershire Regiment). Dated 3rd December, 1904.

Lieutenant Julian C. J Smith (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 24th March, 1905.

Lieutenant Guy F. S. Allen (late The South Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 28th April, 1905.

Lieutenant Macan Saunders (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 23rd March, 1905.

Lieutenant Richard E. A. Bridge (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 4th September, 1906.

Second-Lieutenant John S. Marshall (late The Devonshire Regiment). Dated 3rd March, 1907.

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UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned University candidates to be Second-Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army :—

Second-Lieutenant Newman Lombard Craig, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces, with precedence next above G. B. Davies. Dated 19th January, 1906, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 8th February, 1908.

The undermentioned, dated 19th January, 1907, with precedence next above H. J. Daniell, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 8th February, 1908 :—

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Charles Percival Hill, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Geoffrey Gardner, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces.

Second-Lieutenant Ernest James Strover, from 4th Volunteer Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Hassell Sheepshanks from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces.

INDIA OFFICE,
7th February, 1908.

The King has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Department and Indian Army Departments and admissions to the Indian Army:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 21st December, 1907.

Warren Henry Wardell, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Arthur Vickers Alexander, 74th Punjabis.
Alexander William Nicholas Raven, 117th Mahrattas.
Guy Archibald Hastings Beatty, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Stewart William King, 5th Light Infantry.
Henry MacKinnon MacTier, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Walter Medicott Rodney Brown, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Aubrey Gordon Pritchard, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Cyril Harding Ward, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
John Fortescue Finnis, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
William Cumberland Nicholson, 18th Infantry.
Arthur Kennedy Rawlins, D.S.O., 24th Punjabis.
Arthur Neville Lovell, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse)
Charles Mackenzie, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
John Stewart Swan, Supply and Transport Corps

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 23rd December, 1907.

William Lachlan Campbell, Political employ.
Harry Walter Tobin, 128th Pioneers.

The promotion of Lieutenant W. L. O. Twiss to the rank of Captain notified in the *London Gazette* of the 19th March, 1907, is confirmed.

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Stanley Lush Ralph, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, from the Northamptonshire Regiment. Dated 19th September, 1907, but to rank from 8th August, 1903.

Second-Lieutenant James Ainsworth Yates, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 9th October, 1907, but to rank from 3rd December, 1904.

Lieutenant Kenneth Edward Cooper, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, from the Essex Regiment. Dated 16th November, 1907, but to rank from 22nd July, 1905.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Courtenay Kenny, 39th Garhwal Rifles, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 24th September, 1907, but to rank from the 16th August 1905.

INDIAN MEDICAL SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Dated 14th November, 1907.

William Forrester (seconded).

Richard Corridon (supernumerary).

Alfred Albert Allison (seconded).

William Alfred Boucher.

Dated 16th November, 1907.

John Goldsmith (seconded).

Arthur George Bowder.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 14th November, 1907.

Robert James Owen (seconded).

(Supernumerary Captain) Lewis Arthur Henry Clerke.

Dated 16th November, 1907

Angus Robertson (seconded)

Robert Brown (seconded).

Henry William Foscholo.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

Dated 30th September, 1907.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Chaloner.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Thomas Beck.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Dated 6th November, 1907.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Yarnold Macey.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Herbert George Gransmore Willasey Wilsey.

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Pepper is absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary.

The King has approved of the following transfers :—

To the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Colonel Henry Napier McRae, C.B. Dated 27th January, 1908.

To the Retired List.

Major William Ward Warner, Indian Army. Dated 21st December, 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Austin Waddell, M.B., C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S. Dated 21st October, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cubitt Sindall Rundle, M.B., I.M.S. Dated 5th May, 1907.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Thomas Cuthbert Lawrence, Indian Subordinate Medical Department. Dated 20th November, 1907.

Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles Cann, Military Works Services. Dated 10th September, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 138.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

22nd February 1908.

Major George Edward Tempest Green, Supernumerary List.

To be Captain.

22nd February 1908.

Lieutenant Arthur Montagu Rundall, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

To be Lieutenant.

1st June 1904.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Young, 67th Punjabis.

No. 139.—In Army Department Notification No. 1053 of 1907, Major A. W. N. Raven should have been described as belonging to the 117th Mahrattas, and not as therein stated.

NATIVE ARMY.

80th Carnatic Infantry

No. 140.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred on Havildar (English schoolmaster) Muhammad Ghayasuddin, on retirement, with effect from the 4th December 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 141.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Lamont, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal,—10th March 1908.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 142.—Captain Elliot Brownlow Hills resigns his commission. Dated 8th January 1908.

United Provinces Light Horse.

(*Cawnpore Squadron.*)

No. 143.—Second-Lieutenant Colin Mackay, to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st October 1907.

Second-Lieutenant William Benjamin Cotton, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Stuart transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 12th October 1907.

Second-Lieutenent Theodore Alban Henry Way, resigns his commission. Dated 29th September 1907.

(*Ghazipur Squadron.*)

Second-Lieutenant William Macgregor Hoggan, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st October 1907.

(Gorakhpur Squadron.)

Captain Richard Humfrey Sealy, V.D., to be Major, *vice* Turnbull resigned. Dated 1st October 1907.

Lieutenant Avenel William Cragg Addis, to be Captain, *vice* Sealy promoted. Dated 1st October 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Edmund Alexander Molony, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Addis promoted. Dated 1st October 1907.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 144.—Second-Lieutenant John Campbell Stewart, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lamb deceased. Dated 28th December 1907.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 145.—Captain Hugh Mackintosh Grant, V.D. (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission, and is, on retirement, permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps. Dated 13th November 1907.

Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

No. 146.—Henry Anderson Lunn, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st November 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Pittendrigh Shirres, I.C.S., resigns his commission. Dated 14th November 1907.

Henry James McIntosh, I.C.S., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Shirres resigned. Dated 14th November 1907.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 147.—Charles Rowlatt Watkins to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 7th February 1908.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 148.—Second-Lieutenant Walter Bayntun Starky to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

Ebenezar Watson Pedroza to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 149.—Second-Lieutenant Lionel Eldred Smith, resigns his commission Dated 10th December 1907.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 150.—Captain (Honorary Major) Harold George Arnott, V.D., resigns his commission. Dated 1st January 1908.

Lieutenant William Primrose Pechey, to be Captain. Dated 1st January 1908.

Second-Lieutenant Nevil Marryat, to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st January 1908.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 151.—Henry James Collins to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 5th February 1908.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 152.—John Arthur Smith to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 153.—Lieutenant Thomas Henry Hawes to be Captain, *vice* Crawshaw, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 14th December 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Laurence Waterworth to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hawes, promoted. Dated 14th December 1907.

Charles Henry Stanley Saunders to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 14th December 1907.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 154.—William Singer McMillan to be Second-Lieutenant. Dated 30th June 1907.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th February 1908.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Army Department between the 8th and 28th February 1908 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Cecil Theodore Cornelius.	30th December 1907.	Dinapore .	...	
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Walter Charles Bowder.	1st February 1908.	Rawalpindi	...	
Unattached List, Indian Army, attached to 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-Shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).	2nd-Lieutenant Ian Campbell Macfadyen.	19th February 1908.	China in Bazar Valley.	...	
1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).	Major the Hon'ble Douglas Forbes-Sempill, D.S.O.	21st February 1908.	Halwai, Bazar Valley.	...	
20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).	Major George Bloomfield Gough.	25th February 1908.	Kasauli .	...	

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 28th February 1908.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 15.—The first Christian name of Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain L. A. H. Clerke, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is "Louis" and not "Lewis" as hitherto notified.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 12.—The services of Commander C. W. Shearme, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for the appointment of 1st Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, *vice* Commander A. J. Marsack, Royal Indian Marine, and with effect from the 19th February 1908.

LEAVE.

No. 13.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Engineer A. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, one day (p.a.)

PROMOTIONS.

No. 14.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 8th February 1908:—

To be Lieutenant

Sub-Lieutenant P. G. Glanville.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 15.—Subject to His Majesty's approval Commander J. H. D. St. John, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 4th January 1908.

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 27th February 1908.

No. 56.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the North Western Railway Administration for a 2' 6" gauge line of railway from Makarwal to Mari, a distance of about 50 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Makarwal-Mari Railway Survey.

No. 58.—Mr. David Hutcheison Wilson is appointed to the non-pensionable Engineering Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 24th February 1908, and posted to the North Western Railway.

The 28th February 1908.

No. 59.—Mr. Walter Oliver Chalk, appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 60.—Messrs. Alan Craigie Robertson and John Herring Smith, appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 27th February 1908.

No. 57.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 422 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1908.

Adoption on the Rohilkund and Kumaon railway system of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of certain modifications therein.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{80 A.}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{163 B.}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 91, dated the 19th April 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{281 C.}{2}$, dated the 8th April 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 158, dated the 27th June 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. 519 R. T., dated the 27th June 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 22nd July 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. 562 R. T., dated the 5th July 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 185, dated the 25th July 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. 683 R. T., dated 19th July 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 228, dated the 19th September 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. 997 R. T., dated the 12th September 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 766 W.-19, dated the 8th February 1908, from the Agent, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Rohilkund and Kumaon railway system of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{80 A.}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the following modifications in the said General Rules—

(i) the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{163 B.}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906;

(ii) the amendments in rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{281 C.}{2}$, dated the 8th April 1907, and published under their notification No. 91, dated the 19th April 1907;

(iii) the amendment in rule 359, sub-rule (1), Chapter XXI, Part I, and in rule 33, sub-rule (1), Chapter IV, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 519 R. T., dated the 27th June 1907, and published under their notification No. 158, dated the 27th June 1907;

(iv) the revised Appendix B—rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives—promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 562 R. T., dated the 5th July 1907, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 22nd July 1907;

(v) the addendum to rule II (2) (c), and amendments in rule II (6), of Appendix A to Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 683 R. T., dated the 19th July 1907, and published under their notification No. 185, dated the 25th July 1907;

(vi) the amendments in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, and in Appendix A, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 997 R. T., dated the 12th September 1907, and published under their notification No. 228, dated the 19th September 1907; and

(vii) the modifications in Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1), (3) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, with effect from the 1st April 1908, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addenda to, amendments and modifications in, and the revised Appendix B to, the said General rules, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Rohilkund and Kumaon railway system.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the General Rules, including the amendments, addenda, modifications, and revised Appendix B, cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 3, Lucknow, and to the Agent of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company, for information.

The 28th February 1908.

No. 61.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 429 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1908.

Adoption on the Burma railways of certain modifications in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{59A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 171, dated the 12th July 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 599 R. T., dated the 10th July 1907.

Railway Board's notification No 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 1467-1 P., dated the 5th February 1908, from the Agent, Burma Railways Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Burma Railways Company has recommended the adoption on the Burma railways of the modifications promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, in Part I of General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway which rules were sanctioned for adoption on the Burma railways in Railway Board's resolution No. 599 R. T., dated the 10th July 1907, read in the preamble above.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption on the Burma railways of the modifications in the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, cited in paragraph 1 above.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the modifications cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta, and to the Agent of the Burma Railways Company, for information.

No. 62.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 414 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1908.

Adoption on such portions of the East Indian Railway, and of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory, of certain modifications in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railways.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 188, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\ A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 97, dated the 24th April 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 35 R. T., dated the 17th April 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. $\frac{181\ T.}{B\ No.\ 944-09}$, dated the 5th February 1908, from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the East Indian railway of the modifications promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on such portions of the East Indian railway, and of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory, in Railway Board's resolution No. 35 R. T., dated the 17th April 1907, read in the preamble above.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the modifications in the said General Rules cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the East Indian railway, and of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the modifications cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, and to the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, for information.

No. 63.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 433 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1908.

Adoption on the Bengal and North-Western railway system of certain modification in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 311, dated the 23rd November 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 1379 R. T., dated the 18th November 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

Read also—

Letter No. 1131, dated the 8th February 1908, from the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Bengal and North-Western railway of the modifications, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India, which rules were

sanctioned for adoption on the Bengal and North-Western railway in Railway Board's resolution No. 1879 R. T., dated the 18th November 1907.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the modifications in the said General Rules, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Bengal and North-Western railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the modifications cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 3, Lucknow, and to the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 3364.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of 1907-1908 as compared with the corresponding period of 1906-1907.

ENGLAND. Whole Year. Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. Whole Year. Budget 1907-1908.	ENGLAND. April to December. 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April to December. 1907-1908.	ENGLAND. April to December. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to December. Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole Year. Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	INDIA. Whole Year. Budget, 1907-1908.	INDIA. April to December. 1906-1907.	INDIA. April to December. 1907-1908.	INDIA. April to December. Increase.	INDIA. April to December. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	31,27,62,000	31,95,62,000	13,96,03,000	13,35,39,000	...	60,64,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	8,49,07,000	7,27,66,000	6,38,04,000	5,92,50,000	...	45,54,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	6,53,70,000	4,93,50,000	4,76,18,000	3,69,36,000	..	1,06,82,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,85,75,000	6,25,14,000	4,36,32,000	4,57,12,000	20,80,000	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	Excise	8,83,31,000	9,31,16,000	6,26,15,000	6,74,20,000	48,05,000	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	6,52,70,000	6,89,33,000	4,36,87,000	5,25,80,000	68,93,000	...
2,300	800	1,500	700	...	800	Other Heads	9,52,93,000	9,96,42,000	5,85,68,000	5,84,43,000	...	1,25,000
2,300	800	1,500	700	...	800	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	77,05,08,000	76,58,83,000	46,15,27,000	45,38,80,000	...	76,47,000
248,400	109,400	181,600	129,700	...	51,900	Interest	97,54,000	1,27,91,000	59,26,000	72,32,000	13,06,000	...
8,600	8,000	7,600	9,300	1,700	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,58,33,000	4,53,74,000	3,38,12,000	3,54,17,000	16,05,000	...
1,700	1,500	700	500	..	200	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,13,78,000	2,22,06,000	1,47,14,000	1,52,89,000	5,75,000	...
87,500	75,200	65,000	55,100	..	9,900	Miscellaneous	90,84,000	1,08,64,000	61,28,000	56,49,000	...	4,79,000
30,500	34,700	30,500	38,900	8,400	...	Railways	39,45,28,000	40,83,97,000	28,51,31,000	30,34,64,000	1,83,33,000	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,70,08,000	3,59,03,000	2,32,65,000	1,95,69,000	...	36,96,000
10,200	...	9,300	1,600	...	7,700	Other Public Works	80,88,000	82,29,000	57,02,000	60,89,000	3,87,000	...
472,300	390,100	202,500	268,100	65,600	...	Receipts by Military Department	1,08,40,000	1,01,05,000	73,00,000	68,07,000	...	4,93,000
861,500	619,700	498,700	503,900	5,200	..	TOTAL REVENUE	1,30,70,21,000	1,31,97,52,000	84,35,05,000	85,33,96,000	98,91,000	.
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	3,94,23,000	...	7,34,000	7,34,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,250,100	3,000,000	1,670,600	3,000,000	1,329,400	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	4,37,40,000	2,87,23,000	4,49,50,000	2,49,49,000	...	2,00,01,000
...	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	..	..	..	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	50,74,000	1,02,72,000	53,87,000	36,49,000	...	17,38,000
806,500	...	301,600	114,400	...	187,200	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,84,000	9,58,000	...	1,24,10,000	1,24,10,000	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	55,14,000	66,72,000	33,58,000	72,41,000	38,83,000	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	91,40,000	1,06,54,000	47,24,000	75,84,000	28,60,000	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	26,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	...	1,000
...	127,800	...	...	...	..	Remittances (net)	22,68,83,000	...	12,46,74,000	1,54,38,000	...	10,92,36,000
32,907,200	18,100,000	21,051,200	12,515,100	...	8,536,100	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,963,800	21,227,800	23,023,400	16,629,500	...	6,393,900	TOTAL	29,06,61,000	5,73,04,000	18,31,19,000	7,12,96,000	...	11,18,23,000
35,825,300	21,847,500	23,522,100	17,133,400	...	6,388,700	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,59,76,82,000	1,41,64,79,000	1,02,66,24,000	92,54,26,000	...	10,11,98,000
8,436,500	4,313,800	8,436,500	5,606,800	...	2,829,700	Opening Balance	17,67,22,000	16,67,80,000	17,67,22,000	15,49,22,000	...	2,18,00,000
44,261,800	26,161,300	31,958,600	22,740,200	...	9,218,400	GRAND TOTAL	1,77,44,04,000	1,58,32,59,000	1,20,33,46,000	1,08,03,48,000	...	12,29,98,000

ENGLAND						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
113,500	110,800	86,100	84,100	..	2,000	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,20,78,000	13,63,64,000	9,72,60,000	9,51,13,000	..	21,47,000
3,069,700	3,027,900	2,399 200	1,365,100	..	1,034 100	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,39,91,000	5,03,15,000	3,06,69,000	3,06,09,000	...	60,000
414,800	350,400	316,600	267,100	...	49,500	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,59,81,000	3,85,54,000	2,58,49,000	2,73,93,000	15,44,000	...
715,900	684,200	497,100	296,900		200,200	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	20,06,83,000	21,14,77,000	14,13,82,000	14,64,30,000	50,48,000	...
2,419,300	2,504,400	1,883,200	1,996,800	113,600	..	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,17,19,000	3,01,37,000	2,34,17,000	2,40,72,000	6,55,000	..
6,100	10,000	5,400	6,200	800	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	92,83,000	1,48,50,000	70,17,000	46,83,000	.	23,34,000
6,772,600	6,860,600	4,447,300	5,452,100	1,004,800	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	20,31,61,000	21,09,23,000	14,59 89,000	16,18 55,000	1,58,66,000	..
...		...	82,200	82,200	...	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,73,33,000	2,90,13,000	1,78,22,000	1,79,39,000	1,17,000	...
127,900	84,200	104,500	54,500	...	50,000	Other Public Works	9,55,11,000	10,56,8[illegible],000	5,40,01,000	5,93,88,000	53,87,000	...
5,520,400	4 757,400	3,997,300	3,653,500	...	343,800	Army Services	21,10,18,000	21,89,03,000	15,32,46,000	15,16,94,000	..	15,52,000
44,300	20,000	34,400	17,600	.	16,800	Special Defence Works	14,15,000	18 85,000	8,71,000	12,69,000	3,98,000	...
19,204,500	18,402,900	13 711,100	13,216,100	...	495,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	99,21,73,000	1,04,80,33,000	69,75,23,000	72,04,45,000	2,29,22,000	...
...				.		*Add*—Provincial Surpluses that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	..	..	...	..	...
...	..	.	..	.		*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits. that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances		—66,49,000	...	...	...	..
19,204,500	18,402,900	13,711,100	13,216,100	...	495,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	99,21,73,000	1,04,13,84,000	69,75,23,000	72,04,45,000	2,29,22,000	..
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,631,100	3,656,600	2,116,300	1,557 200	...	559,100	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	9,17,86,000	6,58,77,000	6,33,78,000	4,02,46,000	...	2,31,32,000
...	...	..	..	.	.	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	..	...	..	..	...	...
1,566,700	613,400	1,145,400	1,954,200	808,800	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	82,36,000	.	46,79,000		...	46,79,000
4,197,800	4,270 000	3,261,700	3,511,400	249,700	.	TOTAL	10,00,22,000	6,58,77,000	6,80,57,000	4,02,46,000	..	2,78,11,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	..	..	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	.	..	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	..	..	...	...
...	51,300	...	...	...		Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	10,01,000	...	...	10,01,000
..	..	..			...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	49,33,000	51,47,000	14,23,000	10 53,000	...	3,70,000
..	...	.		..	..	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,76,03,000	1,27,84,000	1,41,62,000	2,47,18,000	1,05,56,000	...
..	.			...	.	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	..	...	...	...	...	...
15,252,900		8,249,900	1,947,100	..	6,302,800	Remittances (net)	..	4,37,000	...	...	...	...
...	..	...		...	.	Secretary of State's Bills paid	50,72,91,000	27,15,53,000	31,78,31,000	17,62,12,000	...	14,16,19,000
...				.		Do. do. do. exchange	—25,48,000	—59,000	—12,05,000	—7,45,000	...	—4,60,000
15,252,900	51,300	8,249 900	1,947,100	.	6,302,800	TOTAL	52,72,86,000	29,04,60,000	33,32,12,000	20,12 38,000	...	13,19,74,000
38,655,200	22,724,200	25,222 700	18,674,600	..	6,548,100	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,62,94,31,000	1,39,17,27,000	1,09,87,92,000	96,19,29,000	...	13,68,63,000
5,606,600	3,437,100	6,735 900	4 065,600	.	2,670,300	Closing Balance	15,49,23,000	18,55,32,000	10,45,54,000	11,84,19,000	1,33,65,100	...
44,261,800	26,161,300	31 958,600	22,740,200	...	9,218,400	GRAND TOTAL	1,77,44,04,000	1,58,32,59,000	1,20 33,46,000	1,08,03,48,000	...	12,29,98,000

The 27th February 1908.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 895 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th February 1908:—

No. 83 of 1908.—William Martin Hughes, mechanic, of No. 25 Spring street, Waverley, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in apparatus for carburetting air for the production of light, heat and power gas.*

No. 84 of 1908.—Harry Herbert Hoyle, agent, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Mooltan, Punjab. *A folding trouser press.*

No. 85 of 1908.—Wilhelm Alexander Felix Bleeck, electrician, care of Isles, Love & Company, of 284 and 286 Queen street, Brisbane, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in primary batteries.*

No. 86 of 1908.—Bhim Chandra Chatterjee, electrical engineer to the Government of Nepal, Nepal. *Sowing seeds at fixed distances apart, called the "Annada Bapan Yantra."*

No. 87 of 1908.—Horace Charles Grogan, loco foreman, G. I. P. Railway, Damoh, Central Provinces. *Means for ensuring the safety of passengers travelling by train at night, to be called the "traveller's friend."*

No 88 of 1908 —Cuthbert Harrison Thew, electrician, South Indian Railway, Negapatam, in the Madras Presidency of British India. *Improvements in apparatus for operating signals indicating the parting of a train*

No. 89 of 1908 —James Robertson, jute spinner, of Vinebank, Broughty Ferry, in the county of Forfar, Scotland. *Improvements in flyer spinning frames.*

No. 896 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 347 of 1907.—Charles Felton Scott, electrical engineer, of 6842 Thomas Boulevard, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in protective means for electrical circuits.* (Specification filed 8 February 1908.)

No. 348 of 1907 —Charles Felton Scott, electrical engineer, of 6842 Thomas Boulevard, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in protective and phase-adjusting means for electrical circuits.* (Specification filed 8 February 1908.)

No. 364 of 1907.—James Robertson, spinner, of Vinebank, West Ferry, near Dundee, in the county of Forfar, Scotland. *Improvements in and connected with spinning and doubling machinery.* (Specification filed 8 February 1908.)

No. 545 of 1907.—Mabel Henrietta Shircore, married woman, of 38 Elliott road, Calcutta. *Improvements in rifle-racks and the like.* (Specification filed 11 February 1908.)

No. 546 of 1907.—Alfred Mansfield, engineer, Director of Mansfield and Sons, Limited, of Derby Square, James street, Liverpool. *Improvements in or relating to gas holders.* (Specification filed 11 February 1908.)

No. 551 of 1907.—William George Wheatley, engineer, Walter Gascoigne Blair, engineer, and Saxby & Farmer (India) Limited, railway signal engineers, all of No. 17 Convent road, Entally, Calcutta, in British India. *A new or improved electro-mechanical system for interlocking points and signals and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 11 February 1908.)

No. 10 of 1908.—William Richard Stitt, manufacturer, of 31 Wellington Park, Belfast, county Antrim, Ireland. *Improvements in automatic weft replenishing mechanism for looms.* (Specification filed 15 February 1908.)

No. 897 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 40 of 1895.—Hermann Reisenegger. *Improved manufacture of dry alizarine.* (From 20 March 1908 to 20 March 1909.)

No. 253 of 1896.—Aloys Naville, Philippe Guye and Charles Eugene Guye. *Electric gazreaction-apparatus.* (From 19 February 1908 to 19 February 1909.)

No. 490 of 1897.—American Railway Electric Light Company. *Improvements in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity and for regulating the current for the same.* (From 10 March 1908 to 10 March 1909.)

No. 204 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the star wheels of the linotype and analogous machines.* (From 22 February 1908 to 22 February 1909.)

No. 213 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to linotype machines.* (From 22 February 1908 to 22 February 1909.)

No. 281 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley. *Improvements in apparatus for raising, lowering and conveying or transporting loads, which improvements are partly applicable to friction-hoists and similar machines.* (From 22 February 1908 to 22 February 1909.)

No. 282 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley. *Improvements in apparatus for raising, lowering and conveying or transporting loads.* (From 22 February 1908 to 22 February 1909.)

No. 286 of 1898.—Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in type casting and composing machines.* (From 21 February 1908 to 21 February 1909.)

No. 287 of 1898.—Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited. *Machine for preparing the perforated record strips of type forming machines.* (From 21 February 1908 to 21 February 1909.)

No. 417 of 1902.—George Baum and Fernand Boyer. *A loom designed for the manufacture of oriental carpets.* (From 21 April 1908 to 21 April 1909.)

No. 259 of 1903.—Rudolf Kron, junior. *Improvements relating to the spinning, twisting or like treatment of short-fibre asbestos, cellulose and similar materials.* (From 23 September 1908 to 23 September 1909.)

No. 297 of 1903.—Claus August Spreckels and Charles Albert Kern. *Improvements in the purification of sugar crystals and a product obtained thereby.* (From 26 February 1908 to 26 February 1909.)

No. 352 of 1903.—Edward Schaefer. *Improvements in fire extinguishers.* (From 23 March 1908 to 23 March 1909.)

No. 475 of 1903.—Gustave Louis Mouchel. *Improvements in and relating to caissons, foundation or building cylinders, columns, piles, bridge abutments, wharves piers, sea walls, quay walls, dock walls, and like structures.* (From 9 March 1908 to 9 March 1909.)

No. 28 of 1904.—Hugh Marshall and Joseph Maton. *Improvements in lamps and apparatus for burning carburetted air.* (From 26 February 1908 to 26 February 1909.)

No. 74 of 1904.—Frederick Martin Short. *An improved rheostat.* (From 12 November 1908 to 12 November 1909.)

No. 898 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 86 of 1903.—Lewis McCurry. *Improvements in planes.* (Specification filed 19 November 1903.)

No. 89 of 1903.—Samuel Rignold Pedroza. *A portable telegraph and telephone office for railway and general field use.* (Specification filed 21 November 1903.)

No. 149 of 1903.—Tarichos Syndicate, Limited. *An improved process and apparatus for preserving organic substances.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)

No. 150 of 1903.—Robert Harvey and Charles John Bruce. *A self-tilting table adapted to receive moving liquid or matter, so as to automatically direct the flow, divert and discharge the same.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)

No. 157 of 1903.—Edgar Thompson. *An improved letter clip to be called the "Acme Clip."* (Specification filed 19 November 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 173 of 1897.—Theophil Pfister and Emil Barthels. *Improvements in cloisonne work.* (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1s. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaâni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 25th February 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue f Paper Currency on the 22nd February 1908.

	Total amount of notes in circulation: In Reserve Treasuries	Total amount of notes in circulation: Elsewhere	Total amount of notes in circulation: Total	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India: Silver Coin	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India: Gold Coin and Bullion	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India: Silver Bullion under coinage	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In England: Gold Coin and Bullion	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In England: Silver Bullion	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In Transit between India and England: Gold Coin and Bullion	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In Transit between India and England: Silver Bullion	Reserve — Securities (Purchase price): Held in India	Reserve — Securities (Purchase price): Held in England	Reserve: Total	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1 24,28 715	15 95 20,470	17 19 49 185	7,45 66,501	*1 23 66 ,93	30 89,459	5,5 75,000				9,09,99,046	2 00,00 000	26,55,97,289	(a) Nominal value—R10,30,81,300. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,019
Cawnpur	..	2 52,53,650	2,52,53 650	3 01,24 764	38,65 012				..				3 39,89 776	
Lahore		2 71,49 055	2,71,49,055	1,45 51 564	26 56 415				..				1,71,87,979	
Bombay	33 28 900	8 69 81,630	9 03 10,530	4 34 73 183	1 82 66 603								6,17,39,786	
Karachi		1,32,26,070	1,32,26 070	26 34,160	2, 4 80				..				28,48,540	
Madras	59,92,410	4 93 96,140	5,53 88,550	1,76,61 250	9,50 45								1,86 11,395	
Calicut		18 36,875	18 36,875	17,20 925	2,20 455								19,41 380	
Rangoon		3,15,61,485	3 15,61,485	1,33 66,830	8 35 005					...	..		1,42,01,835	
	2 17,50,025	39,49,25,375	41 66,75,400	19 80 99,177	3 93 54,398	30 89,459	5 55 75,000			...	9,70,99 946	2 00,00,000	41,61,17 980	

Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue: 10,57,420

Total Circulation R: 41,56,17,980

Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another . . 5,00,000

Total Reserve R: 41,56,17,980

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd February 1908

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 22nd February 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1907, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.							
Ajmer.							
Abkari Contractor	15,000	...	5,000	..	...	20,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer
Abdul Rohim, District Nazir	1,000	...	500	...	...	1,500	
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund	5,000	...	...	...	..	5,000	Agent, Governor General, and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Ajmer Dispensary Fund	4,000	...	.	..	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
" Government College	2,400	.	...	...	.	2,400	Commissioner of Ajmer and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
" " Scholarship Fund	1,400	...	...	.	..	1,400	Commissioner and Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
" " Endowment Fund	41,100	...	...	...	..	41,100	
" " General Hospital	...	...	15,000	...	.	15,000	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Deolia Dispensary Fund	500	...	...	..	.	500	
Jeypore College Fund	1,000	...	..	..	..	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jeypore
General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer	1,000	..	.	...		1,000	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Head Accountant, Ajmer Treasury	2,000	.	.		...	2,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer
Kotra Dispensary Fund	2,200		..			2,200	Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Merwar.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	24,600	29,000	.	...		53,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
" Endowment Fund	7,20,900		...	..	.	7,20,900	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Misri Lall	...	.	500	...	.	500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Police Clothing Fund	5,000	..	.	...		5,000	Commissioner and the General Superintendent of Police, Ajmer.
Prithi Sing	100	...	..	...		100	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Ramsar Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	.	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants	63,800	...	...	..		63,800	Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Sri Ram, Naib Nazir	...	...	500	...	..	500	Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
Carried over	8,93,500	29,000	21,500	...	...	9,44,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	8,93,500	29,000	21,500	...	...	9,44,000	
Ajmer—*contd.*							
Sheo Raj, Naib Nazir	600	..	...	..	...	600	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
Sett Champa Lal, Rai Bahadur	10,000	...	50,000	...	...	60,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
" Manager, Binai Estate	...	...	500	...	...	500	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Thakur Bijai Sing, Minor	...	28,100	50,000	...	...	78,100	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Thakur Udai Singh	6,000	...	...	...	...	6,000	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Thakur Jagmat Singh	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Todgarh Dispensary Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha	2,000	...	1,500	...	...	3,500	Assistant Commissioner, Rajputana and President, Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha.
Baghelkhand.							
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkhand and Rai Jai Pergash Lal, Bahadur	1,28,700	...	...	...	...	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, for credit to H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	...	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Bagdad.							
British Cemetery Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Political Resident and Residency Surgeon, Bagdad.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bagdad Treasury	...	...	8,000	...	...	8,000	Political Resident in Turkish Arabia
Bhopal.							
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund	1,500	..	...	..	...	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bhopal Water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	...	...	3,37,800	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Boundary Settlement Fund	3,500	...	...	...	...	3,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Excluded Local Fund	...	79,800	...	...	...	79,800	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Seth Hansraj, Amar Singh and Mussamat Khami	1,20,000	...	...	...	...	1,20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Kincaid Scholarship Fund	2,500	..	...	...	...	2,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Maksudangarh State	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Narsingarh State	...	32,400	...	...	...	32,400	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Nasirpur State	21 000	...	5,000	...	...	26,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Sehore Boys' School	23,800	...	...	...	...	23,800	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Carried over	15,81,900	1,89,300	1,46,500	...	...	19,17,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	15,81,900	1,89,300	1,46,500	...	...	19,17,700	
Bhopal—*continued.*							
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency . .	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	...	7,500	...	...	7,500	
" " Maksudangarh State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" " Narsingarh State .	20,000	...	.	...	...	20,000	
Sehore Leper Asylum . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Ramvallab, Minor . . .	...	...	3,200	...	...	3,200	
Tappa Jogir	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Calcutta.							
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund .	2,000		...	...	..	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund . .	6,200	...		...	. .	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Currency Office . .	99,000	1,000	...	..	...	1,00,000	Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
" " Treasurer's subordinates	15,100	4,100	11,700	...	500	31,400	Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Paper Currency.
" Promotho Nath Ghosh, Accountant . . .	...	...	500	...		500	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal.
" Mint Bullion-keeper . .	50,000	..	.	.	...	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
" " Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor . . .	...	1,000	...		...	1,000	
" " Senior Melter . .	300	5,700	...	...	...	6,000	
" " Assistant Melter .	...	900	...	. .	...	900	
" Cashier of the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy . . .	5,000	...	...	..	...	5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
" D'Silver, J. S., Cashier .	...	..	500	...	...	500	Librarian, Imperial Library
" Medal Contractor, Military Department . . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Military Department.
" Head Clerk and Cashier of the Board of Examiners .	...	2,000	..	..	...	2,000	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
" Cashier of the Government Press . . .	2,000	8,000	..	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Le Franc, S H., Store-keeper	...	...	1,000	..	.	1,000	
" Gulab Sing and Sons, Contractor . . .	...	...	25,000	...	.	25,000	
Carried over .	18,06,000	2,12,000	1,95,900	...	500	22,14,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	18,06,000	2,12,000	1,95,900	...	500	22,14,400	
Calcutta—*continued.*							
Security Deposit of G. W. Allen & Co., Contractors for printing Government Stock Forms	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Narain Chandra Banerjee, Stationery-keeper	...	...	1,000	.		1,000	
" Panna Lal Sil, Contractor	...	500	..	.	..	500	
" Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Store-keeper	15,000	...	...	...	...	15,000	Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.
" Bose S. C. & Co., Contractors		.	500	...	..	500	
" Narayan Kissen Sen, Store-keeper	2,00,000		...	...	...	2,00,000	
" Akil Chander Banerjee & Co., Contractors	2,800	...	..	...	...	2,800	
" Baghchi P. M. & Co., Contractors	...	...	100	...	...	100	
" Banerjee, M. L., Contractor	...	..	1,200	...	...	1,200	
" Balmer Lawrie & Co., Manging Agents, Bengal Paper Mill	...	..	25,000	...	.	25,000	
" Dino Nath Das & Co., Contractors	...	...	10,000		..	10,000	
" Girindra Nath Bhattacharjee & Co., Contractors	.	...	1,000	..	...	1,000	
" F. W. Heilgers & Co., Contractors	17,600	3,000	57,000	...	...	77,600	
" Golam Ali & Co., Contractors		500	...	..	..	500	
" Hari Sankar Dalal, Contractor	...	500	..	.	...	500	
" Hari Pada Addy, Contractor	...	300	...	...	...	300	
" Hasnoo Meah, Contractor	...	...	500	..	...	500	
" Jadu Nath Pan "	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
" Kanai Lal Runji Das, Contractor	300	...	...	...	...	300	
" Lal Gopal Mitter, Contractor	...	...	1,000	..	...	1,000	
" Panna Lal Sil "	..	1,300	600	...	...	1,900	
Carried over	20,51,700	2,19,100	2,93,800	...	500	25,65,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	20,51,700	2,19,100	2,93,800	...	500	25,65,100	
Calcutta							
Security Deposit of Rajkrishna Nath Contractor	..	...	100	..	...	100	Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.
" Seymour Hale, E. "	500	...	1,500	...	...	2,000	
" Wernigg, A. W. "		...	1,000	...	..	1,000	
" Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Contractor	4,000		12,000	..	...	16,000	
Coorg.							
Civil Dispensary Fund, Mercara	4,000	...	...	..	...	4,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
District Board, Coorg, Mercara	10,000	..	...	. .	...	10,000	Chief Commissioner of Coorg and President, District Board, Coorg
Somvarpet Municipality	500	200	...	...		700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Somvarpet Municipality.
Fraserpet School Endowment Fund	500	.	..	.		500	Commissioner of Coorg, and Inspector of Schools, Coorg
Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund	13,500	...	...	..	...	13,500	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara
Thomson Prize Fund	1,300	. .	...	...	...	1,300	
Virajpet Dispensary Fund	2,000		...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Virajpet Municipality.
" Municipality	1,100	...	...	.	...	1,100	
Arpattu, Mukkatira, Puvamma and Dechamma, Minors	...	1,200	.	.	...	1,200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kongetti Chengappa, "	200	..	..	...	...	200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg.
Kambera Uttane, "	100	..	. .	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Padamanabhaia, "	7,700	...	...	...	...	7,700	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Tangavelu Pillai, "	...	..	10,000	...	..	10,000	
Security Deposit of Abkari Contractors, Messrs Parry & Co	4,000	2,000	4,000	...	...	10,000	Commissioner of Coorg.
" Kichettira Kuttappa, Shanbogue	...	100	..	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Amanandra Devaiya, Parpattigarh	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Annmekandra Kalappa, Shanbogue	200	...	. .	. .	...	200	
" Appaneravana Aiyanna, Shanbogue	200	...	...	..	..	200	
" Areyada Subbaiya Shanbogue	100	...	...	....	...	100	
Carried over	21,01,600	2,23,100	3,22,400	...	500	26,47,600	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loan.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	21,01,600	2,23,100	3,22,400	...	500	26,47,600	
Coorg—*contd.*							
" Security Deposit of Avaremadanda Muddaiya, Shanbogue . . .	100	...	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Bachettira Muttanna, Shanbogue . .	100	...	...	...	..	100	
" Balliyandra Kalaiya, Surveyor	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Balla Chandra Apachu, Shanbogue . .	...	200	...	...	...	200	
" Bopaiya Masstt, Assistant, Shanbogue . . .		100	...	...	...	100	
" Boveriandra Kalappa, Shanbogue . . .	...	200	...	...	...	200	
" Chotteya Pandra Kunjappa .	...	200	...	...	...	200	
" Choudlu Kalappa, Assistant, Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	.	100	
" Chiyakapuvanda Machaiya, Shanbogue . .	...	200	..	..	...	200	
" Chenandra Devaiya, Parpattigar	...	500	..	...	.	500	
" Ittira Ponnappa, Parpattigar	500		..	..	...	500	
" Kakamada Modappa, Assistant Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	.		100	
" Kapanaiya Parpattigar	...	200	..	...	...	200	
" Kiriyabadagana Subbaiya, Shanbogue . .	300	...	...	...	...	300	
" Kunchetti Subbaiya, Shanbogue	...	200	...	...	...	200	
" Kodandra Appaiya Subedar	...	2,000	...	..	...	2,000	
" Kodandera Belliappa, Parpattigar . . .	...	500	...	.	...	500	
" Kanganandra Ganapati, Sheristadar . .	...	500	.	...	...	500	
" Kullettira Muttanna, Assistant, Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Kodandera Madappa, Parpattigar . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kodira Timmaiya, Parpattigar	...	500	...	.	...	500	
" Kollimada Pemmaiya, Shanbogue . . .	300	...	..	...	...	300	
Carried over .	21,03,400	2,28,800	3,22,400	...	500	26,55,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	21,03,400	2,28,800	3,22,400	.	500	26,55,100	
Coorg—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Kullettira Kunjappa, Shanbogue .	..	200	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Madanda Mandanna, Parpattigar .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Machamandra Devaiya, Assistant, Shanbogue .	. .	100	...	...	..	100	
" Mandida Belliappa, . .	.	100	...	..	...	100	
" Mandandra Somaiya, Shroff	...	500	.		..	500	
" Mukkatira Machaiya, Shanbogue . . .	100	. .	..	..	.	100	
" Monnandra Subbaiya, Shanbogue . .	200	...	...		. .	200	
" Mallachira Achaiya, Assistant, Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	...	...	100	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Mandipandra Appachu Parpatigarh .	...	500	...	...	...	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Moothana, Telappandra, Parpattigar . . .	200	..	...	...	...	200	
" Murwandra Muttanna, Parpattigar . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg
" Narayanaiyanga, B., Parpattigar . . .	500	...	...	.	...	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Napaneravana Monappa, Parpattigar . . .	...	500		...	...	500	
" Nayada Ponnappa, Assistant Shanbogue .	..	100	...	...	...	100	
" Nuchimaniyandra Devaiya, Shanbogue . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Nanjama Sh. . . .	..	100	...	..	...	100	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Palekandra Belliappa, Subedar	...	1,000	..	...	...	1,000	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Palangandra Pemmaiya, Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Puvaiya, Appaneravandra, Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Pandandra Monnappa, Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Puttichandra Madappa, Assistant, Shanbogue .	..	100	...	...	...	100	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Puttamani Appanna Shroff	...	200	..	...	...	200	
Carried over .	21,04,800	2,33,100	3,22,400	...	500	26,60,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	21,04,800	2,33,100	3,22,400	...	500	26,60,800	
Coorg—*concld.*							
Security Paleyanda Kuttappa, Parpattigar	500	...	..	...	...	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Somaiyanda Muddaiya, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Shivachar Kapanyya Parpattigar . .	...	300	...	...	...	300	
" Siddappa, B., Assistant, Shanbogue . . .	...	100	..	...	...	100	
" Srinivasa Aiyangar, Gumasta . .	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Subbaraya, N., Parpattigar	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Subbanna, B., Assistant, Shanbogue .	...	100	..	...	...	100	
" Treasurer, Coorg Treasury	1,000	500	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner, Coorg.
" Tadiyangala Aiyappa Parpattigar . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Udiyandra Machaiya, Parpattigar . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Udiandra Nanjappa, Shanbogue	..	100	...	...	...	100	
" Uluvarana Somaiya, Shanbogue	..	200	...	...	..	200	
" Cheriapanda Nanjappa, Assistant Shanbogue .	...	100	..	..	...	100	Forest Divisional Officer, Coorg.
" Colaco R. F. . Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kongandra Ponnappa, " .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Madapa, Ch. " .	500	..	.	.	...	500	
" Palekandra Atchaiya " .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Gwalior.							
Raghogarh State	56,000	...	...	...	...	56,000	Resident at Gwalior.
Hyderabad (Deccan).							
Arnachellam Moodlier, V. S. . .	200	...	200	..	...	400	Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.
Anath Kishore Rao . . .	11,000	...	...	...	...	11,000	Superintendent, Residency Bazar, Hyderabad.
Bellappa Venkat Raghavendra Rao, Minor	71,000	2,000	92,000	...	...	1,65,000	
Bellap Hanmanth Rao . . .	10,000	.	...	...	...	10,000	
Hussain Ali Khan, Minor . .	600	...	...	...	...	600	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Carried over .	22,57,300	2,37,700	4,14,600	...	500	29,10,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	22,57,300	2,37,700	4,14,600	...	500	29,10,100	
Hyderabad (Deccan)—*contd.*							
Ramanna, R.	2,000	..	...	...	..	2,000	Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Bolaram.
Secunderabad Cantonment Drainage Scheme	1,73,000	...	...	...	...	1,73,000	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Stamp Store-keeper	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,000	
Indore.							
Abkari Fund	25,000	...	25,000	.		50,000	Extra Assistant Agent Governor General, Central India.
Abkari Contractor	...	...	500	..	...	500	Political Agent, Bhopawar.
Agency Treasurer, Bhopawar	1,000	..	4,800	...	...	5,800	
Barwani State	..	...	10,000	...	.	10,000	
Charitable Hospital Fund	1,500	.	...	...	...	1,500	Treasury Officer, Indore
Daly College Fund	45,600	.	.	...		45,600	
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	..	..	10,000	
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
„ „ School Fund	6,500	...	...	.	...	6,500	
Indore Residency Bazar Fund	100	10,000	..	...		10,100	Agent, Governor General, Central India, Indore.
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Manpur Treasurer	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Political Agent, Bhopawar
Medical School Fund	500	...	..	...	...	500	Extra Assistant Agent, Governor General for Central India.
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500		...	...	...	3,500	Treasury Officer, Indore
Rana of Barwani	50,000	...	14,500	...	...	64,500	Political Agent, Bhopawar.
Ratanmal Estate	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Thakur Dasrath Sing	...	..	23,000	...	...	23,000	Political Agent, Bhopawar.
Victoria Charitable Hospital	7,000	...	9,500	...	..	16,500	
Kalat.							
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan of Las Beyla	20,600	...	...	...	...	20,600	Political Agent, Kalat.
Madras.							
W. Morres, Contractor	2,500	...	800	...	...	3 300	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras and Coorg.
Narayan Rao B. „	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Carried over	26,64,100	2,47,700	5,08,700	...	500	34,21,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	...	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	26,64,100	2,47,700	5,08,700	...	500	34,21,000	
Mhow.							
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Nepal.							
Security Deposit of 4th Clerk and Treasurer, Nepal Residency	200	...	2,300	...	...	2,500	Resident in Nepal.
Nowgong.							
Ali Bahadur	8,000	.	19,000	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Beri Jogir	25,000	.	...	...	...	25,000	
Famine Insurance Fund	16,900	...	...	...	...	16,900	
Khuman Singh, Raja of Panna	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	2,400	...	...	..	...	2,400	
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing	1,50,000	...	...	...	..	1,50,000	
Sarila State	30,000	...	...	...	..	30,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
„ Moona Lall & Sons, Contractors	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
„ Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
„ „ Sarila State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Port Blair.							
Head Store-keeper	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair.
„ Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
Pusa.							
Kamala Charan Mookherjee, Store-keeper	500	...	...	...	...	500	Imperial Agriculturist, Pusa.
Quetta.							
Abdulla Jan, Minor	4,400	...	...	...	..	4,400	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.
Abdul Rohim, Minor	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,200	Political Agent, Quetta.
Paindi, Minor	1,500	...	...	.	...	1,500	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki Sinjawi, Baluchistan.
Quetta Municipality	10,000	...	..	...	...	10,000	Municipal Secretary and District Engineer, Quetta.
Carried over	29,44,800	2,47,700	5,30,000	...	500	37,23,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.							
Brought forward .	29,44,800	2,47,700	5,30,000	...	500	37,23,000	
Sambhar.							
Security Deposit of Gonesh Lall, Contractor	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury	75,000	.	..	...	.	75,000	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
" Copper Coin Contractor .	500	..	..	...	...	500	
Sibi.							
Barnes School Scholarship Fund .	3,200	..	..	...	.	3,200	Political Agent, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
Female Dispensary at Sibi . .	10,800	.	...	.	..	10,800	Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.
Sharig Bazar Excluded Local Fund	6,900	.	.			6,900	Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, Sibi.
Zhob.							
Countess of Dufferin Hospital Fund .	3,000	..	..	...	...	3,000	Political Agent, Zhob.
Total Civil Officers in direct Account in stock .	30,44,200	2,47,700	5,30,500		500	38,22,900	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 167 of the Civil Account Code.							
Agri-Horticulturist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer .	..	...	1,200	.	..	1,200	
Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar .	...	..	500	...	...	500	
Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad	...	...	300		..	300	
Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery	...	100	100		...	200	No interest drawn.
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras and Coorg . . .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta	...	1,400	3,400	...	..	4,800	
Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair	...	...	4,300	...	..	4,300	
Superintendent, Government Printing	...	500	..	...	...	500	
Total Civil Officers in Direct Account in safe custody .	...	2,000	11,300	..	...	13,300	
Carried over .	30,44,200	2.49.700	5,41,800	...	500	38,36,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total	
Brought forward	30,44,200	2,49,700	5,41,800	..	500	38,36,200	
Comptroller General's Trust account in stock.							
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes.—							
Appu Row, S., Pensioned Tasildar	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Baij Nath Goenkar	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	
Bright, A. W.	1,000	...	200	...	...	1,200	
Daroga Raza Hossain	9,700	..	...	...	...	9,700	
Kamal Kamini Dassi	...	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	
Giridhari Lal Roy	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Kedar Nath Sanyal	..	400	...	...	...	400	
Hamilton, F. S.	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Kumud Kamini Kor	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Moti Lal Mitter	..	...	400	...	...	400	
Government Promissory Notes held on Account of the following:—							
Abdar Razak Indemnity Fund	86,400	...	...	...	...	86,400	
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	4,55,000	...	...	...	...	4,55,000	
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	9,50,000	...	...	..	...	9,50,000	
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	31,72,000	10,66,100	..	..	25,50,000	67,88,100	
Patriotic Fund	2,78,700	...	...	...	...	2,78,700	
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	.	...	...	..	14,000	
Security Deposit of Cashier, Comptroller General's Office	...	500	...	..	...	500	
DEPOSITS HELD ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS.							
East Indian Railway Company.							
Colliery Benefit Fund	10,400	..	2,600	...	...	13,000	
Fine Fund	66,100	...	9,000	...	.	75,100	
Hill School Endowment Fund	2,02,000	...	3,000	.	...	2,05,000	
Mutual Guarantee Fund	37,700	..	13,400	..	...	51,100	
Provident Fund	54,000	...	34,07,000	..	1,12,59,000	1,47,20,000	
Savings Bank	4,13,600	...	2,500	...	...	4,16,100	
Stephenson Memorial Fund	5,000	.	...	...	...	5,000	
Comptroller General's Trust Account in stock—Carried over	57,59,100	10,71,500	34,49,100	..	1,38,09,000	2,40,88,700	
Carried over	30,44,200	2,49,700	5,41,800	...	500	38,36,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
Brought forward	30,44,200	2,49,700	5,41,800	...	500	38,36,200	
Comptroller General's Trust Account in stock—Brought forward	57,59,100	10,71,500	34,49,100	...	1,38,09,000	2,40,88,700	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.							
Provident Fund	61,900	...	13,83,100	...	9,75,000	24,20,000	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN STOCK	58,21,000	10,71,500	48,32,200	...	1,47,84,000	2,65,08,700	
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—							
Abdul Roshid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	...	...	400	...	..	400	
Azim Mia	...	...	300	...	..	300	
Amrita Nand Gupta	...	...	600	...	...	600	
Apurba Narain Das	...	...	100	..	...	100	
Aukhoy Kumar Dutta	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Baboo Ram Deb	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Baikuntha Nath and Srinath Shaha	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Bell, J. W.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Bharosi Ram	...	...	1,300	..	...	1,300	
Bhajan Ram and Ram Narain	...	...	400	...	..	400	
Bhogobut Chunder Roy	...	..	500	...	.	500	
Bilas Roy and Sew Dutt Roy	..	...	100	..	. .	100	
Bissessur Saraswati	..	..	700	..	.	700	
Brojo Nath Sarbanand Dey	...	...	200	.	..	200	No interest drawn.
Carapiet, A.	...		...	400	...	400	
Commissioner of Paper Currency Bombay	...	..	34,000	...	...	34,000	
Chunder Kanto Bose	...	.	200	..	...	200	
Chunder Kanto Mozumdar	...	...	1,300		...	1,300	
Deoki Ram Jaiswar	..	...	300		...	300	
Durga Nath Shaha	...	. .	300	...	..	300	
Fidda Ali Hosain	...	...	2,500	...		2,500	
Freeborne, J. H.	...	...	200	...		200	
Gadadhar Das	...	..	200	..	...	200	
Giridhari Lall Shaha	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Gourhari Banik and Mohesh Chandra Banik	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Gossai Dass Rana	...	...	800	...	..	800	
Safe Custody—Carried over	..	..	46,300	400	..	46,700	
Carried over	88,65,200	13,21,200	53,74,000	...	1,47,84,500	3,03,44,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	88,65,200	13,21,200	53,74,000	...	1,47,84,500	3,03,44,900	
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—*contd.*							
Brought forward	...	...	46,300	400	...	46,700	
Government Agency Balance	..	..	...	500	...	500	
Govind Ram and Dalchand	.	...	1,700	...	...	1,700	
Grindlay Groom & Co., Messrs.	..	.	200	...	...	200	
Heera Lall Chatterjee	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Jogessuar Dass	...	..	100	...	...	100	
Janoki Nath Biswas	...	...	800	...	...	800	
Kabiraj, J.	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Kali Krishna Sen, Kabiraj	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Kali Prosanna Roy	...	...	100	..	...	100	
Krishna Coomar Sirkar		...	200	..	..	200	
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Mahomed Ibrahim		...	2,200		..	2,200	No interest drawn.
Massamat Goharjan and Begumjan	...	.	1,900	.	...	1,900	
Maya Shah Uttamp Chand	.	..	500	...	.	500	
Moula Bux Abdar Rashid	...	..	100	...	...	100	
Moung Tun Gyee, Myok, Bhamo	..		900		...	900	
Moulvi Ahmed Ali	...	...	...	800	...	800	
Moulvi S. Ahmed Hussan Rai		..	1,000	...	.	1,000	
Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan	...	...	900	...	...	900	
Munshi Nundjee	...	.	...	200	..	200	
Nobo Coomar Bose	...	..	...	400	..	400	
Nobo Kishore Dass	..	...	100	...	...	100	
Nocoor Krishna Mookherjee	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Paul, P. G.	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Pran Nath Chowdhuri	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Safe Custody—Carried over	...	...	60,000	2,300	..	62,300	
Carried over	88,65,200	13,21,200	53,74,000	...	1,47,84,500	3,03,44,[illegible]00	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	88,65,200	13,21,200	53,74,000	...	1,47,84,500	3,03,44,900	
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—*contd.*							
Brought forward	...	...	60,000	2,300	...	62,300	
Pundit Devi Dayal	...	...	500	...	...	500	No interest drawn
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha	...	...	400	...	.	400	
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Rai Charan Dutta	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Rajcoomar Choudhuri	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Rakhal Chunder Sinha	...	...	1,000	...	..	1,000	
Ram Bandhu Bhattacharjee	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Ram Golam Sing	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Ram Kissen Sett	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Ram Lall	...	...	...	100	...	100	
Ram Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Ram Sukh Bhakat and Ram Ratan Bhakat	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Ram Sundar Majhi	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Salimuddin Sarkar	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100	
Saroda Soonder Paul	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Sasi Kumar Dass	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000	
Shaik Safdar Ali and Khaderan Ali	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	
Shaik Safdar Ali and Khadim Ali	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Sham Sagar Mookerjee	...	...	700	...	..	700	
Sobhani Biswas	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Srimatti Sarat Kumari Dassi	...	...	100	...	.	100	
Srikanto Shah Chowdhury	...	...	300	...	..	300	
Stewart, Wynne, C. Captain	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Sudhamoy Roy	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Syed Abidar Rahman	...	..	100	...	...	100	
Safe Custody—Carried over	...	500	79,700	2,400	..	82,600	
Carried over	88,65,200	13,21,200	53,74,000	...	1,47,84,500	3,03,44,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						
	3½ per cent., 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent., Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	88,65,200	13,21,200	53,74,000	...	1,47,84,500	3,03,44,900	
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes —*concld.*							
Safe Custody—Brought forward	...	500	79,700	2,400	...	82,600	
Taji Ahir	.	500	...	...	...	500	No interest drawn.
Thiroovengada Swamy Naicker	...	...	300	...	...	300	No interest drawn.
Toolsi Ram	...	...	...	100	...	100	No interest drawn.
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY	...	1,000	80,000	2,500	...	83,500	
GRAND TOTAL	88,65,200	13,22,20[illegible]	54,54,000	2,500	1,47,84,500	3,04,28,400	

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate:—

Cases Nos. 238, East Indian Railway Provident Fund	50,000
" " 355, and 359, Ditto. Savings Bank	5,500
" " 358, Ditto. Colliery Benefit Fund	2,500
" " 338, Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	58,000
" " 339, Patriotic Fund	5,000
" " 362, Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	7,000
" " 367, Hindu Family Annuity Fund	25,000
" " 244, Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg	500
" " 249, Master of the Mint	100
" " 260, General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer	30,000
" " 264, Political Agent, Zhob	500
" " 295, Inspector General, Civil Verterinary Department, Simla	800
" " 311, Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong	1,000
" " 313, Commissioner of Coorg	1,500
" " 320, Superintendent, Residency Bazar and Guardian of the property of the Minor Narayan Rao's Estate	4,500
" " 336, and 337, Political Agent, Bhopal	2,400
" " 343, Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	24,700
" " 347, Treasurer, Currency Office, Calcutta	50,600

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller and Auditor-General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA;
The 8th January 1908.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th February 1908.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 78,82,004 a. 14 p. 2; Public Deposits at Branches 92,83,844 15 7	1,71,65,849	13	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	14,99,63,236	6	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,46,397	6	3
Sundries	15,69,070	2	6
RUPEES	20,54,94,553	13	2

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,97,66,748	0	0
Other authorized Investments	34,41,923	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	5,22,34,290	14	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,66,86,232	6	3
Bills discounted and purchased	3,63,46,754	11	2
Balances with other Banks	9,17,292	3	3
Bullion	......		
Dead Stock	17,27,370	5	5
Stamps	18,000	11	3
Sundries	2,16,860	7	9
	16,13,55,478	12	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * R 2,12,31,566 a. 13 p. 7; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,29,07,508 3 7	4,41,39,075	1	2
RUPEES	20,54,94,553	13	2

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R3,01,920 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,44,475 0 0

R6,46,395 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 27th February 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 26·00.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1903).

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin. R a. p.
FOUND IN THE NÁSIK DISTRICT. (Coined about the year 120 A. D.)			
B. Coins of Nahapan (In excellent preservation)	Silver	344	0 12 0
C. Do. do. (In fair preservation)	Do.	1,779	0 8 0
E. Do. drilled (In good preservation)	Do.	488	0 8 0
F. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Selected specimens)	Do.	67	1 0 0
G. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp (Ordinary specimens, in good preservation)	Do	7,431	0 8 0
H. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Ordinary specimens)	Do.	174	0 6 0
J. Do. surcharged with Satakarni's stamp, drilled (Poor specimens)	Do.	931	0 4 0

N.B.—Applicants when writing for the above coins are requested to quote the letter showing the description of coin required, thus: 3 of E; 2 of H, etc.

W. G. R. CORDUE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

His Majesty's Mint,
Bombay, [illegible]

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	5	...	5	19	...	19	2	200	41	36	5	284	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	400	...	15	1	419	...	2	1

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 25th February 1908.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1907, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1907-08.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1907-08. Imperial.	Budget, 1907-08. Local.	Budget, 1907-08. Total.	Receipts in December 1907.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1907. Imperial.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1907. Local.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1907. Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	20,41,000	42,000	20,83,000	3,30,190	14,77,943	48,401	15,26,344
II.—Opium	11,000	...	11,000	1,062	12,240	...	12,240
IV.—Stamps	4,30,000	...	4,30,000	29,211	3,22,096	...	3,22,096
V.—Excise	2,25,000	...	2,25,000	20,052	1,96,557	...	1,93,557
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,97,000	2,00,000	46,280	2,268	1,59,579	1,61,847
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,35,000	...	1,35,000	9,847	1,04,259	...	1,04,259
IX.—Forest	1,87,000	...	1,87,000	25,963	1,16,844	...	1,16,844
X.—Registration	28,000	...	28,000	1,810	22,251	..	22,251
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	11,000	...	11,000	10	5,923	...	5,923
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	95,000	...	95,000	4,060	63,155	...	63,155
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	19,000	...	19,000	2,032	14,338	...	14,338
XVII.—Police	72,000	1,000	73,000	5,465	54,734	750	55,484
XIX.—Education	1,000	7,000	8,000	605	363	4,154	4,517
XX.—Medical	3,000	3,000	6,000	137	1,161	70	1,231
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	5,000	5,000	191	215	3,154	3,369
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	13,000	...	13,000	956	15,791	...	15,791
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	12,000	...	12,000	958	5,854	...	5,854
XXV.—Miscellaneous	96,000	26,000	1,22,000	9,072	56,126	12,966	69,092
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	50,000	...	50,000	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	14,000	14,000	59	...	4,744	4,744
XXXII—Civil Works	1,22,000	10,000	1,32,000	10,513	89,714	11,408	1,01,122
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	35,54,000	3,05,000	38,59,000	4,98,473	25,61,832	2,45,226	28,07,058
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	..	32,06,773	...	...	3,58,45,527
TOTAL	...	...	...	47,05,246	...	...	3,86,52,585
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	..	(a) 11,90,262	.	...	(b) 10,83,942
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	58,95,508	...	...	3,97,36,527

(a) On 1st December 1907. (b) From 1st April 1907.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 18th February 1908.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1907, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1907-08.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1907-08. Imperial.	Budget Estimate for 1907-08. Local.	Budget Estimate for 1907-08. Total.	Disbursements in December 1907.	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st December 1907. Imperial.	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st December 1907. Local.	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st December 1907. Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	16,000	...	16,000	3,548	17,140	81	17,221
2.—Assignments and Compensations	21,000	...	21,000	8,789	19,105	...	19,105
3.—Land Revenue	6,20,000	...	6,20,000	48,745	4,52,860	...	4,52,860
6.—Stamps	22,000	...	22,000	808	8,779	...	8,779
7.—Excise	8,000	...	8,000	528	5,556	...	5,556
8.—Provincial Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	68	626	...	626
11.—Forest	1,12,000	...	1,12,000	7,262	50,951	...	50,951
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	618	6,619	...	6,619
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,68,000	20,000	2,88,000	24,375	1,92,536	13,961	2,06,497
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,20,000	...	5,20,000	42,086	3,74,628	...	3,74,628
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,18,000	...	1,18,000	8,136	88,265	...	88,265
20.—Police	14,28,000	1,000	14,29,000	1,02,361	9,73,457	509	9,73,966
22.—Education	72,000	84,000	1,56,000	12,012	39,849	54,781	94,630
23.—Ecclesiastical	37,000	...	37,000	2,702	27,336	...	27,336
24.—Medical	97,000	47,000	1,44,000	13,784	92,413	28,061	1,20,474
25.—Political	27,09,000	...	27,09,000	2,38,115	19,54,455	...	19,54,445
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	74,000	26,000	1,00,000	5,086	19,433	15,567	35,000
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	0,443	39,580	...	39,580
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,22,000	4,000	1,26,000	12,933	95,153	3,803	98,956
30.—Stationery and Printing	75,000	2,000	77,000	3,679	34,652	1,345	35,997
32.—Miscellaneous	15,000	18,000	33,000	2,620	16,792	9,767	26,559
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	29,000	6,000	35,000	—119	6,067	3,748	9,815
45.—Civil Works	44,000	86,000	1,30,000	12,182	82,713	60,937	1,43,650
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	64,76,000	2,94,000	67,70,000	5,56,761	45,98,965	1,92,560	47,91,525
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	38,27,481	...	...	3,34,33,736
TOTAL	...	...	...	43,84,242	...	...	3,82,25,261
Balance on 31st December 1907	...	...	...	15,11,266	...	...	15,11,266
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	58,95,508	...	...	3,97,36,527

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 18th February 1908.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 24th February 1908.

No. 16.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon W. C. MacMillan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for temporary employment in that province in connection with plague, with effect from the 10th December 1907.

No. 17.—The services of 4th Class Assistant Surgeon R. S. Keelan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for temporary employment on plague duty, with effect from the 22nd November 1907.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1908.

No. 292.—Mr. F. W. Marten, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted leave on Medical Certificate for 3 months and 3 days under Article 336, Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 2nd January 1908.

J. N. FLEMING, Lieut.-Colonel, I.A.,
for Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1908.

No. 118.—Mr. G. W. Copcutt, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, General, 1st grade is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 459 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of 10th January 1908.

The 27th February 1908.

No. 119.—The following promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the 16th of January 1908.

Name.	From	To
Mr. C. D. deV. Babington	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sibi, the 20th February 1908.

No. 391-S.—Lieutenant R. H. Howell, 15th Lancers, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Loralai, in addition to his other duties with effect from 1st February 1908, *vice* Lieutenant G. D. R. MacMahon, 124th Baluchistan Infantry.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 471-S.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3, sub-section (1), clause (*c*) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906 (VII of 1906), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to discharge throughout the said territories, the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue under the said Act.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 21st February 1908.

No. 465-S.—In exercise of the powers vested in the Local Government by section 3, sub-section 1, clause (*c*) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906 (VII of 1906), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to discharge throughout British Baluchistan the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue under the said Act.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
Secretary.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 21st February 1908.

No. 461-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the revenue district of Ajmer.

No. 462-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and Magistrate, 1st class, Ajmer, with the following powers:—

(1) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

(2) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133, Criminal Procedure Code.

(3) Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint, section 190 (*1*) (*c*), Criminal Procedure Code.

(4) Power to try summarily, section 260, Criminal Procedure Code.

(5) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524, Criminal Procedure Code.

The 24th February 1908.

No. 535-C.—*A.-1—II.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen were elected members of the

Ajmer Municipal Committee at the election held on the 14th December 1907, their term of office commencing on the 1st April 1908 :—

City Ward.

Sub Ward No. I.	Seth Guman Mal Lodha.
Sub Ward No. II.	Rai Bahadur Seth Nemi Chand.
Sub Ward No. III.	1. Seth Radha Kishen.
	2. Mohammed Abdus Samad Khan.
Sub Ward No. IV.	Munshi Debi Pershad.
Sub Ward No. V.	Babu Ram Bilas Sarda.
Sub Ward No. VI.	Munshi Mohomed Allanur Khan.
Sub Ward No. VII.	Rai Seth Chand Mal.
Sub Ward No. VIII.	Hafiz Ghulam Mohamed.

Kaisar Ganj Ward.

1. Babu Bhajan Lal.
2. Munshi Wazir Baksh.

Railway Ward.

1. Pandit Chandrika Prashad.
2. Mr. A. Vaigas.
3. Mr. S. Timothy.

Subarban Ward.

1. Mr. Fateh Chand Mehta.
2. Mr. J. Kerr Ross.
3. Mr. W. C. Morley.

No. 538-*C.—A.-1—II.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886) it is hereby notified by authority of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwera that the following gentlemen have been nominated members of the Ajmer Municipal Committee with effect from the 1st April 1908 :—

1. Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
2. Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.
3. Dr. R. G. Robson.
4. Mr. E. H. Young, Executive Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
5. Munshi Bishamber Nath, Vakil.
6. Mr. Dhanji Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, I, Ajmer.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are : —

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	7 8 0	8 0 0
8 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
4 " "	1 14 0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	9 0 0	9 8 0
8 " "	4 8 0	4 14 0
4 " "	2 4 0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 14th February 1908.

No. 14.—The Honourable the Resident is pleased to issue the following rules regarding the grant, to Government servants and to indigent persons unconnected with the public service, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, of concessions designed to enable them when bitten by a rabid animal to proceed without delay to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment.

CONCESSIONS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

I. Any Government servant who has been bitten by a rabid animal, and who is too poor to proceed to Coonoor at his own expense may, provided that he is drawing not more then R100 a month, be granted by the officer hereinafter authorised to grant the concession:

(i) his actual travelling expenses to Coonoor and back; namely, (*a*) a single fare each way by railway of the class by which he is entitled to travel on duty, (*b*) for journeys by road the actual cost of transit, not exceeding the amount admissible under rule. The expenses for the return journey will be paid to the patient at Coonoor, after the treatment has been undergone, by the Treasury Officer at that station on production of a discnarge certificate from the Director of the Institute;

(ii) an advance of one month's pay;

(iii) one month's casual leave, any leave required in excess being treated as privilege or sick leave.

II. Any Government servant who has a difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to the Institute, and whose pay exceeds R100 but does not exceed R500 a month, may be granted an advance not exceeding the amount admissible under rule I (i) and may also be given the concessions specified in rule I (ii) and (iii).

III. A report of the despatch of every Government servant to the Institute at Coonoor for treatment should be made at once, by the officer who sanctions the concession to the Director of the Institute at Coonoor, stating (*a*) the class to which the patient has been treated as belonging for the purpose of travelling allowance; and (*b*) the amount of travelling allowance (by rail or road) advanced.

IV. The Director's discharge certificate will be prepared in duplicate. One copy of it will be given to the patient and the other attached to the bill for the travelling allowance for the return journey which should be presented for payment at the Coonoor treasury. The patient will bring back with him the certificate from the Director of the Institute and produce it before the Collector and District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

V. The bill for travelling allowance for the return journey will be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the Institute and will also be supported by the original intimation received from the officer who is responsible for the original advance.

VI. All advances made to Government servants under rule II above will be recovered in three equal monthly instalments as provided in Article 137 *b*) of the Civil Account Code.

CONCESSIONS TO INDIGENT PERSONS.

VII. Any indigent person unconnected with the public service or any Government pensioner drawing a pension of not more that R100 *per mensem* who is unable, in the opinion of the officer hereinafter authorized to grant the concession, to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor at his own expense, may be granted his actual travelling expenses to Coonoor and back, namely (*a*) a single third class fare each way by railway, (*b*) for journeys by road the actual cost of transit, (*c*) maintenance allowance at the following daily rates:—

Europeans one Eurasians R1 during the journey and R2-8-0 during treatment; Natives 4 annas during the journey and 6 annas during treatment.

VIII. A third class pass or ticket from Bangalore to Coonoor and back by the shortest and cheapest route on the terms allowed by the Railway Company will be procured for the patient by the officer who despatched him to Coonoor.

IX. The patient may receive in advance the actual cost of transit for journeys by road, when necessary, and maintenance allowance for the period of his journey to Coonoor. He should also take with him to Coonoor and produce before the Director of the Institute a certificate signed by the officer despatching him that he has been sent to the Institute for treatment at the public expense.

X. The maintenance allowance of the patient while under treatment at Coonoor and for the period of the return journey and also, if necessary, the cost of transit for journeys by road on the return journey will be disbursed by the Treasury Officer at Coonoor, on production of a certificate from the Director of the Institute that the patient has been under treatment at the Institute.

XI. The Director's discharge certificate will be prepared in duplicate. One copy will be despatched by him to the officer responsible for the original advance and the other attached to the bill for travelling allowance for the return journey when presented for payment at the Coonoor treasury.

XII. The bill for travelling allowance for the return journey should be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the Institute and should also be supported by the intimation received from the officer responsible for the original advance.

XIII. Maintenance charges for the days spent at Coonoor and for the days of the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Director who will certify thereon the days that the patient was under treatment or that he will be occupied in the journey.

XIV. Women, children under 16 years of age, and men who are, by reason of age or other sufficient cause, incapable of travelling alone, may be allowed an attendant to accompany them to the Institute at Coonoor. Any such attendant will be granted—

(i) travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rate sanctioned for patients;

(*ii*) wages, not exceeding four annas a day, in cases where the despatching officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant. The charges of the attendant will be borne by the fund to which the charges on account of the patient are debited. Only one attendant may be sent at the public expense with each patient or patients of the same family.

XV. The despatch of each indigent person to Coonoor for treatment at the public expense will at once be reported to the Director of the Institute and to the President of the Municipal Commission. The report should state;

(*a*) the amount of travelling allowance (by rail or road) advanced, and

(*b*) the number of days for which and the rate at which maintenance allowance has been advanced.

GENERAL.

XVI. When any person is bitten by a rabid animal and is desirous of proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor but is unable to meet the expenses of the journey, he should appear before the Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, or, in his absence, before the Senior Assistant Surgeon of the Bowring Civil Hospital, who will after satisfying himself that the case is a fit one for treatment at a Pasteur Institute grant him a certificate accordingly.

Such person will thereupon without loss of time appear before the Collector and District Magistrate of the Station or in his absence before the Second Magistrate, who after satisfying himself that the patient is unable to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at his own expense and is deserving of help from public funds authorise him to proceed at once to the Institute at Coonoor and arrange for the grant of the concessions specified in rules I, II, VII and XIV, as the case may be.

XVII. The charges incurred in respect of the persons referred to in rules I and II will be debited to or advanced from the revenues of the Assigned Tract, as the case may be, while the expenditure incurred in respect of the persons falling under rules VII and XIV will be met from the funds of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,

First Assistant to the Resident.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 18th February 1908.

No. 8.—Mr. D. B. Trevor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on 6th January 1908.

The 21st February 1908.

No. 9.—Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Loco. Superintendent in class III, grade I, of Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department is granted, under articles 233, 246, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period with effect from 1st April 1908, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N.-W. Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 17th February 1908.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Engineer E. J. Ellery, R.I.M., for twelve months.

F. H. ELDERTON,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The 24th February 1908.

No. 9.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant G. H. Finnis, R.I.M., for 12 months.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	12 11 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Circle, on 31st December 1907, on account of security deposit of contractors, etc :—

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.					
		3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Total.
	Stock.	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.
1	Divisional Accounts Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division, Peshawar	...	...	9,200	...	2,800	12,000 0 0
2	Divisional Accounts Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, Rawalpindi	500	1,000	38,300	...	8,800	48,600 0 0
3	Divisional Accounts Officer, 3rd (Lahore) Division, Lahore Cantonment	...	1,000	24,200	600	15,300	41,100 0 0
4	Supply and Transport Officer, Kashmir	...	...	2,500	...	1,000	3,500 0 0
5	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000 0 0
6	Secretary, Military Grass Farm, Multan	...	...	...	...	300	300 0 0
7	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	...	..	8,800	...	...	8,800 0 0
8	Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Simla	..	1,00,000	...	...	2,24,000	3,24,000 0 0
9	Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta Branch	...	50,000	...	...	2,00,000	2,50,000 0 0
10	People's Banking and Commercial Association, Limited	...	...	25,000	...	...	25,000 0 0
11	Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total	500	1,52,000	1,10,000	600	4,52,200	7,15,300 0 0

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. loans.	Various 4 per cent loans.	Bank Deposit Receipts.	Total.
	Safe Custody.	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Divisional Accounts Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division, Peshawar	600	14,500	...	24,172 3 2	39,272 3 2
2	Divisional Accounts Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, Rawalpindi	..	14,000	...	34,522 12 9	48,522 12 9
3	Divisional Accounts Officer, 3rd (Lahore) Division, Lahore Cantonment	7,700	400	100	23,228 4 10	31,428 4 10
4	Supply and Transport Officer, Kashmir	..	...	...	1,585 0 0	1,585 0 0
5	Ordnance Officer, Rawalpindi	...	500	...	5,080 0 0	5,580 0 0
6	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	...	2,400	...	610 0 0	3,010 0 0
7	Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle	...	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0
8	Officer in charge Military Grass Farm, Amballa	...	..	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
9	Messrs. Incha Ram & Co., Bankers	...	...	...	2,50,000 0 0	2,50,000 0 0
10	Messrs. Lalta Pershad and Sons, Bankers	...	...	...	36,700 0 0	36,700 0 0
	Total	8,300	31,800	100	3,78,298 4 9	4,18,498 4 9

The lower halves of three Government Promissory Notes for sums aggregating R 10,000 received from the Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India not having been received before the end of the calendar year, the amounts have not been entered in the Accounts.

JAS. GAINSFORD,
Asstt Controller in charge Accounts Branch,
Northern Circle.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, NORTHERN CIRCLE,
Rawalpindi, the 21st February 1908.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 22nd February 1908.

No. 341.—Mr. A. S. Rathbourne, Treasury Officer, Sambhar, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from 23rd February 1908.

The 25th February 1908.

No. 344.—Babu Thakur Prasad Jha, clerk, 3rd grade, Central Office, is appointed to act as Treasury Officer, Sambhar, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. S. Rathbourne.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated at Karachi, this 17th day of February 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 9592,' Private. Richard O'Rourke—(Eurasian).
Age—20 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—hair, black; eyes, brown.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—1st July 1907.
Place of Enlistment—Karachi, Sind, India.
Parish and County in which born—Jacobabad, India.
Date of desertion or absence—14th February 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Karachi, Sind, India.
Marks—Four vaccination marks in diamond form on right arm, one small scar on outer side of right elbow. Tatteed crossed flags on front of right arm. Four vaccination marks in perpendicular line on left arm. Believed to have gone to Calcutta.
Under 1 year's service.

F. C. K. HUNTER, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, dated at Quetta, India, this 18th day of February 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—8238, Private, Harry Townsend.
Age—20 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; hair, light brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Collier.
Date of enlistment—3rd March 1905.
Place of enlistment—Rotherham.
Parish and County in which born—Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield.
Date of desertion or absence—15th February 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Quetta India.
Marks—Two scars on back of head. One scar and cross tattoo marks on right forearm. Tattoo of heart on left forearm. Great number of smal. moles on back.
On furlough at Karachi.
Under three years' service.

R. C. A. HOWE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Bareilly, this 25th day of February 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—5501, Private, Frank Ward.
Age—28 years 8 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, gray.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—1st March 1898.
Place of enlistment—Seaforth.
Parish and County in which born—Kirkdale, Liverpool, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—23rd February 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Bareilly.
Marks—Brown stain on loins.
Under 10 years' service.

J. A. MOGGRIDGE, Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1908.

No. 687-*Ap*.—Lala Madan Gopal, postmaster, Sialkot, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 4th December 1907.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Shaik Abdullah, postmaster, Hosiarpur, pay R150—200, who was on privilege leave for three months from the 1st October 1907, is recalled to duty and appointed to act as postmaster, Sialkot, pay R200—300, from the 4th to the 17th December 1907;

Lala Jia Lal, postmaster, Srinagar, pay R200—300, is deputed to act as postmaster, Sialkot, on his own pay, from the 18th December 1907;

Mr. L. Hodgkinson, subpostmaster, Murree, pay R150—200 will continue to act as postmaster, Srinagar, during the absence on deputation of Lala Jia Lal.

The 25th February 1908.

No. 733-*Ap*.—Babu Akhaya Bhushan Ganguli, 2nd assistant postmaster, Rangoon Post Office, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days with effect from the 8th February 1908 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointment is made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. C. O'Loughlin, head clerk, Parcel Department, Rangoon Post Office, pay R150—200, to act as 2nd assistant postmaster, Rangoon, pay R200—300.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

Peshawar, the 22nd February 1908.

No. 21.—Captain E. H. Dunsford, I.A., 33rd Punjabis, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for employment with the Militia, is appointed as Left Wing Commander, Kurram Militia, *vice* Captain G. F. S. Routh, I.A., 56th Punjabi Rifles (F. F.) permitted to return to Military duty, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th February 1908.

By order, etc.,

W. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 24th February 1908.

No. 825.—Under the provisions of Section 37 of the Hazara Forest Regulation 1893, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province is pleased to empower Munshi Imam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Hazara Division to compound forests offences under the said section.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 21st February 1908.

No. 777.—The following promotions are made with the concurrence of the Judicial Commissioner in the amalgamated cadre of Tahsildars and Munsiffs, with effect from the 22nd December 1907, *vice* Sardar Bahadur Jang, Tahsildar, 1st grade, deceased:—

Lala Devi Das, Tahsildar, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, is confirmed in the 1st grade,

Lala Bogha Ram, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, Charsadda, to be Tahsildar, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*,

M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Shirani, is confirmed in the 2nd grade,

Malik Sher Zaman Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, on deputation with the Loi Shilman Railway, to be Tahsildar, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, but to remain seconded while on deputation,

Maulvi Ahmad Din, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, Haripur, to be Tahsildar, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*,

Arbab Shams-ud-Din, Munsiff, 3rd grade, Abbottabad, is confirmed in the 3rd grade,

Musa Khan, Tahsildar, 4th grade, Nowshera, to be Tahsildar, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

No. 779.—The following promotions and appointments are made with the concurrence of the Judicial Commissioner, in the amalgamated cadre of Tahsildars and Munsiffs, with effect from the 23rd December 1907, *vice* Bhai Lehna Singh, Munsiff, 2nd grade, confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner:—

Malik Sher Zaman Khan, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, on deputation with the Loi Shilman Railway, is confirmed in the 2nd grade, but is to remain seconded during his term of deputation,

Mohamad Azim Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, Abbottabad, to be Tahsildar, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*,

Mohamad Ajab Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Teri, is confirmed as Tahsildar, 3rd grade,

Lal Hukam Chand, Tahsildar, 4th grade, Manshera, to be Tahsildar, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*,

Lala Behari Lal, Officiating Munsiff, Bannu, to be Munsiff, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*

No. 781.—Malik Lal Chand, Officiating Tahsildar, Bannu, is appointed Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 20th January 1908, *vice* Musa Khan, Tahsildar, 4th grade, promoted to the 3rd grade, sub *pro tem.*

No 783.—In order to fill an existing vacancy in the 4th grade of Tahsildars, M. Zafar Khan, Superintendent of Deputy Commissioner's Vernacular Office, Hazara, and a qualified candidate for the post of Tahsildar, is appointed Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of the Tahsildar's duties at Mardan.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 21st February 1908.

No. 370-*M.I.*—916.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Nur Mohammad who was transferred to Haripur (*vide* this office Departmental order No. 254-M.I.—641, dated the 8th February 1908), assumed charge of the Haripur Dispensary on the afternoon of the 15th February 1908, relieving third grade Assistant Surgeon Umrao Beg transferred to Teri in the Kohat District.

Peshawar, the 22nd February 1908.

No. 381-*M.I.*—932.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon, Nur Mohammad, attached to the Haripur Dispensary has passed the Septennial professional examination held at Lahore on the 11th November 1907 and is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from the 12th August 1908 when he will complete 7 years' service in the Subordinate Medical Department of this Province.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 22nd February 1908.

No. 919-*I.F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Brick field at R. D. 47,000, Machai Branch, Upper Swat River Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat Canal, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Mardan.	Kharki . .	4·00	A piece of land 417·4×417·4 on the right bank of the Machai Branch at R. D. 47,000, bounded on all sides by Barani land.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Mardan Division, Upper Swat Canal, at Mardan, and of the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat Canal, Mardan.

No. 922-*I.F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Brick field at R. D. 90,000, Machai Branch, Upper Swat Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provision of Sections 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat Canal, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Mardan.	Mutah . . .	4·00	A piece of land 417·4 square near Katlung village situated on the edge of the District road. Bounded on the east by District road and on all other sides by Barani land.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Mardan Division, Upper Swat Canal, at Mardan, and of the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat Canal, Mardan.

No. 925-I.F.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Brick field at R. D. 181,500, Machai Branch, Upper Swat Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat Canal, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Mardan.	Machai . . .	4·00	A piece of land 436×400 lying to the right of the Machai Branch at R. D. 181,500 Bounded on east and west by Chahi land on north by Barani land and on south by a foot-path.	(1) Office of the Executive Engineer, Mardan Division, Upper Swat Canal, Mardan. (2) Office of the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat Canal, Mardan.

No. 928-I.F.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Brick field at R. D. 125,700, Machai Branch, Upper Swat Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat Canal, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Mardan.	Palo Dheri . .	4·00	A piece of land 417·4 square on right side of Machai Branch at R. D. 125,700 lock spitted on the ground and bounded on all sides by Banjar land.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Mardan Division, Upper Swat Canal, at Mardan, and of the Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat Canal, Mardan.

The 24th February 1908.

No. 937-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that additional land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a catchwater drain from R. D. 40,000 to R. D. 45,300 and from R. D. 56,000 to R. D. 66,500 of the Kalpani Distributary, Lower Swat River Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar .	Mardan .	Charbanda 40,000 to 40,592 .	0·12	Strips of land of varying widths lying nearly parallel to the left side of Kalpani Distributary from R. D. 40,000 to R. D. 45,300 and from R. D. 56,000 to R. D. 66,500.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
		Fatma 40,592 to 45,300 . .	0·78		
		Babina 56,000 to 58,412 . .	0·39		
		Chumdheri 58,412 to 60,930 .	0·49		
		Shahbaz Garhi 60,930 to 66,500	0·92		
		TOTAL .	2·70		

The 25th February 1906.

No. 976-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Ramps of District Road Bridge at R. D. 89,789, Paharpur Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Paharpur . . .	0·70	Small plots of land on either side of the canal bridge at R. D. 89,789 Paharpur Canal.	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelam Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District, at Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 979-I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a spur on left side of head regulator, Paharpur Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Bilot	0·13	A rectangular plot of land on left side of head regulator, Paharpur Canal.	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelam Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District, at Dera Ismail Khan.

TRANSFER.

The 24th February 1908.

No. 1145-*E.I F.*—Mr. A. S. Gibb, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, from the 1st Division, Upper Chenab Canal, to the Lower Swat River Canal Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th June 1907 on return from privilege leave.

RETURN FROM LEAVE.

The 25th February 1908.

No. 1154-*E.I.F.*—With reference to Punjab Gazette Notification, No. 3826 E.I., dated 23rd December 1907, Mr. A. Murphy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, having been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of leave, landed at Bombay on the 17th January 1908, and joined the Malakand Division, Swat River Canals Circle, to which he is posted on the afternoon of the 31st January 1908.

J. J. MULLALY,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 8th February 1908

Number	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births: Males	Births: Females	Births: Total	Deaths: Total	Deaths: Males	Deaths: Females	Cause of Death: Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Infants under one year of age: Males	Females	Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1		1	.														15		1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	4	4	8	3	1	2				1				2		1	1	101	38	2
3		Baffa	7,029	4	3	7	8	3	5				5		2		1				52	59	3
4		Haripur	5,578	4	2	6	4	2	2		1		2				1		1	1	56	37	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	38	17	55	51	32	19				26		6		19	6	3	9	39	36	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	10	11	21	7	2	5				6		1				1	1	61	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	7	8	15	6	2	4				4	1			1		1	1	78	31	7
8		Lakki	5,218	3	1	4	2	1	1				1				1	1		1	40	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	11	6	17	18	9	9				5	1	4		8	3	4	7	31	33	9
10		Kulachi	9,125																				10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402		3	3	1		1								1		1	1	36	12	11
		TOTAL	168,653	82	55	137	100	52	48		1		50	2	13		34	10	12	22	42	31	

The cause of delay in submitting the Return is due to the non receipt of the Return f om [illegible] Hazara District.

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 8th February 1908.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns 137 births were registered (82 males and 55 females) giving a birth rate of 42 *per mille* of population, 100 deaths were registered (52 males and 48 females) giving a death rate of 31 *per mille* of population.

A. M. CROFTS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 24th February 1908

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1907-08 up to 31st January 1908.

Canals.	Water distributed during January 1908. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout Jan. 1908.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout Jan. 1908.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zilla.	Acres.	*Rainfall. Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name of Crops.	Area irrigated during Jan. 1908.	Area irrigated to end of Jan. 1908.	Area irrigated to end of Jan. 1907.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Irrigation Works.										*Sugarcane	...	5,492	4,505	
(1) Lower Swat River Canal.	6·10	4·20	865	449	Peshawar	94,813	21	1·44"	2·08"	Wheat	1,499	45,161	54,960	
										Barley	368	15,686	10,358	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	...						Rape	110	1,696	3,009	
Escapage	...	...	...	...						Shaftal	190	6,694	7,751	
										Miscellaneous	496	20,084	15,215	
Total	6·10	4·20	865	449		94,813	...	...	...		2,663	94,813	95,798	
(2) Kabul River Canal	5·60	1·70	394	151						*Sugarcane	...	3,575	2,565	
					Peshawar	21,953	10	..	2·55"	Wheat	555	5,844	5,915	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	...						Barley	135	2,062	1,655	
Escapage	...	...	...	...						Rape	...	180	391	
										Shaftal	78	3,561	3,525	
										Miscellaneous	107	6,731	5,195	
Total	5·60	1·70	394	151		21,953	...	...	...		875	21,953	19,246	
(3) Paharpur Canal	7·00	0·37	1,100	37	Dera Ismail Khan	12,228	..	..	...		...	12,228	...	The Canal ran for 14 days during the month.
Total	7·00	0·37	1,100	37		12,228	..	...	...					
Grand Total	...	...	...	...		1,28,994	...	...	...		3,538	1,28,994	1,15,044	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous Kharif is now included in the Rabi Statement.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore;
The 24th February 1908.

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Scientific Memoirs by the Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—The Theory and Practice of Anti-Rabic immunisation. By Captain W. F. Harvey, M.B., I.M.S., and Captain Anderson McKendrick, M.B., I.M.S. New Series. No. 30. Super Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (4a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1908. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

The Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai Dubash to Joseph Francois Dupleix Knight of the Order of St Michael, and Governor of Pondicherry, a Record of Matters Political, Historical, Social, and Personal, from 1736 to 1761. Translated from the Tamil by order of the Government of Madras, and edited by Sir J. Frederick Price, K.C.S.I., late of the Indian Civil Service, assisted by K. Rangachari, B.A., Superintendent of Records, Government Secretariat, Fort St. George. Vol. II. Demy 8vo. Cloth. R2 12a. or 4s. (7a.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 3. Corrected to 1st January 1908. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (2a.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1906, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops Native Troops and Prisoners, in India, for the year. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

Chronological Tables. 1908. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1906, and on Vaccination for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Board. 12a. or 1s. (2a.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Departments, No. 6, corrected up to the 1st January 1908. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1906-07. Foolscap. Board. R2 4a. or 3s. 5d. (3a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th December 1907. Corrected to 25th January 1908. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India—Receipts and disbursements of Home and Indian accounts from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1906-07 Edition. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (10*a*.)

Report of the Administration of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1906-7. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 2*a*. or 1*s*. 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1907. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 4*d*. (1*a*)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. III, No. 4.—A revision of the Indo-Malayan Species of Cedrela by C. D. E. Candolle. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 3*a*. or 4*d*. (1*a*.)

Forest Bulletin No. 11, 1907, on some Assam Sal (Shorea Robusta) Insect Pests, with notes upon some insects predaceons and parasitic upon them by E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-10 or 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1906-07. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Classified List and Distribution return of establishment corrected up to 31st December 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Administration Report and Accounts with Statistical Statements for 1906-07, also Statistics of Revenue Expenditure and Working up to the year 1906-07. Foolscap. Board. R1 4*a*. or 2*s*. (3*a*.)

Public Works Department Code. Vol. I. General Regulations (Ninth authorised edition). Revised and corrected to 31st October 1907. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (9*a*.) Ordinary copy. R3 12*a*. or 5*s*. 8*d*. (12*a*.) Interleaved.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1907, and the four preceding years to which are appended the Accounts of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Volume II (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each Country and at each Port and Tables relating to the Trade of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India.) Forty-first issue. Super Royal. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (13*a*.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1907. Nos. 8 and 9. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 6*d*. (2*a*.) each

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1907. No. 8. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for October 1907. No. 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Indian Cotton seed: its industrial possibilities. By Frederick Noël Paton, Esq. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1907, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1905 and 1906. No. 1 of 1907-08. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending 31st March 1907 41st issue. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (7*a*.)

Tariff Schedules, 1908. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6*a*. or 7*d*. (1*a*.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1906-07 and the four preceding years. Nineteenth issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 12*a*. or 2*s*. 9*d*. (5*a*.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Travellers' Companion—(Containing a brief description of places of Pilgrimage and important towns in India). Compiled by Abdur Rasheed, Librarian, under the orders of the Railway Board, 1st Edition, 1907. 4*a*. or 4*d*. (4*a*.)

***Classified List of the State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways. Corrected up to 31st December 1907.** Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1907.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India Vol II Edition 1907 R5 or 7s 6d (12a)

List No 1 of 1907, dated 1st July 1907, of Addenda and Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders Royal 8vo Stitched 3p (1a)

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India Vol III Edition 1907 Royal 8vo Cloth R5 or 7s 6d (9a)

Act XV of 1856 The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act in Hindi and Urdu 6p (1a) each

The Legal Practitioners Act, 1853 (Act XX of 1853), as modified up the 1st September 1907 Royal 8vo Stitched 1a 9p 1a)

The Legal Practitioners Act, 1846 (Act I of 1846), as modified up to the 1st October 1907 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a (1a

A Digest of Indian Law cases containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of appeals from India, 1905 with an Index of cases by C E Grey B A (Oxon), 1907 Cloth Royal 8vo R5 or 7s 6d (6a)

The Bombay Code, Vol I, 3rd Edition, 1907 Cloth Royal 8vo R4 or 6s (8a)

Act XI of 1876 Presidency Banks Act as modified up to 1st March 1906 In Urdu 1a 9p (1a 6p) In Hindi 1a 6p (1a 6p)

Act V of 1907 Local Authorities Loan Amendment Act In Urdu 3p (1a) In Hindi 3p (1a)

Act XIII of 1889 Cantonments as modified up to 1st October 1907 In Urdu 3a (1a (p)

The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Act XXV of 1867), as modified up to the 1st October 1907 Royal 8vo Stitched 5a (1a)

The Opium Act, 1878 (Act I of 1878), as modified up to the 1st October 1907 Royal 8vo Stitched 5a 6p (1a)

Act No XVI of 1879 (Transport of Salt) as modified up to 1st October 1907 1a 6p (1a)

HOME DEPARTMENT

List of Civil Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India in the Home, Legislative and Revenue Departments, and Gradation List of members of the Indian Civil Service under the Government of India corrected to 1st January 1907 Royal 8vo Board R1 or 1s 6d (3a)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North West Frontier Province for the year 1906 Foolscap Paper cover 10a or 10d (1a)

Fauna of British India—Butterflies Vol II, by Lt-Col C T Bingham Royal 8vo Cloth R15 or £1 2½s (7a)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North West Frontier Province for the year 1906 Foolscap Paper cover 10a or 10d (1a)

Quarterly List of officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1907 Foolscap Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1906-07 Foolscap Paper cover 4a or 4d (1a)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North West Frontier Province during the year 1906 Foolscap Paper cover 12a or 12d (2a)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No 2, corrected to 1st October 1907 Royal 8vo Board 11a or 1s (2a)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1907 Foolscap Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

List of the more Important Libraries in India 12a or 1s 2d (1a)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North West Frontier Province during the year 1906 07 Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 8d (1a)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Cawnpore on the 18th February and following days with Appendices Foolscap Paper cover R1 2 or 1 d (6a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India Vol III, No 3—Sapindacae Novæ Indiæ Et Malaicae Ex Herbario Calcuttensi, by L Radl Kofer Royal 8vo Paper cover 2s or d

Report on Trials of the South African Locust Fungus in India Agricultural Bulletin No 5 of 1907) Super Royal 8vo Paper cover 2a or 3s (1a

The Ticks infesting domesticated Animals in India (Agricultural Bulletin No 6 of 1907) Super Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 6d (6a)

Indian Forest Utilization by R S Troup, F C H, I F S Royal 8vo Cloth R2 4 or 3s 6d (9a)

Report on the Season and Crops of the North West Frontier Province for the year 1906-07 Foolscap Paper cover 10a 6p or 10½d (1a)

Climatological Atlas of India published by the authority of the Government of India under the direction of Sir John Eliot, K C I E, F R S Royal Cloth R27 or 36 (R1 11a) Published in November 1906

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1907. Royal 8vo Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d (2a)

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department, North West Frontier Province for the year 1906 07 Foolscap Paper cover, 12a or 1s (1a)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department No 4 Corrected up to the 1st July 1907 Royal 8vo Paper cover R2 8a or 3s 9d (4a)

History of Services of officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1907 Royal 8vo Board 12a or 1s (4a)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department, No 5 Corrected up the 1st October 1907 Royal 8vo Paper cover R2 8a or 3s 9d (4a)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th October 1907 Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1905 06. Foolscap Board. As 8 or 9d (6a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906 Royal 8vo Board R1 or 1s 6d (4a)

History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1907 In 2 parts R4 or 6s (12a)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Notification Geology and Minerals Simla, the 19th September 1907, publishing certain Rules issued under the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), regarding the notices to be furnished to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India Foolscap 6p (1a)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1906 Foolscap Board R1 or 1s 6d (3a)

Notification No 10014 100 Geology and Minerals, Calcutta, the 4th December 1907, publishing rules requiring the submission of notices of mining operations in the neighbourhood of railways Foolscap 1a (1a)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 13th issue, 1907 Super Royal 4to Board R4 or 6s (12a)

Notes on Sugar in India by Frederick Noël Paton Esq Super Royal 8vo Paper cover R1 8a or 2s 3d (2a)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1906 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1904 and 1905 No 3 of 1906 1907 Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (a)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in May 1907, and in the two months April and May 1907, compared with the corresponding month of 1905 and 1906 No 2 of 1907 08 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for April 1907 No 1 of 1907 08 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1907 and in the three months, April to June 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1905 and 1906 No. 3 of 1907-08. Royal 8vo Stitched 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905 06 and preceding years Eleventh issue Foolscap Board R2 or 3s (10a)

Sea Borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August to October 1907 Nos 5, 6 and 7 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a) each

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for July August and September 1907. Nos 4 5 and 6 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 1 (2a) each

Prices and Wages in India 24th issue. Super Royal R1 8a or 2 (9a)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1901-1902 to 1905 06 in 2 volumes 22nd issue. Foolscap Board Price (of both volumes). R3 8a or 5s 3d (13a)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August, September and October 1907 Nos 5 6 and 7 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a) each

Annual statement of the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31st, 1907 Vol I (Abstract and detailed surplus of Imports and Exports) Forty first issue Super Royal R3 or 4s 6d (R1)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Papers and Maps set for the Examinations in Tactical Fitness for Command (Q I) and in subjects (d) to (i) for promotion held in India in September and October 1906 with remarks by the Examiners Demy 8vo Paper cover R1 8a or 2s 3d (3a)

Scheme and Maps set for the Examination in Tactical Fitness for Command—Q (I) held in India in May 1907, with remarks on the more common mistakes made by candidates Demy 8vo Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d (2a)

RAILWAY BOARD

Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment, corrected up to 30th June 1907 Royal 8vo. Paper cover As 4 or 5d (1a)

Alphabetical List of Stations on Indian Railways (including Steamer and Out Agency Stations worked in connection therewith) corrected up to the 31st December 1906 Foolscap Paper cover 12a or 1 1d (4a)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise "on Railways," 4th Edition Revised by F Wolly Dod F C H Price R3 per copy

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work" By Lieutenant Colonel J Clibborn I S C, B A, L C E., C I E Price R9 per copy

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J Clibborn I S C B A, L C E, C I E Price R4-8 per copy

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods By Lieutenant Colonel J H C Harrison, R E Price R8-2 per copy

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4 (No XIX) Elementary Treatise By E F Tipple, Esq , B A

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall Price per set R4-2

II G

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases : Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy, R3-12 including packing, postage, etc.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Parts I and II in one Volume. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee. Price per copy R6, including all charges.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journals and Proceedings, Vol. III, Nos. 5-10, at R2 each.

Memoirs. Vol. II. No. 5. Mundary Poetry, Music and Dances by Rev. Fr. J. Hoffmann. R1.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Akbarnamah Eng., Vol. II. fasc. 4. By H. Beveridge. R1-4.

A Lower Ladakhi Version of Kesar Saga. fasc. 2 and 3. By Rev. A. H. Francke. R1 each.

Attmatattvaviveka. fasc. 1. By Vindhyesvari Prasad Dvivedi. As. 10.

Ain-i-Akbari. Index of Vol. II. By W. Irvine. R2.

Baudhayana Srauta Sutra. Vol. II. fasc. 1. By Dr. W. Caland. As. 10.

Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. V. fasc. 3 and 4. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami As. 10.

Gadadhara Paddhati Acarasara. Vol. II. fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra. As. 10.

Padumawati. fasc. 5. By Dr. G. A. Grierson and Sudhakara Dvivedi. R2.

Saddarsana Samuccaya. fasc. 2. By Dr. L. Suali. As. 10.

Vidhanaparijata. Vol. II. fasc. 1. By Taraprasanna Vidyaratna. As. 10.

Govila Grihya Sutra. Vol. II. fasc. 1. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankara. R1-4.

Yoga Sastra. fasc. 1. By Muni Maharaja Sri Dharmavijaya. R1-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part III. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1907.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII. Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Weather Review, September to December 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1905. (Illustrated by 5 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Monthly Weather Review, November and December 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quartc. Paper cover. R1 per month

Annual Summary of Monthly Weather Review, 1905. (Illustrated by 5 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3

Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 5TH OCTOBER, 2ND NOVEMBER, 14TH DECEMBER 1907 AND 25TH JANUARY 1908.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1

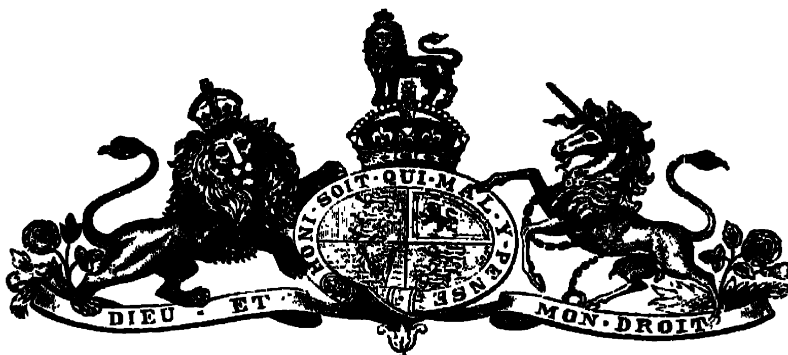
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol XXXV, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XXXVI, Part 1 By Director, Geological Survey of India R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. VI, Part 2. By T W. H. Hughes, V. Ball and W T Blanford R2

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 2. By H. H. Hayden. R3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 2. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

Government Promissory Notes Nos. 050962 and 048057 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for R1,000 and R500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Mohan Tulsey (who was the Joint Proprietor thereof with his brother Hirjee Tulsey as member of a joint and undivided Hindoo family) by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the sole surviving proprietor Hirjee Tulsey The public are cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of advertiser, *i.e.*,—[illegible] HIRJEE TULSEY,
Sole surviving Proprietor.
Residence—Bhendi Bazar, Telwalla's Mala,
3rd Floor, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January 1908.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 085343 and 085344 for R500 each of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, Nos. 077042 and 077048 for R300 each and No. 077713 for R100 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Bepin Behary Nandi, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—BEPIN BEHARY NANDI,
Residence—Sandhipur, P. O. Ilahipur, District Hooghly.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1907, being the fourth quarter of the year 1906-07, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1905-06.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1907.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,51,68,838 0 9	1,51,06,370 12 11	62,467 3 10	......
ADD—RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1907 in the Widows' Fund	1,23,449 9 6	1,26,618 2 6	......	3,168 9 0
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1907 in the Children's Fund	54,031 4 0	57,728 7 7	......	3,697 3 7
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,085 9 6	1,813 15 0	......	728 5 6
Fees and stamps	37 9 0	9 8 0	28 1 0	......
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	12 12 0	216 0 0	......	203 4 0
Amount of pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	691 12 3	1,015 15 6	......	324 3 3
Amount of interest received from Government of India for the year 1906-07	9,04,418 13 11	9,01,444 4 7	2,974 9 4	......
Amount of fine imposed in respect of subscriptions in arrear	52 2 4	65 8 0	......	13 5 8
TOTAL RECEIPTS	10,83,779 8 6	10,38,911 13 2	3,002 10 4	8,134 15 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,62,52,617 9 3	1,61,95,282 10 1	(A) 65,469 14 2	8,134 15 0
DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,77,547 15 9	1,75,811 9 6	1,736 6 3	......
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	93,610 4 4	93,895 11 8	......	285 7 4
Establishment and contingencies	15,712 11 1	7,573 8 6	8,139 2 7	......
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	10,869 11 1	10,987 8 5	......	117 13 4
Commission paid for money-orders	760 1 0	781 3 0	......	21 2 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,98,500 11 3	2,89,049 9 1	(B) 9,875 8 10	424 6 8
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,59,54,116 14 0	1,59,06,233 1 0	(C) 55,594 5 4	7,710 8 4
GRAND TOTAL	1,62,52,617 9 3	1,61,95,282 10 1	65,469 14 2	8,134 15 0
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	85,017 12 0	92,640 12 0	.....	7,623 0 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,085	650	1,173	697	..	...	38	37
Ditto of incumbents	710	850	719	858	...	...	3	8
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,113	635	1,151	669	...	...	38	34

	R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of Receipts	57,334 15 2
B.—Net increase in total Disbursements	9,451 2 2
C.—Net increase in Balance	47,883 13 0

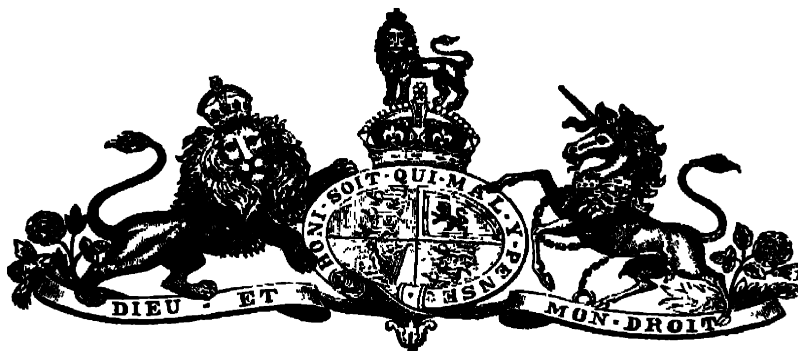
JAMES W. MEDLAND, A. C. A.,
Offg. Auditor,
J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant,
} Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors,

K. C. DAS,
Offg. Accountant.

RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office,
Calcutta, the 18th January 1908.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 9.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1908

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 27th February 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Rain at Port Blair for several days indicated the presence of an area of unsettled weather in the south-east of the Bay; this passed westwards and caused rain in the lextreme south of the Peninsula on the twenty-third and the three following days. On the 24th a depression appeared in Baluchistan and Sind and has moved into the neighbourhood of Montgomery and Bikaner. Up to the present it has had little effect on the weather except to cause local snowfall in Kashmir; it appears however to be deepening and causing high winds at several stations in its neighbourhood.

Burma.—Port Blair and Mergui reported light rain at the beginning of the week, Skies were almost clear and temperature was approximately normal.

North-west India including Orissa.—Sibsagar had a light fall of rain on the 21st. Skies were almost fre from cloud and temperature was normal except for an excess shown on the 21st.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were almost clear. Temperature was lower than usual especially in the Central Provinces on the 22nd and 24th and was nearly normal on the remaining days of the week.

North-east India.—Light precipitation occurred in Kashmir on the 22nd, 25th, 26th and 27th. Skies were cloudy over the greater part of the division on the 24th and 25th, but during the remainder of the week were almost clear except in Kashmir. Weather was cooler than usual in parts of Gujarat and of Rajputana on the 21st and 22nd, but temperature then rose and from the 23rd to the end of the week was more or less in excess.

The Peninsula.—The disturbance in the Bay caused rain in the south of the Peninsula from the 23rd to the 26th. Skies were moderately to heavily overcast in the area of rainfall and clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature differed by only small amounts from the normal.

The precipitation of the week occurred in the Andamans, South-east Madras, Malabar and in Kashmir*. The rainfall of the whole period from the 29th November to the 27th February is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the east of Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, Kashmir, the Punjab, Rajputana, Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan and South-east Madras and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Burma, the Province of Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the North Madras Coast.

The following summarises the chief precipitation as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

February 22nd. Port Blair 1·07".

" 23rd. Negapatam 3·07".

" 24th. Cuddalore 1·45", Negapatam 1·86", Tinnevelly 2·32" and Kodaikanal 2·38".

" 27th. Sonemarg 1·11".

*The snowfall in Kashmir occurred only at stations for which there are no normals and it does not therefore appear in the table.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 27th February 1908			Rainfall data from 29th November 1907 to 27th February 1908.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	1·5	0·1	+1·4	17·8	9·0	+ 8·8	+ 98	+ 83
Lower Burma	0·1	0·2	—0·1	2·2	1·0	+ 1·2	+120	+175
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·8	0·8	+ 1·0	+125	+183
Assam	0·1	0·4	—0·3	2·3	2·8	— 0·5	— 18	— 4
Eastern Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	1·9	1·6	+ 0·3	+ 19	+ 36
Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	1·8	1·5	+ 0·3	+ 20	+ 21
Orissa	0	0·2	—0·2	2·6	1·4	+ 1·2	+ 86	+136
Chota Nagpur	0	0·3	—0·3	3·7	1·6	+ 2·1	+131	+177
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	2·3	1·3	+ 1·0	+ 77	+118
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	1·3	1·6	— 0·3	— 19	— 19
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	2·6	2·6	0	0	+ 4
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	2·2	3·7	— 1·5	— 41	— 33
Punjab, South-west	0	0·1	—0·1	1·3	1·7	— 0·4	— 24	— 24
Kashmir	0	0·2	—0·2	1·4	2·8	— 1·4	— 50	— 54
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·2	—0·2	3·5	2·3	+ 1·2	+ 52	+ 64
Baluchistan	0	0·4	—0·4	1·9	4·5	— 2·6	— 58	— 55
Sind	0	0	0	0·9	0·8	+ 0·1	+ 13	+ 50
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0·4	0·7	— 0·3	— 43	— 43
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	0·9	— 0·2	— 22	— 13
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0·2	0	0	∞
Central India, West	0	0·1	0·1	0·5	0·6	— 0·1	— 17	— 29
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·9	— 0·5	— 26	— 22
Berar	0	0	0	0·6	1·2	— 0·6	— 50	— 50
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·0	1·4	— 0·4	— 29	— 23
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	1·0	+ 1·4	+140	+150
Konkan	0	0	0	0·1	0·2	— 0·1	— 50	—100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·4	— 0·2	— 50	— 50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	1·0	0·7	+ 0·3	+ 43	+ 29
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·3	+ 0·1	+ 33	+200
Mysore	0	0	0	2·3	0·5	+ 1·8	+360	+450
Malabar	0·4	0·1	+0·3	2·6	2·2	+ 0·4	+ 18	— 19
Madras, South-east	1·8	0·1	+1·7	5·4	7·2	— 1·8	— 25	— 56
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0·9	0·7	+ 0·2	+ 29	+ 43
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	6·5	1·8	+ 4·7	+261	+250

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
The 27th February 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd February 1908.

Burma.—Half an inch of rain fell in Mergui and a minute amount in Tavoy ; there was no rain elsewhere. The dates of general harvesting of the rice crop in the fifteen chief rice producing districts of Lower Burma were normal in 11 districts ; early in 3, and late in one. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are almost completed. In Upper Burma transplanting of spring rice is in progress and miscellaneous spring crops are doing well, but those on islands are poor in Minbu. The price of unhusked rice has risen in seven districts ; and has fallen in three.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight rain has fallen in Cachar, the Naga and Lushai Hills and in Upper Assam. Prospects of standing crops are generally fair. Preparation of land for early rice and jute and pruning, hoeing and manuring of tea are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard are finished in places. Sowing of potato is going on in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices of common rice have risen in six; and have fallen in seven districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—There was no rain in the Province during the week. Harvesting of pulses and mustard is going on Sugarcane-pressing still continues. Cultivation of lands for the autumn crops is in progress, but rain is yet wanted in Jessore, Cuttack and Singhbhum. In the last two districts ploughing is being impeded for want of moisture in the soil. Planting of sugarcane is going on in Bihar. Transplantation of summer rice is nearly finished. The present condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally good in Bihar and fair in the rest of the Province, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore and parts of Balasore excepted. The price of common rice has fallen in Hooghly, Murshidabad, Jessore, Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Cuttack and Puri; has risen in Nadia, Darjeeling, the Sonthal Parganas, Singhbhum and Cooch Behar; and has been stationary in the remaining districts. Stocks of food grains are insufficient in Nadia, Murshidabad, Palamau and in the Deoghur sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas. Scarcity is apprehended in the Egra and Ramnagar thanas of Midnapore, in Nadia, in the Kandi sub-division of Murshidabad and in Palamau and later on in Birbhum, Jessore and in parts of Manbhum. The fodder and water supply are scarce in parts of Murshidabad and Balasore only. The test-works in Bankura, Shahabad, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri and Ranchi were attended by 3,219 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 16,540 persons in Shahabad, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week Prices have fallen slightly in twenty-three; and have risen in three districts, and still exceed scarcity rates. Importation of grain continues. Prospects of the spring crop are good but some damage from hot westerly winds is reported. Sugarcane pressing is nearing completion. Land is being prepared for sugarcane and sowings have commenced in places. *Sanwar* and extra crops are being sown. Potatoes are being dug and the outturn is good. The condition of agricultural stock is generally fair but is poor in Hardoi and Unao; and in Bahraich sales of cattle are large. Fodder is dear and scarce although fresh grass is growing. Forest hay is being sold and distributed in large quantities as *takavi*.

The weekly report in the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Relief operations show a considerable expansion. Famine was declared in the Domariaganj tahsil of Basti on the 21st February. The general condition of the people is good. The condition of those on relief is fair. There is no general wandering, but a few immigrants from Native States have entered Agra and Banda Foreign emigration continues from Basti. There are public relief works in 17 ; and test works in 10 districts. Gratuitous relief is being distributed in 39 and aided works are in operation in 22 districts. In the Balrampur estates 13,042 persons are on works and 3,301 are being gratuitously relieved. The numbers on Government relief are :—on public works 554,029 ; on aided works 45,355 ; on test works 8,379; dependants on works 218,610; on gratuitous relief 275,113; in poorhouses 5,162; total 1,106,648. The largest total figures are Bahraich 148,937 ; Mirzapur (with Family Domains) 132,446 ; Gonda (excluding Balrampur estates) 120,702 ; Banda 95,530; Allahabad 85,726 ; Jalaun 78,822 ; Kheri 69,695 ; Sitapur 68,021 ; and Jaunpur 40,807. Prices :—Mirzapur 7½ ; Allahabad 8 to 10 ; Dehra Dun 8 ; Almora 8¾ ; and Jaunpur and Ghazipur 8¾ seers per rupee. Elsewhere prices are 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Rainfall *nil.* Prices of food grains are rising in five; and falling in six districts, but they are still at or above scarcity rates except in Multan. Sowing of extra spring crops and ploughings for next autumn crops are in progress. Harvesting of *toria* continued in Amritsar. Sugarcane is being sown in Gurgaon and parts of Ambala, Ferozepore and Sialkot. The condition of irrigated crops is good to average and of unirrigated crops average to below average. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar Rats are damaging crops in parts of Lahore. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Lahore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Sialkot. Cattle are generally in fair to good condition. In parts of Sialkot cattle are weak for want of fodder. The water supply canal was closed during the week in Delhi. 1,334 persons attended the famine test works in the Gurgaon tahsil.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rainfall *nil* Standing crops are in good condition. The weather is dry and bright. More rain is now required for unirrigated sowings. In Bannu gram with disease has appeared. Pressing of sugarcane still continues and the outturn is poor. Sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in Dera Ismail Khan. The water supply in canals is sufficient. There has been some irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is somewhat scarce in Dera Ismail Khan; elsewhere it is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition except in the Dera tehsil. The health of the people is good. Prices show a slight downward tendency. Prices:—wheat 9⅛ to 13; gram 10$\frac{7}{16}$ to 14; maize 13⅛ to 19¼; and bajra 13⅛ to 15¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain *nil.* Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 8½ to 13, and maize from 10½ to 21 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is still insufficient in Ramban, Kathua, Bhimber, Ranbirsinghpura, Udhampur and Jammu.

Kashmir.—The weather continues bright. Prices are stationary

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week. Prospects of the spring harvest are on the whole fair and standing crops are doing well. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. The fodder and water supply are sufficient Prices of food grains have risen in Jaisalmer and Bundi, and slightly in Bikaner; have fallen in Sirohi, Shahpura town, Karauli and Bharatpur; and slightly in Jaipur and Alwar. No famine relief measures have yet been found necessary with the exception of some gratuitous relief in Marwar and Bharatpur. Ordinary public works have however been specially opened in a few places, and generally labour is reported to be scarce.

Central India.—Rain *nil.* Irrigation and weeding of spring crops continue in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Harvesting has commenced in Malwa and parts of Bhopal and Bhopawar Prospects of spring crops are fair to good. Slight damage by frost is reported in parts of Malwa and Rewa; and by rats in parts of Dhar. Agricultural stock is fair to good except in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are beginning to be scarce in parts of Gwalior, they are indifferent in Bhopal; insufficient in parts of Indore; and sufficient elsewhere Prices have risen in parts of Malwa; but continue high elsewhere. Weeding and watering of opium continued in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopawar. There were 9,174 persons on test and relief works in Datia, Samthar, Ajaigarh, Baoni and Sarila during the week ending the 15th February. The number on gratuitous relief was 2,780; total 11,954. For the week ending 22nd February the numbers are:—Rewa on works 86,250; on gratuitous relief 11,145; total 97,395. In Nagod on works 3,955; on gratuitous relief 805; total 4,760 In Jaso on works 918; on gratuitous relief 28; total 946. In Maihar on works 2,041; on gratuitous relief 182; total 2,223 In Baraunda on works 1,264, on gratuitous relief *nil*; total 1,264. In Sohawal on works 6,808; on gratuitous relief 506; total 7,314 In Kothi on works 1,032; on gratuitous relief *nil.* In Pasara on works 242; on gratuitous relief *nil.* In Bhaisonda on works 1,926; on gratuitous relief *nil.* In Datia, Samthar, Ajaigarh, Baoni and Sarila on works 9,331; on gratuitous relief 3,209; total 12,540. In Charkhari and Chhattarpur on works 890; on gratuitous relief 232; total 1,152 Famine conditions prevail in Datia, Samthar, Baoni, Charkhari, Jigni and Beri but the remainder of the Bundelkhand Agency is as yet free from distress and there is no lack of water or fodder while no immigration or emigration is reported. There is no change in general conditions of other Agencies.

Central Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. The days are becoming hot. Cutting of wheat has not yet begun in the northern and Nerbudda Valley districts, but otherwise the spring harvest is almost in full swing and is somewhat earlier than usual. Prospects are fair or good but linseed will give a very poor outturn in Nagpur. Preparation of land for next autumn sowings continues. Fodder is inadequate in Narsingpur, Betul, Hoshangabad and Yeotmal; and dear in the Vindhyan districts. Some deterioration in the condition of cattle is reported from Betul. Water is sufficient except in parts

of Hoshangabad and Chanda. Prices of staple food grains remained stationary in eight districts. There was a small but almost general fall in the price of wheat in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions, and this grain became cheaper by a seer in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. Prices of the main staple grain of the district rose slightly in Nimar, Amraoti, Raipur and Bilaspur; but on the whole the tendency of prices is downwards.

Feudatory States.—The week was rainless. Spring crops are in excellent condition in Chhuikhadan; and generally good elsewhere. Harvesting of pulses continued. Preparation of land for ensuing crops and construction of field embankments have been started. Fodder and water are adequate. Wheat and rice in Sarangarh became dearer by one seer; rice became cheaper in Kawardha by ½ seer and dearer in Sarangarh by one seer; otherwise there were no noteworthy changes in prices.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Except in Damoh where distress is still increasing in intensity the situation remains unchanged. The people are resorting freely to relief works in Damoh but are coming on very slowly in other districts. Village relief on a small scale has been started in the Chhindwara district. Relief is now being given in seven districts. Relief measures are sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are fair. The condition of the people is fair. Fodder and water are ample but the former is dear in Saugor. Prices show a slight fall in Jubbulpore, Saugor and Mandla; elsewhere prices are statianary. Wandering is insignificant. The public health is good. The numbers on relief are:—On village works 2,885; weavers on relief 1,192; on gratuitous relief 7,704; total 12,581.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Savantvadi; elsewhere they are in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Colaba, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kolhapur, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, and Cutch. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient, except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. The quantity of Cod grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 37 to 47 per cent.; in Gujarat 30 to 68 per cent., in the Konkan 22 to 33 per cent.; in the Deccan 30 to 45 per cent.; and in the Karnatak 33 to 57 per cent. less than the normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Bijapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in the Panch Mahals with 1,314 persons on relief on the last day of the week ending the 15th February. 45 persons were relieved on forest works in West Khandesh during the week ending the 18th February.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fairly good condition. The spring harvest is in progress, the estimated yield is from 8 to 16 annas. Late rice weedings continue Lands are under preparation for the next monsoon. There is water scarcity in 15 talukas and fodder scarcity in 25. Prices —wheat 5¼; coarse rice 6¼ and *juar* 12 seers per rupee. Yellow *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 12½ seers per rupee while the highest price in districts is 9 seers in five talukas.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady. Sowing and planting operations are in progress. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water is available except in parts of Bangalore where it is insufficient. Fodder is available in all districts.

Coorg.—Rainfall ten cents. Picking of coffee is completed and threshing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are normal. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Harvest prospects are good.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation supplies are low in parts of all district except Guntur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore and Madura are withering. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, North Arcot, Salem and Tanjore Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in four and has risen in eight. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in eight; and has risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in two districts; has fallen in five; and has risen in seven. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in three; and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good.

Prospects are fair generally. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment procurable. Prices are high, but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	3,002	16,250	19,252	3,212	16,540	19,759	+507
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	663,912	255,961	919,873*	826,373	280,275	1,106,648†	+186,775
Punjab	1,258	...	1,258	1,334	...	1,334	+76
Central Provinces	2,297	7,591	9,888	2,885	9,696	12,581	+2,693
Bombay	3,483	...	3,483	1,359	...	(a)1,359	−2,124
Total British Provinces.	673,952	279,802	953,754	835,170	306,511	1,141,681	+187,927
Native States.							
Central India States	92,713	10,290	103,003	114,657	16,137	130,794	+27,791
Total Native States	92,713	10,290	103,003	114,657	16,137	130,794	+27,791
GRAND TOTAL	766,665	290,092	1,056,757	949,827	322,648	1,272,475	+215,718

* Excludes 10,130 persons on works and 3,739 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur.
† Excludes 13,042 persons on works and 3,301 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur
(a) Includes 45 persons relieved on Forest works in West Khandesh.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1908.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 22nd February 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	121	110
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	48	32
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	84	43
		Panch Mahals Districts	" "	2	1
		Rewakantha Agency	" "	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	56	22
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	...	...
		Mahikantha Agency	" "	35	16
		Palanpur "	" "	32	20
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	12	12
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	"	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawal "	...	...	...
		Dhanu "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	...	
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	1	2
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	...	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	20	17
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	1	1
		Poona District	" "	33	25
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	77	66
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	121	80
		West Khandesh "	"	7	1
		Nasik District	"	17	11
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal "		...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "		...	...
		Nagothna Port		...	...
		Eshoi "		..	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	3	4
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vissdrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	...
		Malwan "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deoagad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M	10	6
		Belgaum "	"	117	102
		Hubli Town	"	...	...
		Dharwar "	"	48	33
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Bijapur District	"	20	16
		Kanara "	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	62	63
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	..	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "		..	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M	...	...
		Sholapur Agency		...	...
		Phaltan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Tuna	Tuna-Anjar	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	..	...
		Bijapur Agency	" "	45	30
		Jukan Port	. . .	...	
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	.
		Cambay State	"	...	..
		Cutch State	Tuna Anjar	2	1
		Savanur "	S. M.	..	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar "	"	...	...
		Mahuwa "	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	16	12
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	79	46
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	240	192
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	..	..
		Dharampur State	"	..	.
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barumandla "	. . .	...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	.	...
		Janjira "	G. I. P	..	..
		Janjira State	"	...	..
		Velan Port	. . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port	. . .	25	11
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	..	.
		Billimora Port	. . .	...	...
		Kodinar "	B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	190	141
		Satara Agency	S. M.	...	...
		Jath State	"	...	..
		Poona Agency	. . .	4	1
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	14	9
		Aden	. . .	...	...
			TOTAL	1,572	1,125

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	..	...
		Anantapur District	" S. M.	9	8
		Salem District	"	84(a)	21 (b)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	1(c)	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	..	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	56(a)	39 (a)
		Kurnool "	" "	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	1 (c)	...
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	3	2
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	..	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura "	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Coimbatore	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	..
		Tellicherry Port	"	..	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris District	Madras	..	1
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras	1(c)	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	..
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		South Arcot District	"	1(c)	1 (c)
		Nellore District	"	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	..	...
		Calicut "	Madras	3	[illegible]
		Sandur State		..	...
			TOTAL	108	75
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	31(b)	29
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	..
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...

(a) Two imported.
(b) One imported.
(c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	160	140
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	15	16
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	193	177
		Darbhanga Town	"	20	10
		Darbhanga District	"	119	90
		Shahabad "	E. I.	192	114
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	85	73
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	48	40
		Monghyr District	"	325	174
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	46	38
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	10	7
		Purnea "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	9	2
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	..	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	1,158	910

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	O & R.	...	...
		Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	25	23
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	34	20
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Koil "		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	52	43
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	12	10
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	5	4
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	2	2
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	33	32
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	..	..
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	3[illegible]	31
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	86	63
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	9	7
		Agra District	" " " "	39	39
		Etah "	"	16	15
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	..
		Muttra District	" "	105	96
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	..	..
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	1	1
		Shahjahanpur District	" "		...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I	19	10
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	12	12
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	1	1
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I. & O. & R. . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	" " . . .	19	19
		Cawnpur City . .	" B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	14	14
		Cawnpur District . .	" " " " . .	17	15
		Fatehpur " . . .	E. I.	21	22
		Banda " . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (") . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . .	" (") . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . .	" (") . . .	..	...
		Jalaun " . . .	" (") . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. .	..	...
		Benares City	" " " . .	...	...
		Benares District . . .	" " " & E. I. .	9	4
		Ballia " . . .	"	256	214
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	" & B. & N. W. . .	27	13
		Ghazipur " . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	93	92
		Mirzapur City . . .	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	" & O & R. . . .	9	9
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	"	89	88
		Gorakhpur City . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District. . .	"	110	101
		Basti District	"	3	2
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District . . .	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal " . . .	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	116	107
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K. .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . .	" . . .	7	7
		Hardoi " . . .	"	18	18
		Rae Bareli " . . .	"	59	50
		Sitapur " . . .	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri " . . .	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	12	12
		Gonda "	"	20	20
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	4	1
		Sultanpur "	"	10	4
		Ajodhya	" & B. & N. W	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	14	7
		Bara Banki Town	B & N. W. & O. & R.	..	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	14	12
			TOTAL	1,431	1,239
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	164	150
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	19	1[illegible]
		Karnal "	E. I.	52	49
		Simla "	K. S.		...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	135	111
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	3	2
		Ludhiana "	"	82	61
		Rohtak "	"	10[illegible]	97
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	...
		Jullundur District	"	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	"	...	...
		Ferozepur "	"	84	28
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	..	...
		Amritsar District	"	12	12
		Gurdaspur "	"	3	3
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	30	38
		Gujranwala District	"	...	...
		Montgomery City	"	...	.
		Montgomery District	"	33	23
		Sialkot "	"	6	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	10	10
		Gujrat „	„	...	...
		Shahpur „	„	...	...
		Jhelum „	„	12	8
		Attock „	„	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur „	„	54	29
		Jhang „	„	2	1
		Muzaffargarh „	„	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N.W., E. I., B., B. & O. I.&J. B.	110	93
		Maler Kotla State	„	35	30
		Jind „	„	42	23
		Nalagarh „	„	...	...
		Nabha „	„	...	...
		Bahawalpur „	„	25(a)	22(a)
			TOTAL	980	800
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	29	29
		Hanthawaddy District	„	2	2
		Pegu „	„	2	2
		Tharrawaddy „	„	56	53
		Prome „	„	79	76
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	16	16
		Bassein „	„	17	18
		Henzada „	„	18	18
		Pyapon „	„	6	6
		Myaungmya „	„	12	12

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 22nd February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District . . .	Burma	19	20
		Thaton "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town . . .	"	9	7
		Amherst (Moulmein) District .	"	7	5
		Tavoy District . . .	"	...	...
	Minbu .	Thayetmyo District . .	Burma	...	...
		Pakokku " . .	. . . .	...	...
		Minbu " . .	. . . .	...	...
		Magwe " . .	. . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town . . .	Burma	.	...
		Maymyo Town	"	87	85
		Mandalay District . . .	"	...	..
		Myitkyina " . . .	"	...	..
		Bhamo "	. . . .	..	..
	Sagaing .	Shwebo District . . .	Burma	1	1
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"	...	...
		Sagaing District . .	"	[illegible]	4
	Meiktila	Myingyan District . . .	Burma	.	...
		Yamethin " . . .	"	4	3
		Kyaukse " . .	"	.	...
		Meiktila " . . .	"	...	...
		Northern Shan States . .	"		.
			TOTAL .	368	357
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District . .	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara " . . .	"	...	...
	Dacca .	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Dacca District . . .	"	...	...
		Faridpur District . . .	"	...	...
		Manipur State . . .	. . . . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	117	100
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	1	...
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	3	3
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	..
		Jubbulpore District	" "	7	4
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	..	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"	.	...
		Mandla "	"	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	..
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	..
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	..
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	.	...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	19(a)	17(a)
		Raipur District	"	2	1

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 30,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Akola District	"	11	7
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	86	61
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	.
		Yeotmal District	"	5	4
		Ellichpur City	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	8	2
		Amraoti District	"	33	25
			TOTAL	290	224
COORG	...	Coorg		3	2
			TOTAL	3	2
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	28	20
		Bangalore City	" "	30	23
		Bangalore District	"	91	80
		Mysore City	"	3	4
		Mysore District	"	26	21
		Kadur "	"	20	18
		Hassan "	"	5	5
		Kolar "	Madras	106	60
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	15	13
		Tumkur District	S. M.	14	8
		Shimoga "	"	10	7
		Chitaldrug "	"	1	1
			TOTAL	349	260
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	16 (a)	17 (a)
		Bidar "	N. G. S.	..	..
		Parbhani "	"	...	..
		Nizamabad "	"	...	...
		Atraf Balda	"	...	...
		Raichur District	"	10	6
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	...	.
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	3	1
			TOTAL	29	24

(a) Figures for the period from 11th to 17th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	6(a)	5(a)
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	21(a)	19(a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)		...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"		
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	G. I. P.		...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Rugoo State		...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"		
		Sitamau "	"	...	...
		Piploda "	"	...	...
		Bagli "	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	27	18

(a) Figures for the week ending 15th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	80	67
		Ajmer City	„	...	..
		Ajmer District	„	8	2
		Deoli	„	... (a)	... (a)
		Ajmer-Merwara District	„	...	...
		Abu Road	„	...	...
		Mewar State	„	10	4
		Partabgarh State	„	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	„	...	..
		Tonk State	„	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.		...
		Jaipur City	B, B & C. I.	292 (a)	290 (a)
		Jaipur State	„	6	6
		Kishengarh Town	„	...	...
		Bikaner State	J B.	...	...
		Jhallawar „	G I P. & B., B & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah „	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi „	„	..	..
		Shahpura „	G. I P.	..	
		Dholpur	„		...
		Alwar City	B, B. & C. I		...
		Alwar State	„	136(a)	99(a)
		Beawar	„	.	...
		Karauli State	„	...	...
		Banswara Town	„	...	...
		Banswara State	„	.	.
			TOTAL	527	468
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N W.	.	
		Mirpur District	District		...
		Kathua „	„	..	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N W		...
		Hazara District	,		...
		Bannu „	.	.	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	„		.
		Kohat District	„	.	
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	„	...	
		Dera Ismail Khan District	„	.	...
		Peshawar Town	„		.
		Peshawar Cantonment	„	...	...
		Nowshera „	„		.
		Peshawar District	„		..
		Khyber Agency	.	.	...
			TOTAL		

(a) Figures for the week ending 14th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	.	...
		Hirok	"	...	..
		Sibi	"	...	.
		Fort Sandeman . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . .	N W	..	...
			TOTAL	..	...
			GRAND TOTAL	6,842	5,502

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1908 OF:

Rice	Maize	Salt
Wheat and Flour	Gram and Pulse	Tobacco
Barley	Linseed	Turmeric
Jawar	Mustard and Rapeseed	Grass and Straw
Bajra	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)	Jawar stalks
Ragi	Ghi	Sheep and Bullocks
Kangni	Sugar	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	43·54	38·55	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	34·59	30 77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	27·12	28·83	33·33	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbin	...	...	44·76	36·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	45·71	47·41	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	44·14	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	41 41	32·16	53·78	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	42·38	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	47·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	47·5	58·75	60	40	...	...	35	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	60	57·5	55	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	26 25	32 5	53·75	60·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	25 to 27·5	27 5 to 32·5	42 5 to 50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	(a)	53·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	65	53·75	57·5	37·5	...	...	45	27·5	...	...
Central—												
Burdwan	...	...	52·5	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	(a)	38·12	50·78	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	..	..	55	41·25	56 25	34 37	...	...	30·25	25	46·25	26·25
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	..	..	45·91	45	60 31	35	...	...	35·16	31·87	...	...
Muzaffarpur	..	...	66·56	44 37	61·56	36·25	..	...	36·25	26·67	...	..
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	34·27	23·7	58·7	44·43	56 93	34·27	63·12	41·98	44·43	25·78	...	23·59
Central—												
Cawnpore	36·35	19·06	54·22	40	50	30 78	55·16	34·79	40	21·04	40	17·4
Jhánsi	...	...	72·19	49·22	50·78	30·62	...	...	40·94	22·5	41·87	15·47
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	66·56	50	40·87	28·59	53·28	31·87	35·47	21·56	36·35	22·19
Agra	50	30·21	80	69·58	55·16	31·98	66·67	40	43·23	19·58	42·08	18·18
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	33 33	21·04	...	.	51·56	29·37	...	...	33·75	21·04	40	20
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	22·5	57·13	44·37	53·33	30	61·51	40	40	23·44	40	20
Northern—												
Fyzabad	36·72	25	66·61	52·5	57·13	33·28	...	...	40	27·5	45	25

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(a) Not reported yet

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra 1908	Bajra 1907	Ragi 1908	Ragi 1907	Maize 1908	Maize 1907	Gram 1908	Gram 1907	Arhar dál 1908	Arhar dál 1907	Linseed 1908	Linseed 1907	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	22·78	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	22·32	32·99	29·09	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	50·39	47·06	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·95	42·11	46·72	46·72	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·78	31·84	60·38	63 37	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·96	36·78	...	35·36	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	62·75	46·88	66·67	66·67	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	47 5	70	65	...	..	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	30	62 5	58·75	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·25	42 5	...	...	50	60	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	40	65	60	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 55	31·25 to 36·25	60	57·5	53 75	42·5	Midnapur
55	30	...	...	45	25	47·5	35	57·5	55	55	51 25	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	33 12	55	58·75	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·33	33·8	35·62	30·47	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
,,	21·25	...	...	45	26·87	45	28·75	56·25	55	59·37	50	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	42·03	30	45·31	31·25	57·19	56·87	19·06	.	Bhágalpur
...	...	36·25	...	44·37	27·5	44·37	30·78	66·56	58·12	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
45·83	25·26	...	...	40·68	...	45·83	29·95	53 8	52·4	58 7	...	Benares
												Central—
40·99	20	...	...	42·08	19·53	40·99	25·76	50	48·49	48 49	44 43	Cawnpore
42·34	18·44	...	...	41·87	17·03	44·37	29·06	62·61	...	...	..	Jhánsi
												Western—
38·12	...	...	...	36·35	22·19	39·06	24·37	51·56	...	...	...	Meerut
43·23	17·6	...	...	44·43	20·78	43·23	24 03	61 51	55·16	66·67	69·58	Agra
												Submontane, west—
42·5	22·86	...	...	...	...	40	27·6	...	...	...	...	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
42·08	20	.	...	40	20·94	42·08	26 25	..	60	58·83	48·75	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	24·37	...	...	42·5	...	44·48	27·5	...	...		...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	18·56	...	...
Tavoy . . .	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	19·05	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·10	23·36	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	24·62	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	22·04	...	...
Pakôkku . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . .	75	80	...	...	410	450	60	60	16·87	23·75	47·5	55
Dacca . . .	...	..	...	...	470	420	45	57 5	21·25	28·75	85	57·5
Central—												
Pabna . . .	67·5	72·5	...	..	620	660	52·5	50	20 and 21 25	26·25	85	70
Northern—												
Rangpur . . .	70	.	...	...	500	470	65	70	22 5	27·5	90	70
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára . . .	53·75	52 5	...	...	...	..	70	72·5	..	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .	52 5 to 65	55	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur . . .	65 and 80	45 and 60	...		430 to 470	425	47 5 to 52·5	50	17·5	22·5	90 and 105	75 and 100
Calcutta . . .	67 5	60	70	57 5	430	440	50	57·5	10·25	21·25	80	85
Central—												
Bardwan . . .	67 5	60	...	...	400	410	37·5	46·25	17·5	22·19	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack . . .	65·12	65	65	54·37	475 62	380·94	52·34	35	14·37	21·25	62·5	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna . . .	85	46 87	80	50	355	360	42·5	37·5	20	24·06	20	20
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur . . .	...	47·5	...	...	410	410	42·5	38·12	20	24·22	120	68·96
Muzaffarpur . .	...	...	...	...	376·25	355·62	36·25	40	20·94	26·56	160	138·28
United Provinces—												
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares . . .	77·24	62·5	91 67	56·41	426·72	426·37	51·2	39·79	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore . . .	64·01	53·33	74·37	55·16	355·52	376 46	50	41·04	...	...	80	70
Jhánsi . . .	...	...	...	...	355·16	355·62	59 37	47·03	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . .	...	...	...	...	441·56	387·81	50	41·87	...	...	...	...
Agra . . .	80	76·2	100	...	376 46	370·51	57·13	48 54	...	...	130	130
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur . .	...	..	...	...	360	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow . . .	73·33	72·5	...	.	370	400	45	40	...	...	...	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad . . .	...	...	..	...	355	380	44·37	37·5	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1908	Turmeric 1907	Grass 1908	Grass 1907	Straw 1908	Straw 1907	Jawar stalks 1908	Jawar stalks 1907	Sheep, per score 1908	Sheep, per score 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1908	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8·75	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	3·75	2·5	10	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	3·12	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	15	12·5	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	5	4·37	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	3·75	2·81	3·75	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
90	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
120	135	10	...	11·25	10	8·02	3·33	...	...	80	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
110 and 120	140 and 150	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 and 65	70 and 75	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	7·5	5	7·5	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1908	Rice, unhusked 1907	Rice, husked 1908	Rice, husked 1907	Wheat 1908	Wheat 1907	Flour (wheat) 1908	Flour (wheat) 1907	Barley 1908	Barley 1907	Jawar 1908	Jawar 1907
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	30·78	26·67	...	...	57·19	33·33	...	...	39·06	22·6	40	20·31
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	36·25	23·12	57·19	40	50	25	57·5	30·63	20·72	17·34	...	...
Central— Lahore	39·74	28·50	77·81	57·13	50	22·86	55·16	28·65	32·66	14·58	36·35	...
South-eastern— Delhi	40	...	57·19	47·03	55·16	30·78	57·13	35	38·12	19·05	40	19·06
Submontane— Amritsar	40	25·78	64·01	43·28	45·73	22·86	48·49	26·77	...	...	...	20·53
Northern— Rawalpindi	38 12	20	78·12	58·33	44·43	21·03	48·54	25·78	38·28	14·79	34·79	16·77
Western— Multan	35·62	20	...	38·12	45·62	27·19	...	...	30·78	17·19	...	17·19
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	..	60	41·25	46·25	29·06	...	...	32·5	20·31	33·12	...
Shikarpur	...	...	66·25	38·75	42·5	26·41	...	...	30·62	18 12	33·12	13·75
Quetta	...	...	...	...	43·12 to 45	30 to 31·87	72·5	57·19	35·94	28·12	34·69	21·25
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	...	...	...	41·32	38·33	42·66	...	...	...	...	26·72	20·05
Sholapur	...	...	..	...	41·9	...	...	...	...	...	28 85	21·09
Poona	...	...	57·13	47·6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	55·17	35·78	...	...	...	...	...	21·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	62 24	57·76	38 07	...	...	...	...	...	25·16
Gujarat— Surat	52·5	35·52	86·51	54·06	54·06	43·23	...	...	...	...	36·04	27·4
Ahmadabad	...	...	57·5	47·5	50	32·6	...	...	35	...	35	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	..	...	50	39	48	28	57·62	40	...	...	42·37	26
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	58·37	38	51·62	29·02	69·5	40	...	...	42	21·62
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	45	32	50	25·5	57	31	...	...	...	...
Berar— Akola	...	...	53	49 25	53·8	39·75	...	...	...	...	28	20·75
Amraoti	...	...	55	47·5	47 5	41·25	57	44	...	...	35	24·37
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	31·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·1	23·5
Cuddapah	29·5	20·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	33 8	25 9	53·2	51·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Tanjore	29·6	30 5	55 6	44·1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	30	28·1
Mysore—												
Mysore	28·91	26·47	45·75	49·37	47·6	54·85	64·27	51·41	...	...	26 44	23 92
Bangalore	24	21·25	57	55	50	48	58·07	59·69	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or chanwál

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
42·19	20	...	...	37·5	20	40·26	25·78	...	...	72·60	72·71	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	30·62	20	36·25	21·09	...	...	...	...	Ferozpur
												Central—
39·01	18·59	...	...	30·35	15·05	35·52	19·27	66·67	64·01	53·33	56 09	Lahore
												South-eastern—
42·08	22·10	...	...	38·12	22·81	40	23·54	72·71	61·56	64·01	57·19	Delhi
												Submontane—
44·43	...	...	...	34·79	15·99	34·06	21·04	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
36·35	17·4	...	...	34·06	17·4	36 35	21·04	66·67	80	50	50	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
38·12	20	...	...	...	...	32·03	22·19	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
37·5	23·12	...	...	..	...	41·25	25·62	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
32·5	17·81	—	...	...	—	38·75	23·28	65	..	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	33·44	23·12	...	...	67·5	70	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	24·69	...	...	...	...	47·71	36·77	...	49·06	..	...	Dharwar
...	19·22	...	...	...	..	47 4	...	...		...	44·06	Sholapur
38·28	26·25	...	...	...	...	45 83	31·93	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
.	21·98	...	...	...	...	49 54	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
38·23	26·15	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
41·09	25·94	...	...	..	...	50·47	38 91	64·84	...	...	...	Surat
42·5	25	...	..	...	...	40	25·73	57·5	41·25	...	.	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·25	34	53	46	66	52·25	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	29·62	61[illegible]	36·62	53·37	47	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	35	53	45	...	...	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	36	58·27	43·75	64·75	...	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	47 5	35	52·37	43·75	69·25	45	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
34·1	28	...	...	...	...	51·5	51 5	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	24·5	25·2	...	...	...	...	34·9	22·8	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	37	35·3	29·4	...	...	Bellary
31·9	28·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	31·0	26	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50·8	37·2	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	28·2	20·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
30·6	31·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·9	25·6	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	25·98	26·45	...	...	19	2[illegible] 37	50·87	53·48	...	...	Mysore
...	...	29·5	27·5	...	...	25·5	32	66	55	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	93·75	64·01	376·56	426·67	62·66	50	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	460	430	50	44·37	...	...	100	80
Central—												
Lahore	61·56	87·71	88·91	68·07	457·13	419·60	61·56	48·40	...	...	61·87	61·56
South-eastern—												
Delhi	69·58	57·19	84·17	66·67	474·06	443·12	53·33	40	...	...	94·11	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	57·13	47·08	90	70	450	...	50	42·08	...	...	...	88·75
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	61·51	50	88·85	66·67	400	400	44·43	44·43	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	65·31	42·24	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	50	...	92·5	...	440	442·5	83·12	85	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	391·25	440	...	42·92	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	430 to 480	370 to 460	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·99	...	...	...	..
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·68	61·2	...	...		191·93
Poona	..	...	...	...	...	421·04	75·42	64·9	..	...	105·26	98·23
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	..	...	95·16	67·03	432·45	400	54·06	59·48	...	..	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	410	360	65	55	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	95·75	71	500	400	...	...	23·25	28·25	116·62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	47	76·25	61·5	360	390	...	...	22·25	30·75	123	114·25
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	48	400	390	...	...	20	30	100	160
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	90·5	66·62	447·5	381	...	...	18·87	24·5	80·87	152·37
Amráoti	...	62·5	90·87	53·75	420	420	...	...	20	24	175	120
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	72·4	396·3	457·3	51·2	41·6	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	376·7	368·1	...	...	...	...	111·3	119·8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	66·3	46·4	349·2	412·7	47·6	51·5	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	394·7	394·7	...	...	...	...	..	...
Karnul	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	78·8	62·5	460·8	395	55·9	54·3	...	...	82·3	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·3	123·4
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	90	60·4	...	...	...	...	..	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	..	...	70·94	70·55	428·75	427·6	67·5	43·8	...	...	205·68*	207·66*
Bangalore	...	...	78	56·25	445·68	445·68	64·27	64·27	...	...	205·68*	205·68*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1908	Turmeric 1907	Grass 1908	Grass 1907	Straw 1908	Straw 1907	Jawar stalks 1908	Jawar stalks 1907	Sheep, per score 1908	Sheep, per score 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1908	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Districts
												Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	10·62	6·15	6·87	4·22	7·97	4·43	127·5	125	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern—*
...	...	5	3·28	5·62	5·78	...	...	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
133·33	142·24	15	10	7·55	4·84	15	..	240	150	200	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	145·47	11·41	6·67	11·41	6·67	13·33	3·01	80	80	150	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	114·27	...	...	5·31	5·73	...	.	125	140	...	..	Amritsar
												Northern—
100	80	15	5·73	8·02	5	13·33	5	90	90	70	70	Rawalpindi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
107·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	[illegible]	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	..	...	6·25*	5·62*	..		100 to 200	...	..	..	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—*
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N. F Deccan—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	129·74	11·2	8·8	...	...	..	5·72	.	.	..	.	Surat
110	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	..	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western—*
120	120	10	8·75	...	...	16	13·25	50	60	90	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	123·25	6·62	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	60	50	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
95	100	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	35	30	Raipur
												Berar—
95·25	123·75	9·5		...		9·62		50	60	60	75	Akola
120	124	10	6	.	...	15	10	55	55	70	90	Amráoti
												Madras— *South, central—*
96	112	.	...	...	...	3·2	4	...	...	[illegible]	50	Coimbatore
94·3	99·4	...	...	10·3	10·2	..	...	75†	75†	...	.	Salem
												[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	80†	80†	100	100	B[illegible]
69·1	88·8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Cudda[illegible]
[illegible]·3	82·2	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	Karnul
												East Coast, central
...	..	.	...	2·9	2·9	...	.	...	.	..		Nellore
												East Coast, south—
77·4	85·6	...	...	...	...	...	..	61·25†	..	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]5†	[illegible]0†	...	..	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·86	109·27	12·19	8·54	8·54	8·54	5·30	6·15	100	100	70	70	Mysore
120	111·41	4·48	4·43	5·88	5·1	...	..	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 28, 1908

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1908 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	7 15	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 1	8 8	9 12	9 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	...	.	...	8 14	8 14	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 8	11 —	13 10	12 8	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...		..	...	7 14	7 12	8 11	8 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	..	6 15	6 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	..	...		...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 4	9 3	8 1	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 3	6 13	...	...	7 3	6 13	8 6	7 14	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	.	..	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 —	19 4	19 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	..	...	12 11	12 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	.	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...		...		.	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	..	...	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Backerganj	...	..	..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	...	[illegible]	8 —	7 13	...	...	..	...
Tippera	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	8 13	8 8	...		...	...
Dacca	6 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	7 [illegible]	[illegible] —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 13	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	[illegible]	...	.	...	...	..	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	7 8	7 8	12 —	15 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	.	...	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 —	...		...	...	7 6	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 1	...	.	...	..	7 11	7 14	...	...	...	..
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	6	6 —			...	.	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 8	7 [illegible]	.	.	...	..	7 10	7 12	..	..	..	...
Rangpur	7 4	8 —	.	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	..	..	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	..	.	...	5 6	5 —	5 — and 8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	5 4	6 2	...	...	7 7	7 2	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	..	...	24 —	24 —	20 —	25 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	.	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	..	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 —	6 8	...	...	4 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	..	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 —	6 4	8 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	14 2	14 2	Mergui
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	..	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 11	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	..	...	10 3	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	11 10	12 —	18 4	18 4	Rangoon
..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	..	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	..	...	...	19 1	19 1	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Henzada
...	...	..	...	...	8 8		...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	..	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	8 10	8 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	..	.	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 10	15 2	15 2	Mandalay
...	...	...	..	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 10	11 10	Bhamo
...	...	...	..	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 13	20 6	20 7	9 1	9 1	16 1	16 1	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 —	8 —	...	..	5 8	6 —	13 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	[illegible]	8 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 8	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 5	5 5	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	16 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 5	[illegible]	16 8	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 4	10 —	..	.	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pabna
...	...	..	...	9 —	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 -	15 12	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 1	...	...	10 11	8 5	19 —	19 8	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 9	16 —	17 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	17 —	17 12	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 4	...	...	5 12	6 8	17 8	16 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	..	9 1	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 13	18 13	19 6	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	13 —	Gáro Hills
..	...	..	...	4 —	5 —	...	..	4 —	4 —	10 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Nágá Hills
..	..	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 4	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 12	16 —	16 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	..	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Kámrup
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	15 8	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1908—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	7 12	6 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	..	.	...	...
Calcutta	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	..	5 14	5 14	...	...	7 —	6 10
Hooghly	...	..	...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	..	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 6	10 —	..	13 5	...	...	6 6	6 10	...	..	...	...
Jessore	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 8	8 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	.	...	...
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	..	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	..	.	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 14	7 14	...	.	...	..	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	.	...	7 14	(a)	...	...	..	...
Balasore	7 —	7 —	.	...	...	..	8 —	(a)	...	.	...	...
Sambalpur	7 8	7 8	.		...	...	8 8	8 8	...	..	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	7 —	7 —		...	..	.	6 —	6 8	...		...	...
Mánbhum	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	..	...	...
Ránchi	6 8 to 7 —	6 8 to 7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 1	5 12	...	..	...	...
Palámau	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	7 5	6 7	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 8	...		...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	7 —	6 12	...	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	6 —	6 10	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 12	[illegible]	8 —	8 —	...	...
Patna	7 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 15	7 8	8 8	9 —	...	...
Shahabad	7 —	6 12	8 —	..	...	...	[illegible]	7 6	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 10	6 15	11 6	10 11	[illegible]	...	7 9	(a)	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 9	8 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	7 12	7 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
[illegible]nces :												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 12	6 8	8 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	8 —	6 12
Benares	6 10	6 10	8 6	8 1½	4 12	4 12	6 2	6 2	8 1½	7 9	7 13	7 9
Ghazipur	7 2	7 2	8 6	8 2	5 2	5 2	7 4	7 —	8 4	8 —	7 10	6 10
Jaunpur	7 2	7 5	8 2	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 14	7 4	8 2	8 12	...	...
Allahabad	6 12	6 8	9 4	8 8	4 4	4 4	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	8 —	7 12
Central—												
Bánda	7 12	7 4	8 8	8 8	3 6	3 8	7 —	6 12	9 4	9 8	7 4	...
Fatehpur	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 —	6 12	6 —	8 8	8 4	8 —	8 —
Hamirpur	7 —	7 4	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 2	8 8	8 4
Jalaun	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 4	6 12	8 —
Cawnpore	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 —
Jhansi	7 12	7 6	9 8	9 6	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 4	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 2
Etáwah	6 12	6 12	9 2	8 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 12	8 4	7 8
Farukhabad	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 4	3 12	3 12	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 4	8 —	8 —
Mainpuri	7 4	7 4	8 13	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	9 —	8 8	8 8	8 8
Etah	7 6	7 2	9 —	8 8	3 8	3 12	6 8	6 —	8 6	8 4	8 6	7 12
Western—												
Meerut	7 12	7 4	10 12	10 —	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	10 8	9 —	10 —	9 —
Agra	7 —	7 —	4 9	9 4	4 6	4 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Muttra	7 8	7	10 —	9 12	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	9 4	8 12	8 8
Aligarh	7 8	7 8	9 12	8 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	5 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Bulandshahr	8 12	8 4	10 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	8 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Azamgarh	6 10½	6 1½	8 5	7 15½	5 —	5 —	6 11	5 15	8 8	8 8	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 —	6 15	8 2	8 9	5 4	5 7	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 12
Basti	7 —	6 12	9 12	9 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	8 12	8 12	...	..

(a) Not reported yet

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	..	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	25 —	25 —	24-Parganas
...	...	..	..	6 — to 7 —	6 — to 7 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	16 —	Howrah
..	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 6	8 6	6 10	6 14	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	..	8 14	10 —	...	...	6 4	...	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	22 8	20 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Birbhum
...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	..	..	...	8 13	9 3	..	...	6 9	6 13	24 —	25 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3*	9 3*	...	...	11 2½	11 2½	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	..		...	7 —	7 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	16	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Singhbhum
...	..	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	6 8	16 —	18 —	Mánbhum
[illegible]	9 8	...	...	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	5 — to 6 8	5 — to 7 —	17 —	17 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	7 14	8 7	8 7	8 7	7 —	6 7	18 —	18 9	Palámau
8 [illegible]	8 —	[illegible]	...	8 —	8 4	8 —	8 —	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	6 8	9 —	6 8	6 12	18 12	19 12	Monghyr
...	18 —	7 —	8 —	[illegible]	8 —	8 —	8 4	6 8	6 8	19 8	19 6	Gaya
...	...	10 —	12 —	8 12	[illegible] 8	8 12	9 8	7 2	8 —	19 —	18 4	Patna
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 [illegible]	8 8	9 —	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	[illegible]	6 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 13	9 8	8 13	[illegible]	[illegible] 5	17 8	20 —	Bhágalpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 12	8 13	11 —	9 14	6 —	6 1	19 [illegible]	[illegible] 12	Darbhanga
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	[illegible]
11 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	9 4	9 8	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Champ[illegible]
												United Provinces:
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	8 6	8 1½	8 1½	8 1½	9 3	8 11	6 2	6 2	16 14	16 14	Benares
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 10	8 14	8 14	8 2	7 14	17 12	17 12	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	8 2	8 4	7 —	7 4	16 8	16 8	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	18 8	18 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	18 —	Jalaun
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 4	7 8	7 8	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
6 12	6 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 5	9 2	6 4	6 —	18 —	20 —	Jhansi
5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	8 14	8 14	9 4	8 4	6 12	6 13	19 8	18 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 4	5 12	5 12	20 —	20 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	9 4	7 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 10	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	20 8	21 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 12	10 8	9 8	7 8	7 —	22 —	23 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Muttra
...	...	8 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	9 12	8 —	7 8	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	8 4	8 —	19 8	19 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Ballia
...	..	...	...	7 14	7 13	8 11	8 14	7 1	7 —½	16 8	16 8	Azamgarh
9 8	9 7	9 3	9 7	8 4	8 10	9 —	8 9	7 3	7 3	18 —	18 —	Gorakhpur
10 4	10 4	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1908—*continued* [*The figures*

District	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	7 12	7 8	10 4	10 8	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 8	10 —	9 8	9 4	9 4
Budaun	7 2	6 12	9 12	8 12	3 12	3 14	5 8	5 7	9 —	8 5	7 12	7 10
Pilibit	7 14	7 8	10 8	9 13	5 —	5 —	7 3	6 9	9 13	8 14	9 3	8 8
Bareli	7 12 and 8 12	7 8 and 8 —	10 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	9 12	9 4	9 12	9 —
Moradabad	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	3 12	3 12	5 11	5 11	9 —	9 4	9 —	9 4
Bijnor	7 12	7 8	10 4	10 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	...	.	9 —	8 4
Muzaffarnagar	8 4	7 11	11 —	9 14	4 15	5 4	5 8	5 12	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13
Sahâranpur	7 12	7 12	9 5	9 5	3 8	3 8	6 7	6 7	9 10	9 10	9 1	9 1
Dehra-Dún	7 —	7 —	10 8	9 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	3 —	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	6 8	6 8
Almora	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	5 8	3 —	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	...	.	.	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	8 8	8 —
Sultanpur	6 12	6 12	8 4	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 8	..	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	8 —
Unao	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Lucknow	7 4	7 —	9 8	9 —	3 12	3 8	6 8	6 4	9 8	8 8	9 4	8 8
Hardoi	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 —	9 8	9 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	6 12	6 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 12	8 8	...	...
Barabanki	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	7 8	7 —	8 8	7 8	...	7 8
Gonda	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 4	5 10	8 4	8 4	8 —	8 —
Bahraich	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	8 8	8 8	8 —	7 —
Sitapur	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 4	9 —	9 —
Khori	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 8	9 12	9 8	8 12	8 [illegible]
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	9 8	9 12	13 8	15 —	4 12	5 —	5 12	5 12	11 8	11 12	...	[illegible]
Bánswara	10 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	[illegible]
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 2	8 8	10 13	11 7	5 5	5 5	5 11	5 11	10 2	11 —	[illegible]	[illegible] 2
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 5	9 —	15 8	15 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Ajmer	7 —	6 12	10 4	10 4	4 12	4 10½	5 12	5 12	[illegible] —	10 —	9 8	[illegible] 12
Kishangarh	7 12	7 8	10 12	10 12	5 —	5 —	7 [illegible]	7 8	11 —	10 8	10 —	9 10
Bundi	14 13	14 7	21 6	21 10	5 5	5 [illegible]	5 15	6 10	21 6	22 13	10 —	19 4
Kotah	11 8	11 14	15 —	15 —	5 [illegible]	5 —	5 8	5 8	14 12	14 13	10 —	10 —
Jhalawar	9 4	9 —	12 —	12 8	[illegible]	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 11	10 1	10 —
Tonk	8 2	8 —	9 14	9 [illegible]	[illegible] 9	3 9	4 2	4 2	10 10	9 12	8 12	9 8
Jaipur	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 13	10 6	10 13	4 15	5 —	5 3	5 4	11 8	11 10	9 13	9 15
Karauli	7 14	7 13	10 —	10 5	5 —	5 —	5 10	5 10	10 —	10 —	8 12	6 12
Dholpur	7 9	7 8	9 13	10 —	5 —	4 8	5 8	5 —	9 14	9 8	9 —	8 12
Bharatpur	7 8	7 3	9 8	9 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	9 12	9 9	8 8	8 5
[illegible]	8 —	7 14	10 10	10 3	5 1	5 1	6 12	6 12	10 8	10 6	9 12	9 4
[illegible]	...	8 8	...	11 12	...	4 8	...	6 —	...	11 12	...	11 8
Nasirabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Shahpura	9 4	9 10	13 8	13 4	5 1	5 4	6 —	6 2	15 8	15 12	12 2	12 —
Western—												
Bikanor	7 —	6 4	11 —	11 —	2 12	2 12	4 —	4 —	...	...	8 8	8 —
Jaisalmer	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 5	4 4	5 4	5 2	9 14	10 6	8 11	8 13
Jodhpur	6 13 and 8 8	6 13½ and 8 —	10 9	10 4½	5 8	5 8	6 3	6 3	10 14	10 10½	10 — and 10 13	9 12¾
Bálmer	8 —	9 9½	..	...	6 —	6 —	7 14	8 4	...	...	10 12	10 10½
Erinpura	7 4	7 4	11 12	10 12	5 —	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	10 4	10 —
Sirohi	7 — and 7 12	7 — and 7 12	12 —	13 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 —
Anádra	7 4 and 8 8	7 5 and 8 9	..	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	10 10
Abu	7 9 and 8 11	7 6 and 8 8	11 5	11 —	4 14	4 14	5 12	5 13	10 13	10 12	10 5	10 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 12
Nimach	8 8	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	8 4
Gwalior	7 4	7 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 4	5 4	5 2	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 —
Ferozpur	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	13 —	8 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 —	8 —	12 2	11 11	...	...	5 12	5 6	10 12	10 2	10 4	9 12
Gujranwála	8 10	8 4	14 —	11 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 —
Gujrat	9 6	9 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	9 8
Jhelam	9 —	8 12	11 12	11 12	...	..	5 8	5 12	.	.	12 —	10 4

tate the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 4	10 —	9 8	7 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	...	..	8 14	8 3	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 —	19 —	17 8	Budaun
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 3	9 13	8 8	8 6	7 14	20 8	20 8	Pilibit
...	...	...	8 8	10 —	9 4	10 4	9 4	7 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Bareli
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	9 4	9 12	7 12	7 8	19 4	19 4	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	5 12	6 —	7 8	7 4	18 8	18 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 9	9 6	8 13	4 15	4 14	21 2	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	9 14	9 14	10 2	10 2	5 14	5 14	20 4	20 4	Sahéranpur
8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 12	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tál
7 —	7 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	..	...	8 8	8 —	9 —	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Partábgarh
...	...	.	...	8 8	8 8	..	...	7 4	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sultanpur
10 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 -	6 —	5 12	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	9 —	9 —	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 —	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	9 8	9 —	9 8	8 8	9 8	8 8	6 8	6 4	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	10 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	17 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
9 8	...	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 8	9 —	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	8 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Barabanki
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 6	8 4	8 8	6 12	6 14	18 8	18 8	Gonda
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 4	6 12	6 13	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 -	9 8	9 —	8 8	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
10 —	9 —	8 —	6 —	9 4	8 12	9 4	9 4	7 —	6 12	20 —	20 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
[illegible]	...		...	11 —	11 6	11 4	11 14	6 —	6 —	20 —	21 —	Partábgarh
[illegible]	...	...	..	13 8	12 8	12 9	12 8	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Bánswára
[illegible]	...	7 5	7 7	9 5	10 2	10 2	10 13	6 14	6 14	19 3	19 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	13 12	...	...	18 —	16 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 6	9 15	9 15	10 9½	9 9	..	..	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible] 4	10 2	10 8	10 8	...	...	24 8	24 4	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	13 1	[illegible] 11	21 6	22 13	...	..	20 3	20 7	Bundi
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 [illegible]	15 8	16 —	6 8	6 4	19 —	19 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	9 1	10 —	13 4	13 4	6 7	6 11	18 5	18 2	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 8	10 [illegible]	10 1	...	...	21 6	20 10	Tonk
...	...	9 5	9 7	9 9 and 10 6	9 15 and 10 9	11 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 10	25 3	25 —	Jaipur
...	...	11 4	[illegible] 11	8 12	9 8	10 5	10 5	..	..	[illegible]	18 12	Karauli
...	...	11 —	10 —	9 13½	9 12	..	...	7 8	7 12	[illegible]	[illegible] —	Dholpur
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 3	9 5	9 8	6 4	6 4	22 8	[illegible]	Bharatpur
...	...	13 —	13 5	10 9	10 1	10 5	10 -	12 —	12 5	23 8	23 8	[illegible]
...	...	.	.	..	11 8		11 12	..	6 12	...	23 —	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8		...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	[illegible]
...	...	...	..	10 10	11 —	12 14	13 4	..	...	22 6	23 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6	21 8	22 —	Bikanor
...	...	..	...	9 9	...	...	9 4	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	11 2	10 8½	...	..	6 9	..	16 4	16 4	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	9 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 —		...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Erinpura
...	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	11 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 7	10 4	10 11	...	...	21 —	21 —	Anádra
...	...	.	...	11 1	10 14	11 1	10 13	6 6 and 6 10	6 6 and 6 10	20 14	20 14	Abu
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 4	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 4	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	6 -	6 —	20 —	20 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	10 12	10 2	11 4	11 2	11 2	10 2	6 2	5 14	24 8	21 —	Lahore
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 12	10 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	26 8	20 8	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	25 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	12 —	10 8	...	6 —	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1908—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	7 14	7 10	10 6	9 12	...	...	6 4	5 12	10 —	10 —	9 8	8 12
Delhi	7 6	7 6	10 —	10 —	..	...	4 12	4 12	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 —
Rohtak	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	9 8	9 8
Karnál	7 4	7 4	10 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 12	7 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 14	5 14	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 4
Ludhiána	8 8	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	10 —	10 —	7 8	8 —
Jalandhar	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	8 12	8 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 8	8 4	12 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	5 12	10 —	9 12	8 8	8 —
Siálkot	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Simla	6 2	6 13	9 —	9 6	...	...	4 12	4 8	8 8	...	8 —	8 —
Kángra	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 12	8 4	12 —	11 4	...	..	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 4	10 8	10 —
Attock	10 —	8 8	11 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	13 —	12 —	10 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Jhang	8 6	8 12	13 —	12 8	...	..	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 —	10 —	10 —
Lyallpur	9 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	..	...	5 —	5 8	12 —	11 —	10 —	9 8
Multan	8 8	8 —	12 12	12 8	...	...	6 12	7 —	11 8	11 4	10 4	9 8
Montgomery	8 12	8 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	.	10 8	10 8	10 —
Muzaffargarh	9 4	8 12	12 —	11 8	...	..	6 8	6 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 1	8 7	12 8	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 4	10 —	10 15	9 11
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	8 12	8 12	13 4	13 4	3 10	3 11	6 8	6 8	11 12	11 12	12 8	12 [illegible]
Peshάwar	8 8	8 5	12 —	11 —	4 14	4 9	6 8	6 8	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 [illegible]
Kohát	9 5	8 11	13 2	13 7	4 8	4 3	7 15	8 5	14 —	14 —	12 7	12 [illegible]
Bannu	12 3	11 14	19 11	18 10	9 6	9 6	10 —	10 —	21 14	18 12	13 12	13 [illegible]
Dera Ismael Khan	9 12	9 3	13 8	13 2	3 8	3 9	5 2	5 2	14 14	13 13	12 2	11 [illegible]
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	7 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	[illegible]	[illegible] —
Hyderabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 8	11 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	[illegible]	..	9 8	[illegible] 8
Shikárpur	9 —	8 8	...	..	5 —	5 —	6	6 [illegible]	11 8	11 8	12 —	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 8	...	..	5 —	5 8	5 6	[illegible]	12 —	10 8	11 —	10 8
Quetta	8 14 to 9 4	8 10½ to 9 1	10 7	10 10	3 8	3 [illegible]	5 8	5 8	10 12½	10 13½	9 10	9 11
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 4	7 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 11	7 14	9 2	9 6	11 6	11 14	9 6	10 14
Ratnagiri	6 [illegible]	8 —	[illegible]	..	6 8	6 6	7 13	7 13	9 2	10 6	9 15	11 4
Alibág	[illegible]	[illegible] 7	...	...	7 3	7 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 4	11 2
Bombay	[illegible]	6 8	...	...	4 7	4 7	5 11	5 14	9 13	9 13	10 10	10 10
Tanna	6 13	6 13	...	..	6 15	6 15	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	9 10	9 10
Deccan and K[illegible]—												
Dharwar	8 8	8 15	...	...	9 4	9 12	9 12	10 4	14 6	14 6	13 12	13 12
[illegible]aratpur	8 2	7 1[illegible]	...	.	8 6	8 6	9 7	8 15	14 —	13 8	12 11	12 11
Satara	7 10	7 4	...	..	6 10	7 -	8 -	8 5	12 —	11 5	11 2	11 2
Sholapur	6 9	6 9	...	..	6 9	6 9	7 8	7 8	12 15	12 8	11 9	11 9
Bijapur	6 7	8 14	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 —	8 —	13 2	12 11	12 9	13 —
Poona	7 2	7 2	..		6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	10 —	10 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 10	6 13	7 9	12 6	12 6	12 7	13 3
Násik	7 1	7 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 1	11 1
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	10 —	10 —	9 15	9 15
Jalgaon	7 4	6 12	..	...	5 2	5 9	6 —	6 7	10 7	10 7	11 1	11 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 1	6 15	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 1	5 1	11 7	11 2	8 15	8 15
Broach	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Kaira	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	10 8	11 —	9 —	9 —
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	8 8	8 8
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	9 —	9 —
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	9 4	9 4
Disa	6 8	6 8	...	..	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	10 —	9 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	7 8	7 4	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 11	7 7	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 14	6 9	9 2	9 2	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 10	7 10	...	...	4 8	...	5 9	6 6	9 —	8 8	...	...
Betul	8 3	8 9	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 12	9 8	..	...
Chhindwara	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 12	5 —	7 —	6 7	9 8	9 —	...	..
Nagpur	8 5	8 5	...	...	5 3	5 8	7 13	7 13	9 3	9 8	...	...
Wardha	7 2	8 2	...	...	5 —	4 7	7 11	7 11	9 12	10 6	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	..	...	...	10 2	9 10	10 —	10 —	6 —	5 8	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	5 4	5 12	21 8	21 8	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	21 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	..	9 12	10 —	8 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
9 12	9 12	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4	6 12	6 12	26 —	26 —	Ambala
...	..	7 8	7 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	25 8	26 —	Ludhiána
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Jalandhar
...	.	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 4	10 8	10 12	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	..	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	...	.	25 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	6 4	6 4	27 —	26 8	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	.	...	27 —	27 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...		...	...	8 4	7 12	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	16 14	16 14	Simla
...		...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	...		22 —	22 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 4	11 4	10 12	5 12	5 12	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	10 12	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Attock
												Western—
...	..	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Sháhpur
13 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	11 8	10 —	11 —	11 8	8 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	Jhang
...	..	...	...	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	...	.	24 —	20 —	Lyallpur
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 4	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	..	23 8	23 8	Multan
...	...	...		11 8	10 12	.		...	..	20	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 —			6 4	6 4	20 10	21 4	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
..	..	11 12	11 8	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 4	6 12	6 12	18 12	18 12	Hazára
..	.	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	8 2	3 13	24	23	Peshawar
...			...	10 13	10 3	12 14	12 9	...	.	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	..	..	12 13	11 13	13 15	17 8	11 4	11 4	31 4	30 —	Bannu
[illegible]	...	...	...	11 11	11 2	13 6	12 10	6 4	6 4	26 10	26 11	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	10 —	10 —	...	.	7 —	6 8	26 —	26 —	Karáchi
[illegible]	..	[illegible]	...	8 —	8 —	...		5 8	8 —	21 —	21 —	Hyderabad
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	.	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	[illegible]	10 —	..	.	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Shikárpur
...	...	..	.	9 [illegible]	[illegible] 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	11 2	11 2½	5 12	6 —	15 8	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 5	8 12	...	...	7 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 10	Karwar
11 8	11 8	...	..	8 15	9 10	...	..	7 7	7 7	[illegible]	23 6	Ratnagiri
...	.	...	...	7 10	8 1	.	.	6 1	6 1	22 [illegible]	[illegible]	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	.	...	6 6	6 6	16 13	16 13	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	..	6 13	6 13	24 8	24 8	[illegible]
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	6 10	6 3	20 13	19 5	Dharwar
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	..	7 8	7 —	19 13	19 13	Belgaum
...	...	...	.	9 7	7 4	...	..	8 6	8 6	19 10	19 10	Satara
...	..	...	...	8 —	8 7	...	..	7 5	7 5	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	..	...	9 1	9 1	..	.	7 14	8 5	18 13	18 13	Bijapur
...	...	..	...	8 6	8 6		..	6 5	6 5	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—
...	...	..	...	7 10	8 5	..	...	7 11	7 11	22 —	22 —	Ahmadnagar
12 10	12 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	..	6 7	6 7	22 —	22 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	..		7 —	7 —	18 10	18 10	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	9 9	10 —	...	..	6 1	6 1	18 8	18 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	.	..	6 15	6 15	27 5	27 5	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	.		8 —	8 —	25 9	25 9	Broach
10 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	9 —	...	.	7 —	7 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
11 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	.	7 —	6 8	21	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	.	6 8	6 4	25 8	25 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	..		6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	..	...	10 —	9 —		..	6 8	6 8	30 —	30 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 9	..	..	6 8	6 8	17 4	17 4	Nimar
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 8	.		7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Hoshangabad
..	..	...	...	8 7	9 5	.	...	6 7	7 —	14 11	12 13	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	.	..	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...		...	...	8 5	8 5	..	...	7 6	6 12	15 —	14 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	.	...	7 12	7 12	16	18 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1908—*concluded* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 14	7 2	..	...	4 8	4 8	6 10	6 8	8 8	8 —	.	...
Saugor	7 12	7 2	...	..	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 6	9 2	8 9	...	.
Damoh	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 12	4 7	7 2	7 2	9 12	9 3	...	
Jubbulpore	7 8	7 —	...	.	5 —	5 —	7 -	7 —	9 —	9 —	..	...
Mandla	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 2	...	.	...	
Seoni	8 —	7 4	...	.	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	8 —	..	..
Balághát	7 8	7 10	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 8	6 8	..	...	..	...
Bhandára	7 2	7 2	...		5 —	5 —	7 7	7 7	10 10	10 2		.
Chánda	7 8	7 4	..		8 —	6 11	8 15	7 10	13 5	11 7	.	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 7	7 2	8 —	7 3	...			.
Raipur	8 —	7 4	...	..	6 4	5 8	8 3	8 —	..		...	
Drug	9 —	9 —	...	..	8 6	8 6	8 10	8 15		...	...	
Berar—												
Buldana	7 8	7 8	..	...	5 5	5 5	6 —	6 —	11 13	13 12		
Akola	6 12	7 —	.	...	5 —	5 —	5 14	5 14	12 3	10 11		..
Amráoti	7 14	7 14	...		4 8	4 15	6 —	6 —	11 4	12 3		.
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8			4 5	4 8	7 9	7 —	12 8	10 8	...	..
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad *	5 13	6 4	9 1	9 5	5 4	5 8	7 1	7 —	10 15	11 4	12 14	12 12
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	..				...	7 8	7 8			.	...
S. Canara			.	.		..	9 4	8 13	..	...	...	..
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...		.	.		.	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 3	13 11	[illegible]
Nilgiris		...	.	..		.	6 3	6 3	...		.	[illegible]
Salem	.	.	.			..	7 7	7 7	11 12½	11 12½	9 [illegible]	[illegible] 9½
Central—												
Bellary			...	.		...	6 8	6 8	13 12½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anantapur		..	..	...	...		7 11	7 11	14 [illegible]	[illegible] 5	...	[illegible]
Cuddapah	..		..		...		7 -	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 2	12 3	13 — ½	13 — ½
Karnul	.	...				...	7 7	[illegible]	13 14	14 —		
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...		...				[illegible] 10	6 10	...			
Vizagapatam	.	.	..	.			6 11¼	6 11½		.	11 2½	11 2½
Godávari							7 9	7 9	11 3½	11 3½		
East Coast, central—												
Kistna							8 13	8 13	13 8	10 15		...
Guntur	...	8 —	[illegible]	..	...		8 13	8 13	12 9	12 9	12 —	12 —
Nellore	[illegible]		...	...	...	...	10 7	11 —	11 7	11 3	11 —	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	.	7 —	7 —	..	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...		8 — ½	7 5	.	...	..	..
N[illegible]	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	...	...	...	..
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	.	...	7 —	7 —	..	..	11 10½	11 10½
Tanjore	...	...	.	..	...	...	8 4	8 7	...	...	13 — ½	13 — ½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 —	13 12	13 11	13 —
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	..	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	13 —	13 —
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 —	13 6	12 9	10 15½	10 15½
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 14	7 14	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 2	15 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	6 12	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 2	6 —	6 4	7 —	7 11	8 —	8 5	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 —	...	.	...	...
Shimoga	7 —	7 7	6 4	6 10	8 —	8 8	9 —	8 11	18 —	17 6	...	..
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 —	11 —	10 —	..	..	...	...
Aden	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	10 11	11 12	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolaram

tate the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	..	...	9 6	8 2	...	...	7 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 —	..	...	7 2	7 2	18 5	18 5	Saugor
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 —	6 7	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 —	...	...	6 13	6 13	14 —	13 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	7 12	9 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	15 12	14 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 8	6 3	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	.	8 —	8 15	...	...	7 8	7 4	17 2	16 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 7	7 2	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	..	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 4	16 4	Drug
												Berar—
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	..	4 15	7 10	14 —	13 12	Buldána
.	...	.	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 7	6 4	17 2	17 2	Akola
...	...	...	..	8 8	8 8	...	..	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Amráoti
...	...	..	. .	8 8	8 —	..	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
14 4	14 2		...	7 4	7 12	.		11 8	11 3	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...		..	..			19 13½	20 [illegible]	Malabar
[illegible]	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	19 1[illegible]	20 [illegible]	S. Canara
												South, central—
[illegible]	14 13	..	...	...	...	...	...	.		16 —	16 —	Coimbatore
[illegible]	..	...		..	..	..	...	...	..	14 6½	14 6½	Nilgiris
13 [illegible]	[illegible] 5	...	.	...	.	.	...	...	..	19 1	19 6	Salem
												Central—
14 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	..	..	..	. .	...	18 —	16 6	Bellary
13 [illegible]	13 14	...	[illegible]	...	.	...	...	..	...	22 5	22 5	Anantapur
15 [illegible]	15 9	. .	...	...	..	..	...	. .	.	19 13	19 1[illegible]	Cuddapah
..	...		.	[illegible]	.	.	...	.	.	15 3	15 3	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
10 11	10 11	...	..	.	...	...	. .	..		13 10½	22 18	Ganjam
11 6	10 14	...	...	.	.	[illegible]	...	...	...	16 —	19 —	Vizagapatam
11 10½	11 10½	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	.	...	24	24 —	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
14 14	13 6	...	.	...	...	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	24 15	24 15	Kistna
12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	24 [illegible]	24 —	Guntur
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	[illegible]	24 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 8½	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 13	27 12	[illegible]
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	[illegible]
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2½	24 11	[illegible]
12 9½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	25 —½	[illegible]
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3 and 25 13	27 — and 27 10	Tanjore
14 1	14 1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 10	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Tinnevelly
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	25 8	24 —	Madura
												Mysore—
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	..	...	8 —	7 6	15 12	15 12	Mysore
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	18 6	18 6	Bangalore
11 —	11 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	...		7 —	6 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	6 10	...	...	7 —	6 4	16 —	16 —	Hassan
20 —	17 —	...	...	[illegible] —	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	17 —	17 —	Kadur
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	6 —	5 9	16 —	16 —	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
19 —	20 —	...	...	18 —	19 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	19 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	Aden

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 28, 1908

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As re[illegible] the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

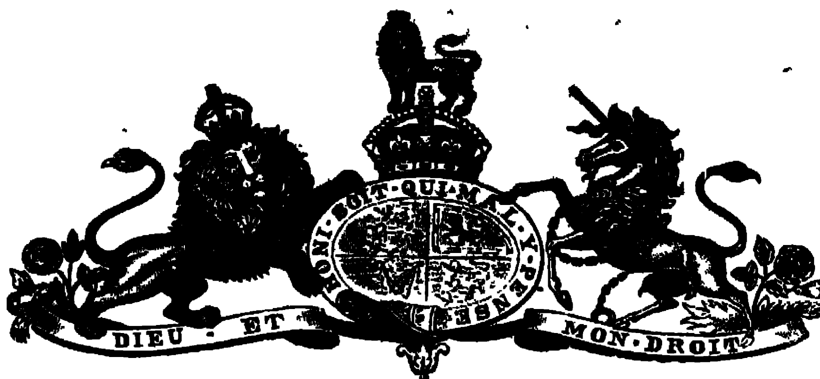
Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 1st-half of 1907.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1906-07.	Results of working during 1st-half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1907.	Mean mileage worked. 1908.	Total earnings for week ending 16th February 1907.	Total earnings for week ending 15th February 1908.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1907.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1908.	Total earnings from 1st January to 16th February 1907.	Total earnings from 1st January to 15th February 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 16th February 1907.	Total earnings from 1st April to 15th February 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R.-D. 2' 6")	301	266	2,026	2,117	6,05,317	5,47,000	299	258	43,32,083	36,69,000	...	6,63,083	2,38,30,087	2,43,51,000	5,20,913	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	310	312	21	21	7,303	7,500	348	357	43,913	43,200	..	713	2,98,619	2,70,000	...	28,619
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	912	777	504	504	[illegible]32,033	3,84,000	857	762	27,74,301	24,52,000	...	3,22,301	1,74,59,079	1,77,75,000	3,15,921	...
" Nagda-Muttra (a)	...	..	..	101	...	2,900	.	29	...	19,500	19,500	...	...	88,900	88,900	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	362	386	1,281	1,274	[illegible]77,807	4,83,000	373	379	36,01,351	32,25,000	..	3,76,351	2,26,85,087	2,32,23,000	5,37,913	...
East Indian	700	725	2,280	2,323	[illegible]01,367	17,88,000	658	770	1,17,80,024	1,13,87,000	...	3,93,024	7,06,41,945	7,10,40,000	3,98,055	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	786	630	1,569	1,606	12,39,935	11,51,000	822	717	88,68,125	78,82,000	...	9,86,125	4,36,48,607	4,40,15,000	3,66,393	...
" Agra-Delhi Chord	263	275	126	126	[illegible]41,473	33,200	329	263	2,76,815	1,99,000	..	77,815	15,93,374	12,83,000	...	3,10,374
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	307	245	914	914	2,[illegible]1,782	2,49,000	265	272	21,17,052	16,34,000	...	4,83,052	1,00,76,048	1,06,04,000	5,27,952	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (east of Jalarpet)	336	339	(b) 845	538	(b)2,[illegible]5,450	1,77,000	339	329	(b) 18,33,173	12,11,000	.	6,22,173	(b)1,30,09,611	1,28,38,000	...	1,71,611
South Indian (west ") (c)		...		309		84,000		272	...	5,67,000	5,67,000	...	...	5,67,000	5,67,000	...
Azhikal-Mangalore	35	24	56	77	[illegible]80	5,200	30	68	12,889	35,600	22,711	...	(d) 43,199	1,78,000	1,34,801	...
North-East line	246	232	494	496	1,23,[illegible]	1,18,000	251	238	7,[illegible]	7,42,000	16,401	.	51,47,030	51,24,000	...	23,030
West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	114	103	60	60	6,[illegible]	[illegible]0,800	105	113	42,577	45,000	2,423	...	2,74,808	3,08,000	33,192	.
North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal, N.-D. & K. S. 2' 6")	366	357	3,558	3,614	11,14,709	11,38,000	313	315	79,92,088	76,57,000	..	3,35,088	5,64,25,274	6,22,29,000	58,03,726	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	279	247	1,298	1,298	3,05,884	[illegible]52,000	236	271	26,61,141	22,28,000	...	4,33,141	1,44,78,556	1,58,46,000	13,67,444	...
" Hardwar-Dehra	235	207	32	32	5,363	6,200	168	194	42,102	41,200	...	902	2,98,961	3,40,000	41,039	...
Assam-Bengal	112	113	771	771	1,05,037	[illegible],500	136	123	6,71,257	5,52,000	..	1,19,257	39,72,456	42,00,000	2,27,544	...
Burma	267	230	1,340	1,474	4,31,633	4[illegible]000	322	335	26,15,637	30,03,000	3,87,363	...	1,35,91,561	1,47,72,000	11,80,439	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	128	131	124	124	15,553	2[illegible]000	125	1[illegible]9	97,752	1,18,000	20,248	...	7,27,466	7,19,000	...	8,466
Lucknow-Bareilly	158	149	237	237	41,320	34,[illegible]00	174	146	2,66,081	2,25,000	..	41,081	14,24,616	14,16,000	...	8,616
Nilgiri	428	267	17	17	5,082	3,[illegible]0	299	194	35,097	34,500	..	597	2,75,821	2,86,000	10,179	...
Palanpur-Deesa	50	44	17	17	755	1,0[illegible]	44	59	4,964	5,900	936	..	33,803	37,600	3,797	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	312	285	1,909	1,909	6,05,878	5,15,00[illegible]	317	270	40,38,421	33,86,000	.	6,52,421	2,46,43,054	2,42,57,000	...	3,86,054
South Indian	242	230	(e)1,131	866	(e)2,52,262	2,67,000	223	308	(e)16,65,898	16,26,000	..	39,898	(e)1,18,06,280	1,23,33,000	5,26,720	...
" Tanjore District Board	124	118	103	103	10,531	12,200	102	118	71,867	72,400	533	...	5,31,365	5,50,000	18,635	...
" Travancore Branch	97	89	108	108	9,054	11,200	84	104	60,961	73,700	12,739	...	4,44,096	5,44,000	99,904	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. Sec.)	177	159	1,165	1,166	2,02,133	1,87,000	[illegible]	160	12,08,015	12,81,000	72,985	...	79,30,260	87,02,000	7,71,740	...
" Bezwada-Masulipatam (f)	...	.	..	49	.	3,300	[illegible]	67	..	5,800	5,800	..	...	5,800	5,800	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	24	23	33	33	831	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	4,941	5,200	259	...	35,939	37,500	1,561	...
" Dharmavaram-Kátpadi and Pakala-Gudur (g)	..	...	...	263	.	12,900	..	49		70,900	70,900	.	...	70,900	70,900	...
" Hospet-Kottur	1[illegible]	20	48	48	855	1,300	18	27	[illegible]	7,000	1,966	...	42,728	41,400	...	1,328
" Mysore Section	138	121	296	296	38,530	31,200	130	105	2,54,61[illegible]	[illegible]02,000	47,383	...	16,20,846	19,56,000	3,35,154	...
Tirhoot State	225	213	614	763	1,59,006	1,64,000	259	212	10,84,124	[illegible]5,000	...	39,124	60,21,198	66,13,000	5,91,802	...
Morappur Dharmapuri	37	37	19	19	550	800	29	42	3,757	4,100	343	...	30,691	34,600	3,909	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	42	[illegible]6	26	26	964	1,000	37	38	6,060	6,100	40	...	42,226	49,600	7,374	...
Jorhat	53	55	32	32	2,08[illegible]	2,500	65	78	9,455	11,700	2,[illegible]	...	75,436	[illegible]2,400	6,964	...
TOTAL	372	343	23,054	23,731	83,23,4[illegible]	83,89,300	361	354	5,92,07,171	5,48,72,800	[illegible]	43,34,371	35,31,60,127	36,67,[illegible]7,700	1,36,27,573	...
All other Railways.																
Amritsar-Patti	93	55	28	28	1,853	1,900	66	68	12,694	18,5[illegible]	5,806	...	(h)28,062	1,55,000	1,26,938	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	151	116	114	114	18,575	19,600	163	172	1,04,237	[illegible]000	3,763	...	5,90,399	6,83,000	92,601	..
Bina-Goona-Baran	82	65	148	148	11,798	15,200	80	103	81,553	[illegible]77,000	...	4,553	4,32,222	5,01,000	68,778	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	26[illegible]	259	162	162	33,358	36,000	206	272	3,88,1[illegible]	[illegible],35,000	...	1,53,105	19,28,541	18,86,000	...	42,541
Jammu-Kashmir	9[illegible]	98	16	16	1,506	1,800	94	112	[illegible]85	10,900	..	285	72,072	71,100	...	972
Kolar Gold-fields	407	399	10	10	4,327	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]00	26,473	17,600	...	8,873	1,79,373	1,73,000	...	6,373
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	158	116	79	79	11,206	12,100	[illegible]	153	86,290	81,100	...	5,190	5,82,414	5,78,000	...	4,414
Nagda-Ujjain	135	102	34	34	5,098	3,000	[illegible]	88	38,234	18,400	..	19,834	1,63,993	1,63,000	...	993
Nizam's Guaranteed State	297	260	334	334	1,05,791	1,03,000	[illegible]7	308	6,70,606	6,35,000	...	35,606	39,11,310	43,44,000	4,32,690	...
Petlad-Cambay	132	108	34	34	3,766	3,900	[illegible]11	115	23,763	28,400	4,637	..	1,55,643	1,89,000	33,357	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	234	201	107	107	23,050	24,600	215	230	1,86,589	1,55,000	...	31,589	10,22,773	12,36,000	2,13,227	...
Southern Punjab	199	182	425	425	1,00,073	95,3[illegible]	235	224	6,23,860	5,10,000	...	1,13,860	36,13,016	41,00,000	4,86,984	...
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodganj)	100	83	155	155	14,881	13,0[illegible]	96	88	1,03,268	95,300	...	7,968	6,10,588	7,95,000	1,84,412	...
Tapti Valley	168	127	155	155	33,618	17,1[illegible]	216	110	1,73,833	1,40,000	...	33,833	8,60,017	8,36,000	...	24,017
Tarkessur	362	316	22	22	13,005	5,40[illegible]	591	245	54,443	51,200	...	3,243	3,14,605	3,06,000	...	8,605
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	60	34	34	1,946	2,[illegible]00	57	71	13,730	15,300	1,570	...	92,057	1,03,000	10,943	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	102	81	55	55	6,127	[illegible]00	111	76	34,676	29,000	...	5,676	1,97,771	2,22,000	24,229	...
Bengal and North-Western	208	169	993	1,015	1,74,595	1,[illegible]000	176	170	13,35,582	10,91,000	...	2,44,582	71,16,450	76,25,000	5,08,550	...
Bengal Dooars	193	222	36	36	7,576	[illegible]000	210	194	47,103	44,000	..	3,103	3,74,980	3,77,000	2,020	...
" extensions	95	107	117	117	10,799	[illegible]500	92	98	70,309	75,400	..	909	5,19,258	5,34,000	14,742	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	133	117	455	455	63,786	57,400	140	126	3,68,297	3,64,000	...	4,297	21,04,949	23,87,[illegible]	2,82,051	...
Birur-Shimoga	78	61	38	38	2,877	2,500	76	66	18,949	17,400	...	1,549	1,05,431	1,25,000	19,569	..
Dibru-Sadiya	253	254	78	78	18,319	16,300	235	209	1,33,312	1,17,000	..	16,312	8,97,291	8,87,000	[illegible]	10,291
Gaekwar's Railways	88	73	134	134	11,109	11,800	83	88	65,685	69,500	3,815	.	4,37,366	4,79,000	[illegible]634	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	202	157	392	392	86,9[illegible]	83,300	222	213	5,47,396	5,59,000	11,604	...	27,15,154	27,80,000	6[illegible]46	...
Jaipur	43	40	32	73	1,[illegible]6	3,200	44	44	9,562	16,100	6,538	..	56,756	94,800	38,044	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	87	709	709	6[illegible]12	65,000	88	92	4,14,371	3,74,000	...	40,371	28,03,231	25,41,000	...	2,62,231
Kolhapur	142	118	29	29	[illegible]419	2,900	152	100	26,218	18,500	...	7,718	1,54,496	1,50,000	...	4,496
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	80	67	95	95	[illegible]045	8,000	74	84	41,288	53,700	12,412	.	2,73,823	3,83,000	1,09,177	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	53	54	[illegible]6,567	8,000	124	148	49,293	46,700	...	2,593	2,54,742	2,89,000	34,258	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	171	168	66	66	[illegible]7,351	6,100	111	92	66,570	42,800	.	23,770	5,82,874	5,79,000	...	3,874
" Bareilly-Soron extension	174	114	64	144	[illegible]1,330	13,200	177	92	90,788	90,800	12	...	3,78,909	4,76,000	97,091	...
Sangli (i)	176	...	..	5	.	400	...	80	.	3,000	3,000	...	...	22,400	22,400	...
Shoranur-Cochin	129	117	65	65	9,065	8,400	139	129	51,098	55,300	4,212	..	3,46,052	3,70,000	23,948	...
Udaipur-Chitor	83	72	67	67	5,463	4,200	82	63	33,662	24,600	...	9,062	2,16,257	2,04,000	...	12,257
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. Sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	124	129	67	67	9,004	6,800	134	101	60,581	46,400	...	14,181	4,06,149	3,33,000	...	73,149
Barsi	152	113	78	78	8,938	10,900	115	140	87,168	64,800	...	22,368	2,65,646	4,37,000	1,71,354	...
Cooch-Behar	98	99	34	34	3,355	3,300	99	97	25,184	25,400	216	...	1,53,603	1,58,000	4,397	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	119	80	94	[illegible]4	9,294	10,900	99	116	61,032	58,800	...	2,232	3,48,854	3,97,000	48,146	...
Rajpipla	51	36	37	3[illegible]	1,880	1,100	51	30	8,959	7,800	..	1,159	56,418	65,800	9,382	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	160	367	51	51	15,249	14,000	299	279	87,718	81,000	...	6,718	8,52,727	8,27,000	...	25,727
TOTAL	160	143	5,656	5,845	9,28,673	8,91,300	163	152	63,39,654	55,72,700	...	7,66,954	3,61,76,272	3,88,62,100	26,85,828	...
GRAND TOTAL	331	304	28,75[illegible]	29,57[illegible]	92,52,093	92,80,600	322	314	6,55,46,825	6,04,45,500	..	51,01,325	38,93,36,399	40,56,49,800	1,63,13,401	...

(a) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(b) For Madras Ra[illegible]
(c) Transferred [illegible] from [illegible] as Railway
(d) From [illegible] 1906.
(e) For the whole of the South Indian Railway.
(f) Opened from 4th February 1908.
(g) Transferred from South Indian Railway from 1st January 1908.
(h) From 21st September 1906.
(i) Opened from 1st April 1907.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1908.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1908.

No. 227.—The Honourable Mr. James Fairbairn Finlay, C.S.I., has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 28th February 1908.

No. 228.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. James Fairbairn Finlay, C.S.I., and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint Mr. William Leathem Harvey, C.I.E., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Harvey has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

No. 231.—Mr. P. W. Monie, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 4th March 1908.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 243.—Mr. K G. Gupta has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 22nd February 1908.

MEDICAL.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 302.—With effect from the 21st March 1908, Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Frenchman, I.M.S., (Madras), Inspector General of Prisons, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, during the absence on leave of Colonel W. G. King, M.B., C.I.E., I.M.S., (Madras), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 3rd March 1908.

No. 583.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Palni in the Palni taluq of the Madura District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ayyalúr, Vadamadurai, Tamaraipadi, Dindigul and Ambatturai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 6th to the 21st March 1908 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Panguni Uttiram festival at Palni.

SANITARY.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 611.—The services of Captain E. C. Hodgson, I.M.S., are repl[illegible] at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

POLICE.

The 6th March 1908.

N[illegible]1.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Taylor, D.S.O., I.A., are placed [illegible] disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as officiating Deputy Inspector [illegible]neral of Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 110.—The services of the Reverend A F. G. Wardell are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 5th March 1908.

No. 112.—The services of the Reverend C. Price, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 5th March 1908.

No. 114.—The Reverend G. E. Oldham, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) ecclesiastical establishment is promoted to be a senior chaplain with effect from the 27th February 1908.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1908.

No. 30.—The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the transfer with effect from 1st April 1907 of the marginally noted Works from the head "43—Minor Works and Navigation" to the head "49—Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue".

Shatiatope Anicut System	In the Madras Presidency.
Tirrukkoyilur " "	In the Madras Presidency.
Cheyaru " "	In the Madras Presidency.
Poiney " "	In the Madras Presidency.
Dun Canals	In the United Provinces.
Bijnor Canals	In the United Provinces.
Kabul River Canal in the North-West Frontier Province.	

The 5th March 1908

No. 31.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, is granted, under Articles 233 and 3.6 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 3 months combined with special leave for 3 months with effect from the 1st April 1908, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 32.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 31, dated the 5th March 1908, Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner of Accounts, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, during the absence of Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, on combined leave, and until further orders.

No. 33.—Mr. C. S. B Sinclair, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

No. 34.—Mr. W C. Davis, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the afternoon of 21st March 1908 or subsequent date.

No. 35.—Mr. M W. Clifford, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the [illegible] of Accounts, Military Works Services, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, [illegible]tana and Central India

No. 36—Mr F. J. [illegible]ad, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

No. 37.—Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, on special duty with the Railway Board, was permitted to retire from [illegible] service with effect from the afternoon of 10th February 1908.

No. 38.—Mr E. H. Pargiter, Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the [illegible]ment of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 9th April 1908 under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 39.—Mr. K. Venkatarama Ayyar is confirmed in class II of Deputy Examiners with effect from the 1st January 1908.

No. 40.—Messrs. R. Sundarachari and J H. Egan, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, are confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch and promoted to Assistant Examiners, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st January 1908.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 41.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 24, dated the 10th February 1908, Mr. H. E. Pellereau ceased to officiate as a Superintending Engineer from the afternoon of the 14th February 1908.

No. 42.—Mr. A J. Wadley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with effect from the 12th February 1908, *vice* Mr. H. F. B. Frost on privilege leave.

W. A. INGLIS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th March 1908.

No. 615-G.—Lieutenant W. A. MacD. Garstin, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 18th February 1908.

The 5th March 1908.

No. 628-G.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 644-G.—Captain W. M. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Kota and Jhallawar.

No. 646-G.—Major W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon of Kurram.

No. 651-G.—Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class (supernumerary) resumed charge of his special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 13th February 1908.

S. H. BUTLER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1908.

No. 1282-E. O.—Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor is appointed to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List with effect from the 11th of February 1908.

The 3rd March 1908.

No. [illegible]-E. O.—Mr. F. D Gordon, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is, with effect [illegible] the 26th of February 1908, granted privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for [illegible] months in continuation.

No. 1336-E. O.—Mr. F. O'Byrne, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Nagpur, is placed on special duty with effect from the 17th of February 1908.

Mr. C. E. Vernieux, a Superintendent in the office of the Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Nagpur, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on special duty of Mr. O'Byrne or until further orders.

The 4th March 1908.

No. 1362-E.O.—Captain H. B. Drake, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, with effect from the 28th of February 1908 or until further orders.

Lieutenant H. J. K. Wallis, Indian Army, is placed on special duty in the office of the Assay Master, Bombay, with effect from the same date.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 1420-E.O.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. MacCartie, C.I.E., I.M.S., is transferred to Calcutta as Assay Master with effect from the 4th of March 1908.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1908.

No. 629-*Accts.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain R. E. C. Hall, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, (m. c.) for six months.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1908.

No. 2235-47.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. A. W. Foord	Chief Superintendent, 1st Class.	Deputy Director.	Officiating	17th February 1908.
Mr. E. A. Kenyon	Deputy Director (Officiating).	Chief Superintendent, 1st Class, temporary.	Reversion	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Olphert	Chief Superintendent, 1st Class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd Class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. I. C. Thomas	Chief Superintendent, 1st Class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd Class, temporary.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Styan	Chief Superintendent, 2nd Class, temporary.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

The 2nd March 1908.

No. 2229-30.—The following appointments and promotions are made in the Postal Department consequent on the retirement of Mr. C. J. Lalkaka, Postmaster General of the 1st grade in charge of the Burma Circle, with effect from the 13th February 1908:—

Mr. G. R Clarke, I.C.S., Postmaster General of the 2nd grade, to be Postmaster General of the 1st grade, with effect from the 13th February 1908.

Mr. E. R. Jardine, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, to be a Postmaster General of the 2nd grade and to hold charge of the Burma Circle with effect from the 13th February 1908.

Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch, Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade, to be Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd February 1908.

Mr. M. P. C. Byrne, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, to be Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, with effect from the 4th February 1908.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th March 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 155.—Major W. S. Eardley Howard, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate;

Captain R. H. Palin, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate;

Major R. W. Burton, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate;

Captain V. deV. Hunt, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate,—

vice Lieutenant-Colonel O. G. Ievers, retired; with effect from the 1st January 1908.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 156.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Percy Douglas Saxton, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis)—17th February 1908.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 157.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 11th February 1908, pages 971 and 972.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
11th February 1908.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made * * *

* * * * * * * *

Major Charles W. G. Richardson, 19th Punjabis, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters, *vice* Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. S Cobbe, V.C., D.S.O, 32nd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 1st February 1908.

* * * * * * * *

Captain William L. O. Twiss, 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters. Dated 3rd February 1908.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Frederick W. P. Angelo, 9th Hodson's Horse, to be Colonel. Dated 1st December 1907.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned officer having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the date specified against his name, is granted the rank of Lieutenant from that date, but without pay or allowances:—

Lieutenant Kenneth E. Cooper (late The Essex Regiment). Dated 22nd July 1905.

* * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 158.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet-Colonels.

12th January 1908.

Walter Sinclair Delamain, D.S.O., Commandant, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

6th February 1908.

Henry George Sutton, Commandant, 94th Russell's Infantry.

13th February 1908.

John Lampen, Commandant, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

1st March 1908.

Charles Henry Uvedale Price, D.S.O., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Captains to be Majors.

1st March 1908.

Charles Douglas Field, 86th Carnatic Infantry.
Samuel Arthur Cooke, 38th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.
Charles Augustus Frederick Hocken, 35th Scinde Horse.
Frank Macdonald Lane, 128th Pioneers.
William Thomas Conway Poole, S. and T. Corps.
Manners Ralph Willmot Nightingale, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
Ernest Henry Scott Cullen, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Gronow John Davis, 22nd Punjabis.
Frederick William Thomas, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Augustus Oliver Lash, 113th Infantry.
Arthur Wharton Peck, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Clifford Boardman Winter, 112th Infantry.
Henry Cecil Beadon, Supernumerary List.
Brevet-Major Leslie Cockburn Jones, 5th Cavalry.
Edward Kirkpatrick, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl, 113th Infantry.
Alexander Hierom Ogilvy Spence, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.
Alick Gurdon Kemball, 31st Punjabis.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

25th January 1908.

Archibald William Robertson-Glasgow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

1st March 1908.

Harold Dening, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

29th February 1908.

Trenchard Craven William Fowle, 40th Pathans.
Jack Kingdon, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Claud Dangar Daly, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
John Arthur Burlton-Bennet, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Henry Richard Brookes, The 101st Grenadiers.
Richard Abbot Sparkes, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 159.—The promotion of the undermentioned officer to the rank of Lieutenant is antedated to the date specified :—

Lieutenant Percy Douglas Saxton, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis),—28th April 1905.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 160.—The promotion of Major R. P. Wilson, Indian Medical Service, notified in Army Department Notification No. 106 of 1908, is antedated from the 29th January 1908 to the 29th July 1907.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 161.—Sub-Conductor James Pullen, to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant William Edward Hart, to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor George Parkin transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th January 1908.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 162.—Colonel Herbert Leonard Hutchins, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th March 1908.

No. 163.—Lieutenant-Colonel *Sir* Richard Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 20th March 1908.

No. 164.—Lieutenant-Colonel Kavasji Hormasji Mistri, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th March 1908.

No. 165.—The undermentioned departmental officer with honorary rank is permitted to retire from the Service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified:—

Commissary and Honorary Captain David Griffiths, Supply and Transport Corps,—4th January 1908.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 166.—Cecil Frank Beadel, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 22nd January 1908.

James Maurice Turner, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 22nd January 1908

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 167.—David Kinnear Hall, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

George Black Dunn, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

Alaric Simson, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 168.—Second-Lieutenant Wilfred Fraser Smith, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Turner promoted. Dated 7th February 1908.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 169.—Charles Henry Croasdaile Bowen, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1908.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Edulji Sorabji Chenai, to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 1st July 1907.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 170.—Captain Samuel Bakewell Bates, to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st November 1907.

A. W. L. BAYLY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 6th March 1908.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 22nd February and 6th March 1908.

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
* Lionel Andrews Mouat Biggs	Lieutenant	130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis	16th October 1907.	Intestate.	733 12 9	5th May 1908.

* *Next of-kin*—
Mother—Mrs Augusta Mouat Biggs
Address—Hulbastone Northam R S O, North Devon
Brother—F Mouat Biggs, Esq
Address—Rediiaama Kurunagalle Ceylon

A W L BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 6th March 1908

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 16—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India

Sub-Lieutenant F. V Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, for 3 months (m c)

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 4th March 1908.

No. 64.—Mr W E Crawshaw, Superintendent of the Locomotive Workshops, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent

No. 65.—The transfer of Mr. Pushkar Lal, Assistant Engineer to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, ordered in Notification No 347 dated the 14th December 1907 is cancelled.

The 5th March 1908.

No. 66.—Mr G Thomson, probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent is confirmed in his appointment in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 25th February 1908

No. 67.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Administration for an extension of the Madhoganj branch of that railway to Sandee, a distance of about 17½ miles.

2. The survey has been placed under the control of the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and will be known as the Madhoganj-Sandee Railway survey.

No. 71.—Mr. D R. Young, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that railway from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 72.—Major H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., in class I, grade 1, (supernumerary) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days combined with furlough for ten months and nineteen days, under articles 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 31st January 1908.

No. 73.—Major H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, whose services were lent to the Madras Railway Company, is permitted to revert to Government service with effect from the 12th March 1908.

No. 74.—Mr. E. W. M. George, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government.

The 5th March 1908.

No. 69.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 452 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1908.

Adoption on the Bezwada Extension railway and on such portions of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railway as are situate in British territory, of the (i) amendments in Rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, and in Appendix A, Part II, and (ii) of certain modifications in Part I, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{88A}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 136, dated the 7th June 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 296 R. T., dated the 27th May 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 228, dated the 19th September 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. 997 R T., dated the 12th September 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

READ ALSO—

Letter from the First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 717, dated the 6th February 1908.

Letter from the First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 958, dated the 15th February 1908.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent and Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company has recommended the adoption on the Bezwada Extension and Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railways of the following amendments and modifications in the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on the Bezwada Extension railway, and on such portions of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railway as are situate in British territory, in Railway Board's resolution No. 296 R. T., dated the 27th May 1907, read in the preamble above :—

(i) the amendments in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, and in Appendix A, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 997 R. T., dated the 12th September 1907, and published under their notification No. 228, dated the 19th September 1907; and

(ii) the modifications in Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T, dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments and modifications in the said General Rules, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Bezwada Extension railway, and on such portions of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railway as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) ; also that the amendments and modifications cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad, and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, for information.

No. 70.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 459 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1908.

Adoption on such portions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory, of certain modifications in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\ A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 150, dated the 18th June 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 383 R. T., dated the 10th June 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 2389 T., dated the 17th February 1908, from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, of the modifications promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. 100 R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908, in Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on such portions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, and of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory, in Railway Board's resolution No. 383 R. T., dated the 10th June 1907, read in the preamble above.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the modifications in the said General Rules cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the modifications cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, and to the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 973 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 2nd March 1908:—

No. 90 of 1908.—Domenico Marzi, electrician, of 99 Via Germanico, Rome, Italy. *Improvements in loud speaking telephone apparatus.*

No. 91 of 1908.—Jawahar Singh Mistri, zemindar, resident of Jawalapur, district Saharanpur. *A wood sole in boots.*

No. 92 of 1908.—Mahomad Hyat and Brothers, cultivators, of Gujranwala, Punjab, India. *Improvements in ball-bearings for persian wheels and the like.*

No. 93 of 1908.—Tom Salkield, municipal engineer, Delhi, India. *The better means of collecting and for the more sanitary and expeditious removal of filth and refuse and for the removal of any other material.*

No. 94 of 1908.—Tom Salkield, municipal engineer, Delhi, India. *Transport of vehicles by other vehicles.*

No. 95 of 1908.—N. P. O'Gorman Lalor, Assistant Sanitary Commissioner of Burma, residing at the Strand Hotel, Rangoon. *A conservancy receptacle and latrine seat.*

No. 96 of 1908.—Framroze Jehangir Boga, proprietor of the firm of Boga & Company, Rawalpindi, in the Punjab Province of British India. *A new or improved solution for preserving and automatically filling punctures in the inner tubes of pneumatic tyres.*

No. 97 of 1908.—Arthur T. Rose, chief engineer, Bengal Coal Company, Limited, Raneegunge. *An improved steam pump.*

No. 98 of 1908.—Arthur T. Rose, chief engineer, Bengal Coal Company, Limited, Raneegunge. *An improved conductor guide for mine cages.*

No. 99 of 1908.—John Collins Dallas, mechanical engineer, presently in the employ of the Standard Jute Company, Limited, Tittaghur, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal. *Improvements in combined water waste preventer and automatic flushing apparatus for latrines.*

No. 100 of 1908.—Einar Alexander Hytten, civil engineer, of St. Kirkestroede No. 1, Copenhagen, in the kingdom of Denmark. *Improvements in telegraphone apparatus.*

No. 101 of 1908.—Francis Henry Crittall, engineer, of Manor Works, Braintree, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of expanded metal and in apparatus therefor.*

No. 102 of 1908.—Tomas L. Mullally, farmer, residing at No. 745 Calle Tucuman Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, South America. *A dismountable covering for hay and other stacks, piles of sacks, open loaded railway wagons and the like.*

No. 974 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 340 of 1907.—Alfred Ord Tate, of No. 19 Alice St., Toronto, Ontario, Dominion of Canada. *Apparatus for treating liquids electrolytically.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 358 of 1907.—Alfred Harris Warmsley, engineer, of "Avondale" Ilford lane, Ilford, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in apparatus for producing combustible gas from petrol or other spirit or oil.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 359 of 1907.—John Gill, gentleman, of Beechwood Mains, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Scotland. *Improvements in rotary motive power engines applicable also to rotary pumps, air or gas blowers, compressors or exhausters, meters and the like.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 406 of 1907.—John Alexander Colquhoun, engineer, of East Indian Railway House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically preserving the equilibrium of aerial machines.* (Specification filed 19 February 1908.)

No. 536 of 1907.—Frederick John Cox, engineer, of 43 and 45 Fortess road, Kentish Town, London, N. W., England. *Improvements in and relating to gas making plants.* (Specification filed 24 February 1908.)

No. 599 of 1907.—Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 38 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *An improved method of regulating the electric potential of a network supplied by a generator driven at very variable speeds and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 24 February 1908.)

No. 975 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 373 of 1896.—William James Orsman. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines.* (From 26 February 1908 to 26 February 1909.)

No. 361 of 1899.—Edward Waller Stoney. *Improved silent self-lubricating punkah wheels.* (From 25 April 1908 to 25 April 1909.)

No. 269 of 1900.—James Price Cleghorn. *A new o improved process of preserving meat, fowl, fish and other substances containing albumen and apparatus therefor.* (From 26 February 1908 to 26 February 1909.)

No 459 of 1903.—William Milne Hall. *The conversion of green tea dust and fannings into black tea.* (From 4 March 1908 to 4 March 1909.)

No. 47 of 1904.—Thomas Pickles and Benjamin Blakey. *Improvements relating to the weft stop mechanism of looms for weaving.* (From 15 March 1908 to 15 March 1909.)

No. 218 of 1904.—Charles Walke. *Improvements in the rollers of cotton gins.* (From 22 August 1908 to 22 August 1909.)

No. 976 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 490 of 1902.—William Panton. *Improvements in spindles and their nuts or caps used in connection with cop winding machines.* (Specification filed 23 November 1903.)

No. 49 of 190 .—Murray Corrington. *Improvements in automatic fluid pressure brakes for railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 24 November 1903.)

No. 63 of 1903.—Edmund Hay Kellie. *An improved fastener for use on doors of railway goods waggons, bonded warehouses and such like, to be known as "Kellie's safety fastener."* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)

No. 135 of 1903.—William Ewart Gladstone. *Improvements in hair pins.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)

No. 155 of 1903.—James Channon. *Improvements in seal locks especially applicable for strap buckles as of mail bags ("C").* (Specification filed 24 November 1903.)

No. 160 of 1903.—Samuel Butler. *A means for preventing the skidding or side-slipping of motor cars, bicycles and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)

No. 161 of 1903.—Samuel Butler. *A means for preventing the skidding or side-slipping of motor cars, bicycles and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)

No. 167 of 1903.—Nurnberger Motorfahrzenge-Fabrik "Union". *Improvements in devices for throwing motors into gear, specially applicable for motor.cars.* (Specification filed 28 November 1903.)

No. 168 of 1903.—Nurnberger Motorfahrzenge-Fabrik "Union". *Improvements in friction gearing.* (Specification filed 28 November 1903.)

No. 175 of 1903.—Ralph Dunne. *Improvements in devices for cutting mitres.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)

No. 185 of 1903.—William Rhodes and Charles Joseph Rhodes. *Improvements in the manufacture of square and round cornered tins, cans, boxes and other sheet metal hollow-ware and the like for petroleum oil, varnish and other liquids and dry materials, and in the machinery for producing the same.* (Specification filed 24 November 1903.)

No. 221 of 1903.—Theophilus Holden. *An improved method of disinfection by heat to be known as the Holden disinfection stove.* (Specification filed 23 November 1903.)

No. 363 of 1903.—Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton, and Donald Black. *Improvements in elevators for discharging or loading coal or other cargo in bulk from the holds of vessels and similar purposes.* (Specification filed 26 November 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 337 of 1902.—Henry Colbeck Michell. *Improvements in and apparatus for the manufacture of flake mica from mice plates, crystals or nodules.* (Specification filed 26 November 1902.)

No. 338 of 1902.—Henry Colbeck Michell. *Improved manufacture of non-conducting coverings, blocks and slabs suitable for covering steam pipes, boilers and the like, and for other purposes.* (Specification filed 26 November 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 160 of 1900.—Illius Augustus Timmis. *Improvements in the manufacture of food.* (Specification filed 27 November 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s*. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaâni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 29th February 1908.

	Total amount on notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,81,87,985	15,58,20,600	17,40,08,585	6,99,81,374	*1,07,54,302	28,01,751	5,55,75,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	25,91,12,373	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012.
Cawnpur	..	2,66,55,915	2,66,55,915	3,70,37,269	35,28,293	..	...		..	..	..	...	4,05,65,561	
Lahore	..	2,93,75,825	2,93,75,825	1,72,17,564	28,41,135	.			..	..	..	...	2,00,58,699	
Bombay	50,81,935	8,50,51,190	9,01,33,125	4,51,30,098	1,90,87,059	...		...	.	...	..	...	6,42,17,157	
Karachi	.	1,39,08,115	1,39,08,115	20,63,770	2,70,975	.	..	.	.	...	...	...	23,34,745	
Madras	1,09,77,685	4,87,93,790	5,97,71,475	2,05,30,245	7,36,755	..	.	...	.	...	.	...	2,12,67,000	
Calicut	..	18,09,010	18,09,010	17,15,400	2,19,540		..	.	...	...	...	...	19,34,940	
Rangoon	...	3,08,99,975	3,08,99,975	1,76,04,855	19,66,695	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	1,95,71,550	
	3,42,47,605	39,23,14,420	42,65,62,025	21,12,80,575	3,94,04,753	28,01,751	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	42,90,62,025	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									25,00,000	
Total Circulation R			42,65,62,025								Total Reserve R		42,65,62,025	

*There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 29th February 1908.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 29th February 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are: —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 29TH FEBRUARY 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased Silver	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	..	9	..	9	16	..	16	5	200	34	26	12	277	...	...	...
Bombay*	..	7		7	4		4	1	400	...	13	7	421	...	1	...

* Silver tendered for British Dollar coinage but not brought to account—1.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1908.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1908.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879. 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th February 1908	80,76,500	1,51,11,800	9,18,85,200	2,15,66,300	1,15,18,300	41,22,900		14,43,04,500	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,24,74,233
Add— Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Loan Register in London	..	..	52,200		.			52,200	.				.	.	.	.	..	..	52,200
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...		...	...		...					.						..
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 22nd February 1908	...	...	...	...	.	4,000		4,000								—		.	4,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February, 1908	...	23,200	20,900	23,700	15,400	23,000		1,06,200										...	1,06,200
	80,76,500	1,51,35,000	9,19,58,300	2,15,90,000	1,15,33,700	42,49,900		14,44,66,900	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,26,36,633
Deduct— Amount written off to the London Registers	...	1,000	2,58,000	6,000	3,000	5,000	..	2,73,000	.			3,000		..	3,000		..		2,76,000
Balance on 29th February 1908	80,76,500	1,51,34,000	9,17,00,300	2,15,84,000	1,15,30,700	42,44,900		14,41,93,900	6,933	5,000		500	40,800	2,500	55,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,23,60,633

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1907 enfaced from India 11,679 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,499 lakhs.
" 1st Jan. 1908 " 15th Jan. 1908 ditto 1 lakh ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 lakhs ditto 5 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " ditto ... ditto 2 "
" 16th " " " 29th " " ditto 2 lakhs ditto 3 "

11,684 lakhs. 11,514 lakhs.
11,514 "

Balance against India . 170 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd March 1908.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd March 1908.

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,61,337	15	0	1,78,58,690	12	3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,03,97,352	13	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				15,56,13,713	9	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				8,20,087	15	6
Sundries				17,40,313	12	6
RUPEES				21,17,82,806	1	9

ASSETS.

Assets	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				2,11,60,470	0	0
Other authorized Investments				34,30,395	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				5,26,22,915	11	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,70,68,257	14	3
Bills discounted and purchased				3,41,17,615	1	7
Balances with other Banks				15,30,958	4	4
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				17,31,309	7	5
Stamps				17,947	8	4
Sundries				2,19,415	12	5
				16,18,99,285	3	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	* 2,31,76,227	13	5	4,98,83,520	14	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	† 2,67,07,293	0	11			
RUPEES				21,17,82,806	1	9

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R46,845 0 0
† Do. do. do. R2,66,107 8 0

R3,12,952 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 5th March 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 28·33.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFER.

Bangalore, the 26th February 1908.

No. 21.—Captain Frank Henry Albert Stephenson is transferred from the Madras Volunteer Guards to the Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers. Dated 20th January 1908.

The 28th February 1908.

No. 22.—In exercise of the authority conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with reference to the Resident's Notification No. 3647-350-90, dated the 3rd November 1890, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. Aga Abdulla Saib to be a special Magistrate and a Member of the Bench of Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station with effect from this date.

In exercise of the authority conferred by section 16 of the said Code, the Resident is further pleased to appoint Mr. Aga Abdulla Saib to be a Chairman of the said Bench.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th February 1908.

No. 18.—Second Class Assistant Surgeon F. W. Mathews, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been granted six months' leave out of India, with effect from the 2nd February 1908.

The 29th February 1908.

No. 19.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon H. C. Craggs, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for civil employment in that presidency, with effect from the 20th January 1908.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 25th February 1908.

No. 550 S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, clause (*e*) of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as amended by the Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1901 (X of 1901), as applied to the territories administered by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to be the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the said Act.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 25th February 1908.

No. 544-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, clause (*e*) of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as amended by the Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1901 (X of 1901), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to be the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the said Act.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
Secretary.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1908.

No. 293.—In supersession of Notification No. 272, dated 28th November 1907, Munshi Asmatullah Khan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days combined with furlough for 1 year under Articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 10th December 1907.

J M BURN, Major, R.E.,
for Offg. Surveyor General of India.

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TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 5th March 1908.

No. 120.—Mr. J. C. Walsh, Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent, is granted combined leave for one year under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, that is, privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for 9 months and 4 days under Article 388 of the same, with effect from the 1st March 1908.

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1908.

No. 121.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period—16th February to 3rd March 1908:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Chapra Katra	Bengal	9th February	Opened.
Fort Maud	North-West Frontier	2nd March	Closed.
Gunnavaram (Kistna)	Madras Presidency	1st „	Opened.
Ilayangudi	Ditto	15th February	„
Kallal	Ditto	1st March	„
Kanbalu	Burma	9th February	„
Kandramanikam	Madras Presidency	1st March	„
Kotli Loharan	Punjab	15th February	„
Marala	Ditto	17th „	„
Pilot Vessel Sandheads (Wireless Telegraph Office).	Bengal	29th „	Closed.
Pondicherry Bazar	Madras Presidency	1st March	Opened.
Tank City	North-West Frontier	Ditto	„

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph offices are notified:—

"Miyagam-Karjan" instead of "Miyagam."
"Valavanur-South Arcot" instead of "Valavanur."

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Ant Peth	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	15th January	Opened.
Gangaw	Burma Railways	4th December 1907	„
Myangon	Ditto	3rd January	„
Sodhra Crossing	North-Western Railway	15th February	„

H. PINHEY,
Director, Traffic Branch.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1908.

No. 799-*Ap*.—Mr. H. T. Bedford, postmaster, Surat, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 8 days combined with furlough out of India for 1 year 9 months and 22 days, with effect from the 13th January 1908.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on combined leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. L. B. Parakh, postmaster, Baroda, pay R200—300, to act as postmaster, Surat, pay R300—400.

Mr. Manekji Adarji Kalapesi, deputy postmaster, Baroda, to act as postmaster, Baroda, from the 8th January 1908 to the 14th February 1908.

Mr. J. V. Kalapesi, postmaster, Rajkot, pay R150—200, to act as postmaster, Baroda, from the 15th February 1908.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 850-*Ap*.—Mr. G. S. Hooper, Deputy postmaster, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 3 weeks combined with leave on medical certificate out of India for one year with effect from the 7th November 1907.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on combined leave:—

From 7th November 1907 to 2nd February 1908—

Mr. F. W Aikin, 2nd assistant postmaster and officiating 1st assistant postmaster, Bombay, pay R300—400, to act as deputy postmaster, Bombay, pay R400—500.

Mr. C. M Pereira, 3rd assistant postmaster, pay R200—300 and officiating 2nd assistant post master, Bombay, to act as 1st assistant postmaster, Bombay, pay R300—400.

Mr. J. D. Pereira Manager, Money Order and Savings Bank Departments, Bombay General Post Office, and officiating 3rd assistant postmaster, Bombay, pay R200—300 to act as 2nd assistant postmaster, Bombay, pay R300—400.

Mr. W. G. Quinn, assistant mail officer, Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office, pay R200—250, to act as 3rd assistant postmaster, Bombay, pay R200—300.

Until further orders—

Mr. N. W. Vaughan, postmaster, Nagpur, pay R300—400, to act as deputy postmaster, Bombay, pay R400-500, from the 3rd February 1908.

Mr. L. F. B. D'Sa, postmaster, Hyderabad (S), pay R200—300, to act as postmaster, Nagpur, pay R300—400, from 23rd January 1908.

Mr. Teunmal, postmaster, Sukkur, pay R150—200, to act as postmaster, Hyderabad (S), pay R200—300, from the 11th January 1908.

C STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

OFFICE OF REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 29th February 1908.

No. 953.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following person is appointed, under section 12, sub-section 2, of the said Act, member of the Municipal Committee of Haripur in the Hazara District:—

Non-Official.

Abdur Rahman, son of Abdul Samad, *vice* Rahmatullah Khan deceased.

No. 954.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 12, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad in the Hazara District :—

Non-Officials.

Seth Chuhar Lal *vice* Rup Lal deceased.

Utam Chand *vice* Kishen Dayal resigned.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 15th February 1908.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	1	5	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	76	38	2
3		Buffa	7,029	4	5	9	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	15	3
4		Haripur	5,578	8	1	9	6	3	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	4	84	56	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	24	19	43	35	11	24	...	1	...	20	...	8	...	6	1	4	5	31	25	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	7	4	11	11	7	4	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	32	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	2	7	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	36	16	7
8		Lakki	5,218	2	1	3	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	30	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	3	10	16	7	9	...	...	...	7	1	4	...	4	...	3	3	18	29	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	2	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	23	17	10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	60	42	102	82	35	47	...	4	...	44	2	17	...	15	6	10	16	32	25	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 15th February 1908.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 102 births were registered (60 males and 42 females), giving a birth-rate of 32 *per mille* of population; 82 deaths were registered (35 males and 47 females), giving a death-rate of 25 *per mille* of population.

A. M. CROFTS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 25th February 1908.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of January 1908.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	35	28	63	917	821	1,738	1	1	2	953	850	1,803	45	1
2	Pesháwar	...	...	...	41	22	63	1,597	1,191	2,788	8	5	13	1,646	1,218	2,864	45	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	11	8	19	385	369	754	...	...	...	396	377	773	44	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	42	31	73	409	376	785	...	...	...	451	407	858	44	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	1	1	47	38	85	442	372	814	1	3	4	490	414	904	43	5
	TOTAL	...	1	1	176	127	303	3,750	3,129	6,879	10	9	19	3,936	3,266	7,202	44	

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar;
Dated the 29th February 1908

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1908.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of January 1908.

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cholera: Males.	Cholera: Females.	Cholera: Total.	Small-pox, Children under one year: Males.	Small-pox, Children under one year: Females.	Small-pox, One to under ten years: Males.	Small-pox, One to under ten years: Females.	Small-pox, Ten and over ten years: Males.	Small-pox, Ten and over ten years: Females.	Total of small-pox.	Plague: Males.	Plague: Females.	Plague: Total.	Fever: Males.	Fever: Females.	Fever: Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Total.	Respiratory Disease: Males.	Respiratory Disease: Females.	Respiratory Disease: Total.	Injuries, Suicide: Males.	Injuries, Suicide: Females.	Injuries, Suicide: Total.	Injuries, Wounding: Males.	Injuries, Wounding: Females.	Injuries, Wounding: Total.	Injuries, Accidents: Males.	Injuries, Accidents: Females.	Injuries, Accidents: Total.	Injuries, Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Males.	Injuries, Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Females.	Injuries, Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Total.	All other Causes: Males.	All other Causes: Females.	All other Causes: Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes: Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes: Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes: Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Hazára	473,359	1,803	2,118	45	53	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	4	3	12	..	.	...	853	807	1,660	...	2	2	43	31	74	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	195	169	364	1,102	1,016	2,118
Peshawar	753,437	2,864	2,965	45	46	...		...	13	5	50	54	3	1	126	1	...	1	1,311	1,047	2,358	10	...	10	49	39	88	...	...	...	14	...	14	7	5	12	...	...	...	208	148	356	1,666	1,299	2,965
Kohát	205,195	773	983	44	56	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4		..		464	425	889	1	...	1	13	11	24	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	1	...	...		34	29	63	516	467	983
Bannu	227,264	858	851	44	44		.		...		...	-	...	...	...		...		353	333	686	3	2	5	7	9	16	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	75	62	137	440	411	851
Dera Ismail Khan	248,929	904	943	43	45				1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	392	334	726	9	8	17	20	17	37	...	...	..	3	1	4	2	3	5	...	...	..	85	68	153	512	431	943
TOTAL	1,908,184	7,202	7,860	44	48	...	...	...	17	7	51	55	8	5	143	1	...	1	3,373	2,945	6,319	23	12	35	132	107	239	...	...	...	20	1	21	14	15	29	...	...	.	597	476	1073	4,236	3,624	7,860
Total in previous month	..	6,708	7,209	41	44	...	...	...	2	2	69	57	35	25	190	27	16	43	2,960	2,750	5,710	20	13	33	103	66	109	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	16	40	...	...	...	535	465	1000	3,799	3,410	7,209
Total in same month of past year	...	6,043	8,682	36	51	..	...	...	9	6	30	26	2	2	75	...	..	...	3,855	3,542	7,397	47	28	75	83	73	156	1	...	1	10	...	10	8	7	15	...	..	...	492	461	953	4,537	4,145	8,682

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Seven thousand two hundred and two births were registered in the Province during the month of January 1908, giving a birth-rate of 44 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,936 were boys and 3,266 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of January 1908 was 7,860 against 7,209 in the previous month; and 8,682 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 48, 44 and 51 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 143 deaths were registered against 190 in the previous month and 75 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was one death registered from plague in Nawshera Sadar Police Station, District Peshawar.

From fevers 6,319 deaths were registered against 5,710 in the previous month and 7,397 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 35 against 33; respiratory disease 239 against 169; suicide *nil* against *nil*; wounding 21 against 24; accidents 29 against 40; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts *nil* against *nil* and from all other causes 1,073 against 1,000 in the past month and 953 in the corresponding month of the last year.

PESHÁWAR;
The 29th February 1908.

S. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
A. D. Szez Epanski, late a District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur.	Nagpur . . .	1st January 1908 .	District Judge, Nagpur, on 18th February 1908.	No information about leaving a Will.
David Jackson . .	Dhanbaid . . .	13th January 1908 .	District Judge, Patna, on 5th February 1908.	No Will was found among the effects of the deceased.
John Nazareth . .	Chunar . . .	29th December 1907 .	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 3rd February 1908.	No Will left. The widow has applied for a certificate under section 36 of Act II of 1874.
James Thomas . .	Lahore . . .	29th December 1907	District Judge, Lahore, on 3rd February 1908.	No Will left. No application for Letters of Administration has been made.
William Edmond Wood	Agra . . .	28th January 1908 .	District Judge, Agra, on 19th February 1908.	Left a Will in favour of his wife, Lousi Julia Wood, who applied for Probate.
Samuel Wallace .	Aligarh . . .	12th December 1907 .	District Judge, Aligarh, on 18th February 1908.	Left no Will. One of the sons and a daughter have applied for Letters of Administration.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1908.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Professor Arthur Schuster, D.Sc., F.R.S., University Reader, will deliver his first lecture on the Progress of Physics during the last 30 years, at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, No. 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 9th March 1908, at 5-30 P.M.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 5th March 1908.

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Messrs. H. S King & Co, 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
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Mr Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, W N., Carlstrasse, 11.
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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Bombay Code, Volume II, 3rd edition, 1907. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (8*a*.)

Act VI of 1907 Prevention of Seditious Meetings. Hindi and Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.) each.

Act No XXIV of 1859 (The Madras District Police Act, 1859), as modified up to 1st November 1907 3*a* 6*p* (1*a*)

Table showing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1907. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*)

List No. 2 of 1907, dated 31st December 1907, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders 1*a* (1*a*)

Title-page and Contents of the Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council in the year 1907. 1*a*.-6*p* (1*a*)

Index to the Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council in the year 1907 3*a* 3*p* (1*a*)

Act VI of 1878 modified by Act XII of 1891, as reprinted on the 14th February 1908. 2*a* 9*p*. (1*a*)

Act XIII of 1899 Glanders and Farcy as modified up to 1st February 1908 2*a* 6*p* (1*a*)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province, 1906-07 Foolscap Paper cover R1 or 1*s* 4*d* (2*a*)

Linguistic Survey of India Compiled and edited by Dr G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph.D, D.Litt, I.C S (Retired) Vol IX Indo Aryan Family, Central Group Part III. "The Bhil Languages" including Khandesi, Banjari or Labhani Bahrupia, etc. Super Royal Cloth R6 8*a* or 9*s* 9*d* (12*a*) Paper R5 or 7*s*. (10*a*)

The Etiology and Epidemiology of Plague—A Summary of the work of the Plague Commission Royal 8vo Paper cover 4*a* or 5*d* (2*a*)

Scientific Memoirs by the Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Piroplasma Canis and its Life Cycle in the Tick. By Captain S R Christophers, M B, I M S New Series No 29 Super Royal 8vo Board R2 or 3*s*. (5*a*)

Scientific Memoirs by the Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—The Theory and Practice of Anti-Rabic immunisation. By Captain W F Harvey, M B I M S and Captain Anderson McKendrick, M B, I M S New Series No 30 Super Royal 8vo Board 12*a* 1*s* 2*d* (4*a*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1908 Foolscap Paper cover 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*)

The Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai Dubash to Joseph Francois Dupleix Knight of the Order of St Michael and Governor of Pondicherry, a Record of Matters Political Historical, Social, and Personal from 1736 to 1761 Translated from the Tamil by order of the Government of Madras, and edited by Sir J. Frederick Price, K C S I. late of the Indian Civil Service, assisted by K Rangachari, B A, Superintendent of Records Government Secretariat, Fort St George. Vol II Demy 8vo Cloth R2 12*a* or 4*s* (7*a*)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 3 Corrected to 1st January 1908 Royal 8vo Board 11*a* or 1*s* (2*a*)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1906, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops Native Troops and Prisoners, in India, for the year. Foolscap Board R3 or 4*s* 6*d* (8*a*)

Chronological Tables 1908 Royal 8vo Paper cover 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1906, and on Vaccination for the year 1906-07 Foolscap Board. R1 or 1*s* 6*d* (4*a*)

Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-07 Foolscap Board 12*a* or 1*s* (2*a*)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Departments, No 6, corrected up to the 1st January 1908. Royal 8vo Paper cover R2 8*a* or 3*s* 9*d* (4*a*)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1906 07. Foolscap Board R2 4*a* or 3*s* 5*d* (3*a*)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1906 1907. Foolscap Board R2 or 3*s*. (4*a*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th December 1907 Corrected to 25th January 1908 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*) each

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India—Receipts and disbursements of Home and Indian accounts from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1906 07 Edition Foolscap. Board R2 or 3s (10a)

Report of the Administration of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1906 7. Foolscap Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d (2a)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1906 07. Foolscap Paper cover R1 2a or 1s 9d (2a)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1907 Foolscap Paper cover 4a or 4d (1a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India Vol III, No 4—A revision of the Indo Malayan Species of Cedrela by C D E Candolle Royal 8vo Paper cover 3a or 4d (1a)

Forest Bulletin No 11, 1907, on some Assam Sal (Shorea Robusta) Insect Pests, with notes upon some insects predaceons and parasitic upon them by E. P Stebbing, F L.S, F Z S, F E S. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover R1-10 or 2s 6d (2a)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1906 07 Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1905 1906 Foolscap Paper cover R1 4a or 1s 10d (2a)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Government of India and in the Departments under its administrative control corrected to 1st January 1908 Royal 8vo Board 8a or 9d (2a)

Progress Report on Arboriculture in the North West Frontier Province for Triennial period 1904 05 to 1906 07 Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Classified List and Distribution return of establishment corrected up to 31st December 1907 Royal 8vo Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d (2a.)

Administration Report and Accounts with Statistical Statements for 1906 07 also Statistics of Revenue Expenditure and Working up to the year 1906 07 Foolscap Board R1 4a or [illegible] (7a)

Public Works Department Code Vol I General Regulations (Ninth authorised edition) Revised and corrected to 31st October 1907 Royal 8vo Cloth R3 or 4s 6d (8a) Ordinary copy R3 9a or 5s 3d (8a) Interleaved

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

Annual Statement of the Sea borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1907 and the four preceding years to which are appended the Accounts of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India Volume II (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each Country and at each Port and Tables relating to the Trade of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India) Forty-first issue Super Royal R3 or 4s 6d (13a)

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Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1907, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1905 and 1906 No 1 of 1907 08 Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending 31st March 1907 41st issue Foolscap Board R3 or 4s 6d (7a)

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Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1906 07 and the four preceding years Nineteenth issue Foolscap Board R1 12a or 2s 9d (5a)

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The Travellers Companion—(Containing a brief description of places of Pilgrimage and important towns in India) Compiled by Abdur Rasheed, Librarian, under the orders of the Railway Board, 1st Edition, 1907 4a or 4d (4a)

Classified List of the State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways Corrected up to 31st December 1907 Royal 8vo Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d (2a)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1907.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India Vol II Edition 1907 Rs 5 or 7s 6d (12a)

No 1 of 1907 dated 1st July 1907 of Addenda and Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders Royal 8vo Stitched 3p (1a

General Statutory Rules and Orders made under Enactments in force in British India Vol III Edition 1907 Royal 8vo Cloth Rs 5 or 7s 6d (9a)

Act XV of 1856 The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act in Hindi and Urdu 6p (1a) each

The Legal Practitioners Act, 1853 (Act XX of 1853 as modified up the 1st September 1907 Royal 8vo Stitched 1a 9p (1a)

The Legal Practitioners Act, 1846 (Act I of 1846) as modified up to the 1st October 1907 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a (1a

A Digest of Indian Law cases containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of appeals from India, 1905 with an Index of cases by C L Grey B A (Oxon), 1907 Cloth Royal 8vo Rs 5 or 7s 6d (6a)

The Bombay Code, Vol I, 3rd Edition, 1907 Cloth Royal 8vo Rs 4 or 6s (8a)

Act XI of 1876 Presidency Banks Act as modified up to 1st March 1906 In Urdu 3 p (1a 6p) In Hindi 3a 6p (1a 6p)

Act V of 1907 Local Authorities Loan Amendment Act In Urdu 3p (1a) In Hindi 3p (1a)

Act XIII of 1889 Cantonment as modified up to 1st October 1907 In Urdu a (a (p)

The Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 (Act XXV of 1867) as modified up to the 1st October 1907 Royal 8vo Stitched 1 5a (1a

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Act No XVI of 1879 (Transport of Salt) as modified up to 1st October 1907 1a 6p 1a)

HOME DEPARTMENT

List of Civil Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India in the Home Legislative, and Revenue Departments and Gradation List of members of the Indian Civil Service under the Government of India corrected to 1st January 1907 Royal 8vo Board Rs or 1s 6d (3a)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North West Frontier Province for the year 1906 Foolscap Paper cover 10a or 10d (1a)

Fauna of British India—Butterflies Vol II by Lt.-Col C T Bingham Royal 8vo Cloth Rs 15 or £1 2s (7a)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North West Frontier Province for the year 1906 Foolscap Paper cover 10a or 1 d (1a)

Quarterly List of officers in the Departments of the Government of India July to September 1907 Foolscap Paper cover 1a r 5d (1a)

Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1906-07 Foolscap Paper cover 4a r 4d (1a)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North West Frontier Province during the year 1906 Foolscap Paper cover 12a or 12d (2a)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No 2, corrected to 1st October 1907 Royal 8vo Board. 11a or 1s (2a)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1907 Foolscap Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

List of the more Important Libraries in India 12a or 1 2d (1a)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North West Frontier Province during the year 1906 07 Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 8d (1a)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Cawnpore on the 18th February and following days with Appendices Foolscap Paper R r d (1a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India Vol III, No 3—Appendix ae Novæ Indiæ Et Malaicae Ex erbario Calcuttensi, by L Radl Kofer R 1 I p r 2a o 3d

Report on Trials of the South African Locust Fungus in India Agricultural Bulletin No 5 of 1907) Royal 8vo Paper cover 2a 3a

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Report on the Season and Crops of the North West Frontier Province for the year 1906 07 Foolscap Paper cover a p 10½d (1a)

Chart of Indian Atlas published by the authority of the Government of India under the direction of Sir John Eliot, K C I E, F R S Royal Cloth 27 r 6 (Rs 11a) Published in November 1907

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1907. Royal 8vo Paper cover Rs 1 (2a)

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department, North West Frontier Province for the year 1906 07 Foolscap Paper cover, 1 a or 1s (a)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department No 4 Corrected up to the 1st July 1907, Royal 8vo Paper cover R 3a or 3d (4a)

History of Services of officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1907 Royal 8vo Board 12a r (1a)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department No 5 Corrected up the 1st October 1907 Royal 8vo Paper cover R 2a 6a or 3 (1a)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th October 1907 Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1905 06. Foolscap Board As 8 or 9*d* (6*a*)

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History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1907 In 2 parts R4 or 6*s* (12*a*)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Notification Geology and Minerals Simla, the 19th September 1907 publishing certain Rules issued under the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), regarding the notices to be furnished to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India Foolscap 6*p* (1*a*)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1906 Foolscap Board R1 or 1*s* 6*d* (3*a*)

Notification No 10014 100 Geology and Minerals Calcutta, the 4th December 1907, publishing rules requiring the submission of notices of mining operations in the neighbourhood of railways Foolscap 1*a* (1*a*)

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Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 13th issue 1907 Super Royal 4to Board R4 or 6*s* (12*a*)

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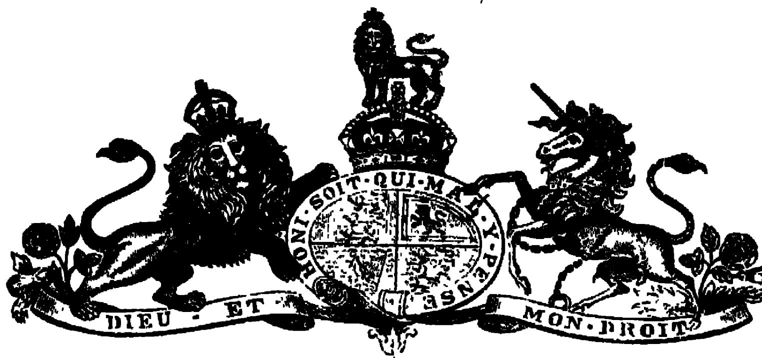
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.

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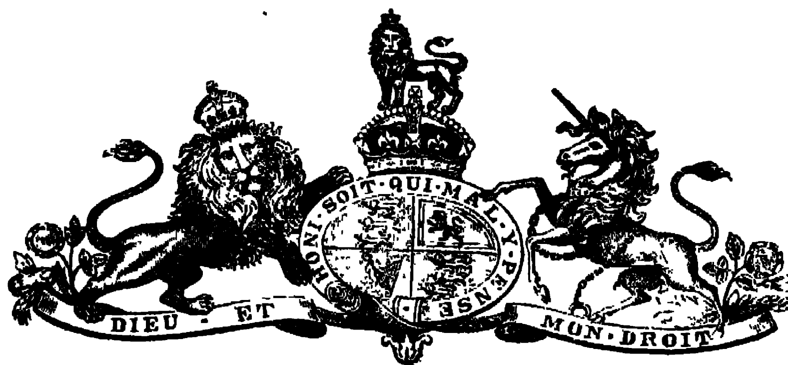
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VINAYEK JAGESHWAR GHUI,
Manager, Vithal Mandir.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 5th March 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The depression which was affecting north-west India at the close of last week, travelled eastwards across northern India finally passing out of the Indian region in the neighbourhood of Myitkyina on the 2nd March, while the secondary depression, which it gave rise to in the Punjab, advanced northwards and disappeared in the western Himalayas. The primary depression in its advance eastwards occasioned rain in the central Himalayas and in parts of north-east India especially the northern districts; the secondary was responsible for moderately heavy snow in the Kashmir hills and rain in the adjacent districts of the North-West Frontier Province and of the Punjab. Sonemarg reported a heavy fall of snow on the 28th February equivalent to 3·06″ of rain. A cold wave entered north-west India on the 28th and swept across India reducing temperature over the whole country to the north of latitude 16°; its effects thus being shown much further south than is usual. Another depression entered Baluchistan from Persia on the 2nd March and gave moderate rain and snow in Baluchistan, the first precipitation of importance received in that part of the country since the last week in January. On entering north-west India the disturbance like its predecessor produced a secondary depression which advanced northwards into the Kashmir hills, while the primary moved eastwards and at the end of the week was shown in north-east India. Precipitation occurred in the extreme north of India on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, but unlike the preceding disturbance the primary depression had up to the end of the week given no rain in its passage across India.

Burma.—Mergui reported a light fall of rain on the 2nd. Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was nearly normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Rain fell in parts of north-east India especially the northern districts from the 29th February to the 2nd March. During the first three days of the week skies were lightly to heavily clouded, but during the other days they were almost clear. Temperature was normal or in excess up to the 2nd March, a fall then took place and temperature was in defect in the western districts on the 3rd and 4th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Falls of rain were reported from Gorakhpur on the 29th February and 1st March and from Muktesar on the 29th February. Skies were generally clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature was higher than usual on the 28th February; but on the 29th a cold wave from north-west India began to affect the western districts, and during the next few days it spread over the whole division giving temperatures considerably below the normal on the 2nd and 3rd March.

North-west India.—Precipitation occurred during the greater part of the week in the extreme north and in Baluchistan on the 3rd March. Skies were clear in Gujarat and Rajputana throughout the week and on most days in Baluchistan, Sind and the east Punjab, elsewhere they were generally moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature was mainly in defect, the deficiency being large in Gujarat on the 1st March and in Baluchistan and the extreme north on the 4th and 5th.

The Peninsula.—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature was normal except from the 29th February to the 3rd March, when weather was considerably cooler than usual in the north-western districts.

The precipitation of the week was slightly above the average in Easten Bengal, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, and Baluchistan. The table at the end shows that for the whole period from the 29th November to the 5th March rainfall is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, the Punjab, Rajputana, Baluchistan, Central India East, the Central Provinces West, Berar, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan and South-east Madras. It is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat, Sind, Hyderabad South and Malabar; and in excess over the remainder of the country.

The following summarises the most important precipitation as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

February	28th.	Sonemarg 3·06″.
"	29th.	Peshawar 0·80″.
March	1st.	Darjeeling 1·23″, Gorakhpur 0·97″.
"	2nd.	Mymensingh 0·94″, Dinajpur 0·92″.
"	3rd.	Chaman 0·85″.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 5TH MARCH 1908			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1907 TO 5TH MARCH 1908.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0	0	17·8	9·0	+ 8·8	+ 98	+ 98
Lower Burma	0·1	0·1	0	2·2	1·1	+ 1·1	+100	+120
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·8	0·8	+ 1·0	+125	+125
Assam	0·1	0·5	−0·4	2·4	3·2	− 0·8	− 25	− 18
Eastern Bengal	0·5	0·3	+0·2	2·4	1·8	+ 0·6	+ 33	+ 19
Bengal	0	0·1	−0·1	1·8	1·7	+ 0·1	+ 6	+ 20
Orissa	0	0·1	−0·1	2·6	1·5	+ 1·1	+ 73	+ 86
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	−0·2	3·7	1·7	+ 2·0	+118	+131
Bihar	0·3	0·1	+0·2	2·6	1·3	+ 1·3	+100	+ 77
United Provinces, East	0·3	0	+0·3	1·5	1·6	− 0·1	− 6	− 19
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	2·6	2·7	− 0·1	− 4	0
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·2	−0·1	2·3	3·9	− 1·6	− 41	− 41
Punjab, South-west	0	0·2	−0·2	1·3	1·8	− 0·5	− 28	− 24
Kashmir	0·5	0·2	+0·3	1·9	3·0	− 1·1	− 37	− 50
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·6	0·2	+0·4	4·2	2·5	+ 1·7	+ 68	+ 52
Baluchistan	0·6	0·4	+0·2	2·5	4·9	− 2·4	− 49	− 58
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	0·9	0·8	+ 0·1	+ 13	+ 13
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0·4	0·7	− 0·3	− 43	− 43
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·7	1·0	− 0·3	− 30	− 22
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0·2	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·5	0·6	− 0·1	− 17	− 17
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	1·9	− 0·5	− 26	− 26
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	0·6	1·3	− 0·7	− 54	− 50
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	1·0	1·5	− 0·5	− 33	− 29
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	2·4	1·1	+ 1·3	+118	+140
Konkan	0	0	0	0·1	0·2	− 0·1	− 50	− 50
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·4	− 0·2	− 50	− 50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	1·0	0·8	+ 0·2	+ 25	+ 43
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	−0·1	0·4	0·4	0	0	+ 33
Mysore	0	0	0	2·3	0·6	+ 1·7	+283	+360
Malabar	0	0·1	−0·1	2·6	2·3	+ 0·3	+ 13	+ 18
Madras, South-east	0	0	0	5·4	7·2	− 1·8	− 25	− 25
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0·9	0·7	+ 0·2	+ 29	+ 29
Madras Coast, North	0	0	0	6·5	1·8	+ 4·7	+261	+261

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 5th March 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 29th February 1908.

Burma.—A minute amount of rain fell during the week in Mergui; there was no rain elsewhere. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been completed in three more districts; and are approaching completion in three districts. In Upper Burma transplanting of spring rice continues. Miscellaneous crops on islands are fair except in Minbu where they are being gathered and are reported poor The present standing crops in the upper province are generally fair. The price of unhusked rice has risen in two districts; and has fallen in three.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight rain fell in all districts except Faridpur, Noakhali, Rajshahi, Pabna, Kamrup, Darrang and Manipur. Prospects of standing crops are generally fair. Preparation of land for early rice and jute; and pruning, hoeing and manuring of tea are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard are finished in places. Sowing of potato is going on in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices of common rice have fallen in eight districts. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—Light rain fell during the week in Bihar and Cooch Bihar, and there was a moderate fall of 1·47 inch in Darjeeling In other districts there was no rain. The preparation of lands for autumn crops, the planting of sugarcane and the harvesting of pulses and oilseeds are in progress. Sugarcane-pressing still continues in some districts. The condition and prospects of spring crops are fair, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore excepted. *Dalua* paddy is suffering from want of water in parts of Balasore. Stocks of foodgrains are reported to be insufficient in Nadia, Murshidabad, Balasore and Palamau. The price of common rice is stationary in most districts It has fallen in Burdwan, Nadia, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Purnea; and has risen in Birbhum and Hooghly. Scarcity is apprehended in parts of Midnapore, in Nadia, Murshidabad and Palamau and later on in Jessore, Hazaribagh and in portions of Manbhum. The fodder and water-supply are scarce in parts of Murshidabad Shahabad and Balasore. The persons attending test works in Bankura and Ranchi and in Orissa were 4,000; and gratuitous relief was given to 17,338 persons in Shahabad and Orissa.

United Provinces.—Rain fell in 14 districts exceeding ½ inch in Basti, Gonda Fyzabad and Sitapur. Prices have fallen in 18 districts but continue very high. Markets aided by importation are adequately supplied. Prospects of the spring crop are good. A few districts report some damage from westerly winds. Sugarcane pressing is nearing completion. Sugarcane and extra crops are being sown Harvesting of peas and in some places of *arhar* and oilseeds has commenced. The condition of agricultural stock is generally fair; but it is poor in Hardoi. Large sales of cattle continue in Bahraich. Fodder is dear and scarce and forest hay continues to be distributed.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Relief operations continue to expand. Famine has been declared in the Moth and Garotha tahsils of Jhansi. The condition of the people on relief is fair and there is very little emaciation. There is slight immigration from Native States into Agra and Banda. Colonial emigration continues from Basti. There are aided works in 23 districts. In the Balrampur estates 13,042 are on works; and 4,018 gratuitously relieved. The numbers on Government relief are:—Workers on public works 595,078; on aided works 48 613; on test works 6.575; dependents on works 245,319; on gratuitous relief 300,373; in poor houses 4,935; total 1,200,893. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 172,875; Mirzapur (with Family Domains) 142,813; Gonda (excluding the Balrampur estates) 140,071; Banda 104,596; Allahabad 89,154; Jalaun 80,139; Kehri 77,439; Sitapur (returns incomplete) 55,132; and Jaunpur 50,304. Prices—Dehra Dun and Almora 8¼; Mirzapur 7½ to 8; Allahabad 8½ to 10; and elsewhere 9 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and in the hill tracts of Ambala. Prices of food grains are rising in four districts; and falling in three, but are still generally at or about scarcity rates except in Multan. Wheat is selling between scarcity and warning rates in Gurgaon and Mianwali. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughing for next autumn crops are in progress. Sugarcane is being sown in parts of Ambala, Ferozepore and Sialkot. The condition of irrigated crops is good to average and of unirrigated crops below average. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. Late sown crops are withering for want of rain in Sialkot. Rats are damaging crops in

parts of Lahore. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Multan, Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Lahore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi; it is also getting scarce in Rohtak. Sugarcane and spring crops are being used as fodder in Sialkot and leaves of trees in parts of Gurgaon and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good to fair condition. In Sialkot cattle are weak for want of fodder. The water supply canal was closed during the week in Delhi. 1,321 persons attended the famine test works in the Gurgaon Tahsil against 1,434 last week.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain fell in Hazara and Peshawar; and showers elsewhere except in Dera Ismail Khan. The rain was very beneficial to standing crops and to extra spring sowings. Standing crops are in good condition. Hail fell in Bannu but did no damage Pressing of sugarcane still continues. The outturn is poor. The water supply in canals is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Dera and Kulachi tahsils of the Dera Ismail Khan District. The health of the people is good. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 9 7/16 to 13; gram 11 1/16 to 14; maize 13 13/16 to 17; and bajra 14 to 15 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain *nil.* Prices are rising. Wheat is selling from 7 to 14, and maize from 9¾ to 21 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair in irrigated tracts but poor in other parts. Fodder is insufficient in Bhimber, Kathua, Akhnur, Rambirsinghpura, Ramban, Samba, Kotli, Basohli and Jammu tahsils. Rain is badly wanted for standing crops.

Kashmir.—The weather is rainy and snowy. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are doing well and though sowings have been below normal in some places, prospects of the spring harvest are generally favourable. The condition of cattle is good The fodder and water supply are sufficient. Prices have fallen considerably in Marwar and Bundi, and slightly in Bikaner and Kishangarh, but are still high in all parts of the Agency, ranging from 10¼ to 10¼ seers per rupee in different States, except Kotah, Bundi and Shahpura where prices are easier. Food stocks are sufficient or are being imported. Although gratuitous relief on a small scale has been found necessary in Marwar and Bharatpur there are no other symptoms of distress and ordinary public works are meeting all demands for labour

Central India.—Rain *nil* Irrigation and weeding of spring crops continued in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Harvesting has commenced in Gwalior, Malwa and parts of Bhopal and Bhopawar. Prospects of spring crops are fair to good. Slight damage by frost is reported in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Rewa and Jaora; and by rats in parts of Dhar. Agricultural stock are fair to good except in parts of Gwalior Indore, Bhopal and Bhopawar Fodder and water are beginning to be scarce in parts of Gwalior; they are insufficient in parts of Indore; indifferent in Bhopal; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grains continue high in Gwalior. Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand; they have risen in parts of Malwa: and are steady in Bhopawar Extraction of opium has commenced in parts of Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal. Weeding and watering continue in Malwa and Bhopawar. The numbers on test and relief works are:—Rewa, on works 100,161; on gratuitous relief 13,875, total 114,036. Nagod, on works 1,762, on gratuitous relief 255; total 2,017. Jaso, on works 663; on gratuitous relief 28; total 691. Baraundha, on works 196, on gratuitous relief *nil.* Maihar, on works 2,045, on gratuitous relief 183; total 2,228 Sohawal, on works 10,436; on gratuitous relief 343, total 10,779. Kothi, on works 1,798, on gratuitous relief *nil.* Pahara, on works 440; on gratuitous relief *nil.* Bhaisaunda, on works 487; on gratuitous relief *nil.* In Datia, Samthar, Ajaigarh and Sarila, on works 9,000; on gratuitous relief 4,000, total 13,000. In Charkhari, Chhattarpur and Lughasi, on works 2,000, on gratuitous relief 1,000; total 3,000. There is no change in general conditions.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and is hot in the day time. Prospects of the spring harvest which is now being reaped everywhere are fair to good. Land is being ploughed up for the ensuing season's crop and the usual construction of tanks and field embankments is in progress in the Chhattisgarh division and Chhindwara. Wheat has withered in parts of the Akola district where the linseed crop is practically a failure. Water is sufficient everywhere except in some villages of the Hoshangabad district. The supply of fodder is adequate but it is scarce in the tracts sown with spring crops in Betul, and the condition of agricultural stock there is deteriorating. Shortage of fodder is anticipated in Nagpur and it is also dear or insufficient in Saugor, Nimar, Hoshangabad and Yeotmal. Prices of staple food grains remained stationary or fluctuated slightly, exhibiting a tendency to fall. Wheat remained stationary in 8 districts, rice in 15, *juar* in 20 and gram in 16 districts. In the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions, excepting the Damoh and Narsinghpur districts, wheat became cheaper by ¼ to ½ seer per rupee The price of *juar* and wheat in Buldana and Yeotmal respectively fell by 1½ seers. In Raipur

and Bilaspur rice sells cheaper by ½ seer. Gram in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha and the Vindhyan districts fell by ½ to 1 seer.

Feudatory States.—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Prospects are generally good, except in Jashpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of rice in Raigarh fell by 2 seers; and of wheat in Raj-Nandgaon by ½ seer. Rice became dearer by 1½ seers in Raj-Nandgaon; elsewhere prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is increasing in Damoh and in the rice tracts of Jubbulpore. Elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Relief is now being given in seven districts and a little village relief has also been sanctioned in an eighth. Village works have been started in three districts and people are resorting freely to them. In Damoh and Jubbulpore relief measures are generally adequate and employment on public works and takavi works is sufficient. Prospects of the standing crops are good. The condition of the people is fair. The public health is good. Fodder is generally sufficient but scarce in some of the tracts sown with spring crops. The water supply is sufficient. Prices are stationary but show a tendency to fall in the northern districts. A large influx of foreigners for the harvest is reported from Damoh. Immigrants from Central India are causing some anxiety in Jubbulpore, where arrangements for the opening of a kitchen for their dependents are being made in case it is needed. The numbers on relief are:—on village works 3,724; weavers on relief 2,137; on gratuitous relief 9,315; total 15,176.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and East Khandesh; elsewhere crops are in good condition. Harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Colaba, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient, except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 37 to 47 per cent; in Gujarat 30 to 68 per cent.; in the Konkan 22 to 33 per cent.; in the Deccan 23 to 45 per cent.; and in the Karnatak 37 to 57 per cent. less than the normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Bijapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in the Panch Mahals with 1,328 persons on relief on the last day of the week ending the 22nd February. 90 persons were relieved on forest works in West Khandesh during the week ending the 25th February. Famine is being declared in the Panch Mahals.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring harvest continues and is completed in parts. The estimated outturn is reported to be from 8 to 16 annas. Late rice weedings are in progress. Lands are being prepared in certain tracts for the next monsoon. Water is scarce in 18 talukas. There is a considerable fall in exports as prices outside the Nizam's Dominions equal those within. Fodder is scarce in 25 talukas. Prices:—wheat 5½; coarse rice 6½; and *juar* 12 seers per rupee. Yellow *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 12½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in two talukas.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are normal. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Harvest prospects are good.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was good in Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Madura, the Nilgiris, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore; light to fair in Chingleput, Salem, Madras, North Arcot, Malabar and South Canara; and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are low in parts of all districts except Guntur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore and Madura are withering. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in four; and has risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in six; and has risen in nine. *Cholam* is stationary in four districts;

has fallen in three, and has risen in seven *Cumbu* is stationary in three districts, has fallen in five, and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are fair generally. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment procurable. Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief —

Name of Province or State	Preceding week (Revised figures)			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces							
Bengal	3,219	16 540	19 759	4 000	17 338	21,338	+1,579
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	819 622	290,338	1 109,960*	895,585	305,308	1,200,893†	+90,933
Punjab	1 434		1 434	1 321		1,321	-113
Central Provinces	3,038	9,(96	12 734	3 724	11,452	15,176	+2,442
Bombay	1,359		(a)1,359	1,418		(b 1 418	+59
Total British Provinces	9-8 072	31(574	1 145,246	906 045	,4 098	1 240 146	+94,900
Native States							
Central India States	114,057	16 137	13(794	128 988	19,684	148,672	+17,878
Total Native States	114 657	16,137	130,794	128 988	19 684	148,672	+17,878
GRAND TOTAL	043 329	3 711	1 76 040	1 035,036	353,78?	1,388 818	+112 776

* Excludes 13 042 persons on works and 3 301 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur
† Excludes 12 04 persons on works and 4 018 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur
(a) Includes 45 persons relieved on Forest works in West Khandesh
(b) Includes 50 persons relieved on Forest works in West Khandesh

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 5th March, 1908.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 29th February 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	173	154
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C. I.	50	34
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	..	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	82	64
		Panch Mahals Districts	" "	2	...
		Rewakantha Agency	" "	2	1
		Kaira District	" "	123	48
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	...	...
		Mahikantha Agency	" "	53	32
		Palanpur "	" "	14	13
		Surat Town and Port	" "	..	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	1	1
		Surat District	" "	14	11
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	..	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	..
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawai "	. . . .	...	...
		Dhanu "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B & C. I.	10	5
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	. . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	3	3
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Umbergaon Port	"	...	...
		Hon "	. . . .	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	19	16
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	2	.
		Poona District	" "	40	30
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara "	S. M	36	33
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	123	92
		West Khandesh "	"	8	5
		Nasik District	"	86	19
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	..	...
		Thal "		...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	.	.
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	.	.
		Mahad "		...	...
		Nagothna Port		.	...
		Eshoi "		.	.
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "		.
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B, B. & C. I.	2	2
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.		...
		Vizindrug "	"	..	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	..
		Malwan "		.	...
		Jaitapur "		...	..
		Dabhal "			...
		Jaigad "		.	...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	10	11
		Belgaum "	"	161	116
		Hubli Town	"	[illegible]	.
		Dharwar "	"	41	31
		Karwar Port	"	.	..
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Bijapur District	"	17	15
		Kanara "	"	17	9
		Savantvadi State	"		.
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	51(b)	50(b)
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	1	1
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	..	..
		Larkhana "		.	.
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	.
		Sukkur District	N. W.	1(a)	1(a)
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	
	Political Charges	Akalkot State	G. I. P.		...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	
		Sholapur Agency		..	..
		Phaltan State	G. I. P. & S. M.		
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar		.

(a) Imported. (b) Figures for six days.

B

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	" "	62	28
		Jukan Port		...	'
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Cambay State	"	...	...
		Mandvi Port		1	...
		Cutch State	Tuna Anjar	31	18
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	3	2
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar "	"	...	...
		Mahuwa "	"		...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	22	15
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	72	50
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	200	162
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State	"	.	..
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	..
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barmandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	..	...
		Janjira "	G. I. P.	...	.
		Janjira State	"	...	..
		Velan Port		...	...
		Dwarka Port		47	35
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Billimora Port		..	...
		Kodinar "	B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	253	165
		Satara Agency	S. M.	...	...
		Jath State	"	...	...
		Poona Agency		...	...
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	...	3
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	1,796	1,294

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	..	...
		Anantapur District	„ S. M.	31	16
		Salem District	„	28(a)	15
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	„	...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	22(b)	15 (b)
		Kurnool „	„ „	..	.
		North Arcot District	S. I. & „	2(c)	1(c)
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	..	..
		Mangalore „	„	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	.	...
		Cuddapah „	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	.	...
		Madura „	S. I.	...	..
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras		...
		Vizagapatam District	„ „		...
		Coimbatore	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	8	4
		Tellicherry Port	„	...	..
		Ganjam District	B. N.	1 (c)	.
		Ermala Port		.	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	.
		Nilgiris District	Madras	2	1
		Chingleput „	S. I. & Madras	.	..
		Godavari „	Madras	1(c)	1 (c)
		Cannanore Port	„	1	1
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly „	„	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	..	...
		South Arcot District	„		.
		Nellore District	„	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	„	...	...
		Calingapatam „	„	...	..
		Cocoanada „	„	...	...
		Gopalpore „	B. N.	..	
		Calicut „	Madras	18	15
		Sandur State			...
			TOTAL	115	70
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	31	31
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	
		Nadia „	E. B. S.	..	
		Murshidabad District	„ & E. I.	...	
		Khulna District	„	...	.

(a) Four imported.
(b) One imported.
(c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	.	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	..	..
		Howrah District	E. I	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	-	...
	Patna	Saran District	B. & N.-W.	185	148
		Gaya Town	E. I.	..	.
		Gaya District	"	14	18
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	..	...
		Darbhanga Town	"	17	12
		Darbhanga District	"	110	98
		Shahabad "	E. I.	236	180
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	126	97
BENGAL	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	69	57
		Monghyr District	"	208	152
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	61	48
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	17	11
		Purnea "	E. B. S.	.	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	3	1
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	.	3
		Gangpur State	B. N.	.	
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	.	.
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	.
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	.	..
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	.
		Sambalpur "	"	...	
			TOTAL	1,077	862

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut.	Dehra Dun District	O. & R.	...	...
		Meerut City	N. W.	...	..
		Meerut Cantonment	„	...	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	23	18
		Muzaffarnagar City	„	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	„	50	40
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.		...
		Koil „		2	1
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	57	48
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	11	11
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	„	...	.
		Roorkee Town	„		..
		Saharanpur District	„ & N. W.	4	4
		Bulandshahr „	E. I.	1	1
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	..	...
		Etawah District	„	8	8
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Furrukhabad Town	„ „ & E. I.	..	.
		Furrukhabad District	„ „ „	23	12
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	25	24
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	8	7
		Agra District	„ „ „ „	4	4
		Etah „	„	25	16
		Muttra City	„ & G. I. P.	...	
		Muttra District	„ „	96	93
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	..	
		Bareilly District	„ „	.	..
		Shahjahanpur City	„ „	.	
		Shahjahanpur District	„ „		..
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	41	
		Bijnor Town	„	...	.
		Bijnor District	„	10	10
		Moradabad City	„ & R. K.	...	.
		Moradabad District	„ „	3	3
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	3	3

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	1	...
		Allahabad District	" "	12	12
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	55	48
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	73	59
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	56	44
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	...	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	.	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		...
		Benares City	" " "	...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	9	9
		Ballia "	"	178	142
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	7	12
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W. ...	113	115
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	1	1
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	E. I.	...	
		Azamgarh District	"	120	105
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	"	175	169
		Basti District	"	3	1
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal "	"	..	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	91	90
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	"	24	21
		Hardoi "	"	8	8
		Rae Bareli "	"	40	35
		Sitapur "	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri "	"	2	.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	8	8
		Gonda "	"	28	28
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	10	6
		Sultanpur "	"	14	9
		Ajodhya	" & B. & N. W	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	..
		Fyzabad District	"	22	18
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	3	4
			TOTAL	1,447	1,262
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	59	40
		Karnal "	E. I	134	125
		Simla "	K. S.		..
		Delhi District	E. I., N W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	231	190
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	9	7
		Ludhiana "	"	100	70
		Rohtak "	"	1[illegible]3	92
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	...
		Jullundur District	"	..	...
		Hoshiarpur "	"	7 (a)	70(a)
		Ferozepur "	"	18	18
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	..	...
		Amritsar District	"	25	23
		Gurdaspur "	"	13	13
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	89	75
		Gujranwala District	"	18(a)	12(a)
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	32	20
		Sialkot "	"	2	2

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending the 29th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	16	16
		Gujrat "	"	8	1
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	7	7
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	66	40
		Jhang "	"	6	3
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N.W., E. I., B., B. & C. I.&J. B.	157	135
		Maler Kotla State	"	45	35
		Jind "	"	25	17
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
		Bahawalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	1,248	1,011
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	50	50
		Hanthawaddy District	"	2	2
		Pegu "	"	5	5
		Tharrawaddy "	"	40	38
		Prome "		57	50
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	13	11
		Bassein "	"	33	29
		Henzada "	"	17	18
		Pyapon "	"	2	2
		Myaungmya "	"	8	8

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	20	21
		Thaton "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	5	5
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	10	7
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Thayetmyo District	Burma	..	...
		Pakokku "		.	...
		Minbu "		...	
		Magwe "		.	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	Burma	91	84
		Maymyo Town	"		.
		Mandalay District	"	...	.
		Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Bhamo "		..	..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	Burma	..	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"	..	...
		Sagaing District	"	2	2
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	Burma		...
		Yamethin "	"	10	8
		Kyaukse "	"	3	2
		Meiktila "	"	1	1
		Northern Shan States	"	1	1
			TOTAL	369	344
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"		..
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	"		...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Dacca District	"		..
		Faridpur District	"	...	.
		Manipur State		...	.
			TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	118	102
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	..	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	5(a)	1
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	1(b)	1(b)
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	3(c)	2
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	..
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	..
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	..
		Jubbulpore District	" "	3	2
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	..	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"		...
		Mandla "	"	3	1
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	..
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	.
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	.
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.		...
		Drug District	"	..	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	16	14
		Raipur District	"	...	...

(a) Two imported. | (b) Imported. | (c) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	..	...
		Akola District	"	23	14
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	65	55
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Ellichpur City	"	...	..
		Amraoti Town	"	8	7
		Amraoti District	"	33	28
			TOTAL	278	227
COORG	...	Coorg		2	2
			TOTAL	2	2
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	32	28
		Bangalore City	" "	20	12
		Bangalore District	"	127	102
		Mysore City	"	2	1
		Mysore District	"	31	21
		Kadur "	"	22	16
		Hassan "	"	8	5
		Kolar "	Madras	81	68
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	1	4
		Tumkur District	S. M.	14	14
		Shimoga "	"	16	9
		Chitaldrug "	"	4	4
			TOTAL	358	284
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	14(a)	13(a)
		Bidar "	N. G. S.	...	
		Parbhani "	"	..	.
		Nizamabad "	"	..	
		Atraff Balda	"		...
		Raichur District	"	7 } (a)	6 } (a)
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	...	.
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	6	2
			TOTAL	27	21

(a) Figures for the period from 18th to 24th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	19(a)	16(a)
		Indore Residency	"	...	.
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")		...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...
		Sunderai Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	82(a)	77(a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)		...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Maksudargarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	..
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	... 27(a)	... 14(a)
		Orchha State		...	...
		Rutlam City	"	10(a)	8(a)
		Rutlam State	"		
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	...
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	G. I. P.	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Rugoo State		...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	6(a)	4(a)
		Sitaman "	"	...	...
		Piploda "	"	...	...
		Bagli "	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai	"	...	...
		Barwan "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	144	116

(a) Figures for the week ending 22nd February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	55(a)	43(a)
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Deoli	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	5	1
		Abu Road	"	... } (a)	... } (a)
		Mewar State	"	52	19
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	7	6
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	304 } (a)	299 } (a)
		Jaipur State	"	10	10
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	1	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	..	...
		Dholpur	"	... } (a)	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	108	76(a)
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	542	454
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	..	...
		Mirpur District	District	..	...
		Kathua "	"	...	..
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	..	...
		Hazara District	"	.	...
		Bannu "	.	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	"	.	...
		Kohat District	"	..	..
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	"	...	..
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	..	...
		Peshawar Cantonment	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	.	..
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
		Khyber Agency	.		...
			TOTAL		

(a) Figures for the week ending 21st February 1908.

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Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	..
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	.	...	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	7,403	5,945

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year. Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1907.	During official year 1906-07.	1907.	1908.	23rd February 1907.	22nd February 1908.	1907.	1908.	23rd February 1907.	22nd February 1908.			23rd February 1907.	22nd February 1908.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. R.-D. & P. Ranchi 2' 6")	301	266	2,026	2,117	6,60,400	5,56,000	325	263	49,92,483	42,25,000	.	7,67,483	2,44,90,487	2,49,96,000	5,05,513	...
Bezwada extension	310	312	21	21	7,455	7,300	355	348	51,368	49,300	.	2,068	3,06,071	2,78,000	...	28,074
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	912	777	504	504	4,47,819	3,84,000	889	762	32,22,120	28,39,000	...	3,83,120	1,79,06,898	1,81,62,000	2,55,102	...
" Nagda-Muttra (a)	...	...	..	101	..	3,400	.	34	...	26,100	26,100	...	...	95,400	95,400	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	362	386	1,281	1,274	5,75,941	4,73,000	450	371	41,77,292	36,98,000	.	4,79,292	2,32,61,028	2,36,96,000	4,34,972	...
East Indian	700	785	2,280	2,323	16,34,561	18,76,000	717	808	1,34,14,585	1,31,82,000		2,32,585	7,22,76,505	7,28,35,000	5,58,494	...
Great Indian Peninsula	786	630	1,569	1,600	12,5[illegible],988	11,14,000	799	712	1,01,22,113	90,50,000	...	10,72,113	4,49,02,595	4,51,83,000	2,80,405	...
" Agra-Delhi Chord	263	275	120	126	3[illegible],707	27,400	265	217	3,10,522	2,14,000	.	96,522	16,27,081	13,09,000	...	3,18,081
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	307	245	914	914	2,58,884	2,28,000	283	249	23,75,936	19,05,000	...	4,70,936	1,03,34,932	1,08,75,000	5,40,068	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	229	339	2,881	2,840	6,69,639	5,75,000	232	203	47,01,018	41,83,000	.	5,18,018	2,84,56,053	2,93,79,000	9,22,947	...
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	366	357	3,558	3,614	11,84,633	12,14,000	333	336	91,76,721	88,71,000	..	3,05,721	5,76,09,907	6,34,43,000	58,33,093	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	279	247	1,298	1,298	3,08,771	3,56,000	238	274	29,69,012	25,84,000	..	3,85,012	1,47,87,327	1,62,17,000	14,29,673	...
" Hardwar-Dehra	235	207	32	32	4,582	5,600	143	175	46,684	40,160	...	584	3,03,543	3,44,000	40,457	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	112	113	771	771	94,877	92,500	123	120	7,66,134	6,52,000	..	1,14,134	40,67,333	43,00,000	2,32,667	...
Bezwada Masulipatam (b)	..	...	..	49	...	3,400		69	...	9,200	9,200	...	..	9,200	9,200	...
Burma	267	230	1,340	1,475	4,32,284	4,88,000	323	331	30,47,921	34,92,000	4,44,079	..	1,40,23,845	1,52,67,000	12,43,155	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	128	131	124	124	16,364	22,000	148	177	1,16,116	1,40,000	23,884	.	7,45,830	7,47,000	1,170	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	158	149	237	237	44,714	31,600	189	133	3,10,795	2,59,000	...	51,795	14,69,330	14,50,000	...	19,330
Palanpur-Deesa	50	44	17	17	819	900	48	53	5,783	6,900	1,117	...	34,622	38,600	3,978	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	312	285	1,909	1,909	5,84,999	5,00,000	306	262	46,23,420	39,59,000	...	6,64,420	2,52,28,053	2,48,30,000	...	3,98,053
South Indian (including 5' 6" & 2' 6" gauge lines)	223	230	1,309	1,374	2,75,412	3,64,000	209	265	20,39,690	26,88,000	6,48,310	...	1,27,46,437	1,41,28,000	13,81,563	...
Tanjore District Board	124	118	103	103	10,130	11,400	98	111	8 997	84,400	2,403	...	5,41,495	5,62,000	20,505	...
Travancore Branch	9[illegible]	89	108	108	8,382	8,8[illegible]0	78	81	69,343	8[illegible],600	13,257	..	4,52,478	5,53,000	1,00,522	...
Tirhoot State	225	213	614	763	1,23,816	1,61,000	202	211	12,07,940	12,07,000	..	940	61,45,014	68,31,000	6,85,986	...
Jorhat	53	55	32	32	1,726	2,700	54	84	11,181	14,400	3,219	...	77,162	85,100	7,938	...
TOTAL	322	242	28,054	32,731	86,33,9[illegible]	85,36,000	375	369	6,78,41,274	6[illegible]000	...	43,74,074	36,17,94,030	37,5[illegible]	[illegible]8,19,270	...
All other Railways.																
[illegible]-Patti	93	55	28	28	1,749	2,000	66	71	14,543	[illegible],500	5,957	...	(c)29,911	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	151	116	114	114	17,582	13,500	154	118	1,21,819	1,19,000	...	2,819	6,07,981	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]-Goona-Baran	82	65	148	148	8,949	13,800	60	93	90,502	8[illegible],800	...	4,702	4,41,171	5,09,000	67,829	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	286	259	162	162	39,721	38,600	245	238	4,27,826	2,65,000	...	1,62,826	19,68,262	19,16,000	...	52,262
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	96	98	16	16	1,412	1,700	88	106	12,597	12,500	...	97	73,484	72,700	...	784
5' 6" gauge.																
Kolar Gold-fields	407	399	10	10	3,929	2,400	393	240	30,402	20,600	...	9,802	1,83,302	1,76,000	...	7,302
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	158	116	79	79	10,073	11,000	138	139	97,163	92,100	...	5,063	5,93,287	5,89,000	...	4,287
Nagda-Ujjain	135	102	34	34	1,935	4,300	57	126	40,169	23,800	..	16,369	1,65,928	1,69,000	3,072	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	297	260	334	334	1,11,504	1,07,[illegible]00	334	320	7,82,110	7,50,000	...	32,110	40,22,814	44,62,000	4,39,186	[illegible]
Petlad-Cambay	132	108	34	34	3,696	3,800	109	112	27,459	31,200	3,741	...	1,59,339	1,92,000	32,661	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	234	201	107	107	23,120	24,400	216	228	2,09,709	1,80,000	...	29,709	10,45,893	12,60,000	2,14,107	...
Southern Punjab	199	182	425	425	1,02,094	92,100	240	217	7,25,95[illegible]	6,02,000	...	1,23,954	37,15,110	41,92,000	4,76,890	...
" "Ludhiana" extension	100	83	155	155	14,870	14,800	96	95	1,18,13[illegible]	1,10,000	...	8,138	6,25,458	8,10,000	1,84,542	...
Tapti Valley	168	127	155	155	31,639	19,300	204	125	2,05,472	1,63,000	..	42,472	8,91,656	8,58,000	...	33,656
Tarkessur	362	316	22	22	7,344	8,300	334	377	61,787	58,000	..	3,787	3,21,949	3,12,000	...	9,949
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	60	34	34	1,806	2,200	55	65	15,596	17,700	2,104	...	93,923	1,05,000	11,077	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	102	81	55	55	6,067	4,400	110	80	40,743	35,500	..	5,243	2,03,838	2,29,000	25,162	...
Bengal and North-Western	208	169	993	1,015	2,16,272	1,71,000	218	168	15,51,854	12,61,000	..	2,90,854	73,32,722	77,45,000	4,12,278	...
Bengal Dooars	193	222	36	36	6,068	6,300	169	175	53,171	50,300	..	2,871	3,81,048	3,83,000	1,952	...
" " extensions	95	107	117	117	8,393	9,500	72	81	84,702	84,900	198	..	5,27,651	5,43,000	15,349	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	133	117	455	455	53,585	60,200	118	132	4,21,882	4,24,000	2,118	...	21,58,534	24,47,000	2,88,466	...
Birur-Shimoga	78	61	38	38	1,995	2,700	53	71	20,944	20,600	...	344	1,07,426	1,23,000	15,574	...
Dibru-Sadiya	253	254	78	78	23,590	17,800	302	228	1,56,902	1,35,000	...	21,902	9,20,881	9,04,000	...	16,881
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	88	73	134	134	10,656	11,000	80	82	76,341	81,200	4,859	..	4,48,022	4,90,000	41,978	...
Hindupur	149	...	51	51	7,068	7,250	139	141	62,805	50,100	...	12,795	3,72,614	3,07,000	...	65,614
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	202	157	392	392	90,163	83,400	230	213	6,37,559	6,45,000	7,441	...	28,05,317	28,68,000	62,683	...
Jaipur	43	40	32	73	1,489	2,400	47	33	11,051	17,700	6,649	..	58,245	96,500	38,255	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	87	709	709	70,137	64,700	99	91	4,84,508	4,38,000	...	46,508	28,73,368	26,29,000	...	2,44,368
Kolhapur	142	118	29	29	3,787	3,900	131	134	30,005	24,000	...	6,005	1,58,283	1,56,000	...	2,283
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	80	67	95	95	6,686	8,600	70	91	47,974	65,000	17,026	...	2,80,509	3,93,000	1,12,491	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	53	54	6,755	7,500	127	139	56,048	54,100	...	1,948	2,61,497	2,97,000	35,503	...
Mysore-Nanjangud	47	...	16	16	6[illegible]2	900	43	6	5,456	6,000	544	...	41,305	36,000	...	5,305
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	171	168	66	66	16,489	6,900	250	105	83,059	50,600	...	32,459	5,99,303	5,86,000	...	13,303
" Bareilly-Soron extension	174	114	64	144	11,542	13,500	183	94	1,02,330	1,05,000	2,670	...	3,90,451	4,91,000	1,00,549	...
Sangli (d)	176	...	..	5	...	600	...	120	...	3,800	3,800	...	...	23,400	23,400	...
Shoranur-Cochin	129	117	65	65	7,594	8,600	117	132	58,682	63,100	4,418	.	3,53,646	3,78,000	24,354	...
Udaipur-Chitor	83	72	67	67	5,478	4,800	79	72	38,940	29,900	...	9,040	2,41,535	2,10,000	...	11,535
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	152	113	78	78	10,118	8,800	130	113	97,286	73,600	...	23,686	2,75,764	4,46,000	1,70,236	...
Cooch-Behar	96	99	34	34	3,340	3,400	98	100	28,524	28,800	276	..	1,56,943	1,61,000	4,057	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	119	80	94	94	9,427	9,300	100	99	70,459	68,000	...	2,459	3,58,281	4,00,000	41,719	...
Rajpipla	51	36	37	37	2,127	1,200	57	32	11,086	9,400	...	1,686	58,545	67,400	8,855	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	360	367	51	51	26,204	16,000	514	314	1,13,922	97,000	...	16,922	8,78,931	8,43,000	...	35,931
TOTAL	160	143	5,6[illegible]6	5,845	9,87,915	8,93,800	173	153	73,27,569	64,72,800	..	8,54,769	3,71,64,187	3,97,32,000	25,67,813	...
GRAND TOTAL	331	304	28,750	29,577	96,21,818	94,29,800	335	319	7,51,68,643	6,99,39,800		52,28,843	39,89,58,217	41,53,45,300	1,63,87,083	...

(a) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(b) Opened from 4th February 1908.
(c) From 21st September 1906.
(d) Opened from 1st April 1907.

B. STANLEY,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1908.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1908.

No. 315.—The services of Colonel J. McCloghry, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 318.—The services of Major K. V. Kukday, I. M. S. (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 12th March 1908.

No. 331.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 13th March 1908.

No. 334.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Principal and Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is granted furlough out of India for one year three months and 23 days, with effect from the 8th March 1908.

No. 335.—Major D. W. Sutherland, M.D., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that college, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 336.—Major E. V. Hugo, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

The 7th March 1908.

No. 623.—The services of Major W. W. Clemesha, M.D., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th March 1908.

No. 321.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Caspersz, who was placed on deputation by the Home Department notification No. 207, dated the 17th February 1908, to inspect and report to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on such of the civil courts subordinate to its appellate jurisdiction as it might direct, resumed his seat in the High Court on the 3rd March 1908.

No. 322.—The services of Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 3rd March 1908.

The 12th March 1908.

No. 346.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harington, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 24th April to the 27th August 1908, both days inclusive.

The 13th March 1908.

No. 351.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, Legal Remembrancer, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Robertson, or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1908.

No. 808-38-4.—Mr. K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, is granted, under Articles 260, 233 (ii) and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, with effect from 3rd April 1908 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 824-15-6.—Captain G. K. Walker, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, is granted, under Articles 260, 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 3 months in combination with special leave for 3 months, with effect from the 24th April 1908 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

METEOROLOGY.

The 13th March 1908.

No. 813-11-7.—Dr. G. T. Walker, M.A., Sc.D, F R S., Director General of Observatories, is granted privilege leave for two months and three days combined with special leave for three months and twenty-seven days with effect from the 8th April 1908 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 814—Mr. J H. Field, M.A., Imperial Meteorologist, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Observatories during the absence of Dr. G. T. Walker on leave or until further orders.

No. 815.—Mr. W. A. Bion, First Assistant, Simla Meteorological Office, is appointed to act as Imperial Meteorologist *vice* Mr. J. H. Field.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1908.

No. 43.—Mr. A. W. E. Standley, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer to that Government with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer with effect from the 2?th February 1908, *vice* Mr. D. W. Aikman on combined leave and until further orders.

The 10th March 1908.

No. 44.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the promotion of Major W. F. Tilley, R E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Minor Administrations List, to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 10th May 1907.

The 12th March 1908.

No. 45.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No 254, dated 16th November 1906, Mr. A. H. Wollaston is confirmed in his appointment as Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 46.—On the expiry of his privilege leave, Mr. M. K. Mitra, Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab. This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 10, dated 10th January 1908.

No. 47—Mr. L. S. Deane, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

W. A. INGLIS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 9th March 1908.

No. 668-G.—The following substantive promotion is ordered in the list of general cadre of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Newmarch from the appointment of Resident of the 3rd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia to the grade of Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 31st October 1907—

Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st class, to be a Resident of the 3rd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.

The 10th March 1908.

No. 677-G.—Lieutenant G. F. W. Anson, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Lieutenant Anson is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

No. 1062-I.C—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army for six months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain B. M L. Brodhurst, Indian Army, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles, Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops. Pension service 16th year commenced on the 3rd September 1907.

The 11th March 1908.

No. 1076-I.B.—The services of Mr. F. H. Biggwither, District Superintendent of Police in the Central India Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 9th February 1908.

The 13th March 1908

No. 1116-I.C—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs, under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904, for six months and fifteen days reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period, leave under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army:—

Major D. H. Cameron, Indian Army, 39th (Prince of Wales' Own) Central India Horse, Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps.

Pension service 21st year commenced 23rd July 1907.

No. 1117-I.C.—Captain R. O'B. Taylor, Indian Army, Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, is appointed to officiate as Commandant with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Major D. H. Cameron or until further orders.

No. 1118-I.C.—Lieutenant P. Fitz G. Norbury, Indian Army, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps with effect from the date of his assuming charge, *vice* Captain R. O'B. Taylor appointed officiating Commandant during the absence of Major D. H. Cameron on leave or until further orders.

No. 1122-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Raja, as a hereditary distinction upon:—

Major Jai Chand, Jagirdar of Lambagraon in the Kangra District of the Punjab.

Jai Singh, Jagirdar of Siba in the Kangra District of the Punjab.

Narindar Chand, C S I., Jagirdar of Nadaun in the Kangra District of the Punjab.

Ram Pal, C.S.I., Jagirdar of Kotlehr in the Kangra District of the Punjab.

Gaggan Singh, Jagirdar of Nurpur in the Kangra District of the Punjab.

S. H. BUTLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1908.

No. 1432-*E.O.*—Major F. T C. Hughes, I.A., Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, acted as Assay Master, Calcutta, from the afternoon of the 24th of February to the afternoon of the 3rd of March 1908 inclusive.

No. 1435-*E.O.*—Mr. K R. Sadashiva Rau is appointed a Probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, with effect from the 3rd of March 1908, and is attached to the office of the Accountant General, Madras.

The 13th March 1908.

No. 1541-*E.O.*—Mr. K. R. Sadashiva Rau, Probationer, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Madras, is transferred to the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces.

No. 1556-*E.O.*—Mr. M. A. Hafeez is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 7th of March 1908.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

The 10th March 1908.

No. 1474-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under Article 53 of Schedule I of the said Act, on receipts for advances exceeding R20 made by Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1908.

No. 689-*Accts.*—Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Harrison, Indian Army, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted privilege leave for 60 days from the 16th March 1908.

No. 690-*Accts.*—Mr. J. Gainsford, Assistant to Controller, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days in combination with furlough for 4 months, under Articles 233 and 338, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd March 1908.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FACTORIES.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1908.

No. 2434-32.—Notification No. 1936-32, dated the 21st February 1908, granting Lieutenant-Colonel C. Mactaggart, I.M.S., Member, Factory Labour Commission, privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days, with effect from the 26th January 1908, is cancelled.

No. 2437-32.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Mactaggart, I.M.S., Member, Factory Labour Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 26th January 1908.

POST OFFICE.

The 11th March 1908.

No. 2557-93.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st May 1908, the following amendment shall be made to rule 66 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1429 C.-S. R., dated the 30th March 1899, as subsequently amended:—

For the word "from presented . . . this purpose" substitute "article itself".

PETROLEUM.

The 12th March 1908.

No. 2671-I.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Governor General in Council is pleased to limit the operation of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, in so far as it relates to the possession or transport of petroleum to the following quantities:—

In the case of petroleum not being dangerous petroleum, to quantities not exceeding 500 gallons.

In the case of dangerous petroleum, to quantities not exceeding 3 gallons, provided such petroleum is placed in separate glass, stoneware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped.

G. RAINY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 11th March 1908.

No. 2584-II.—Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of Statistics from the 8th March 1908.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 13th March 1908.

No. 2700-I.—The services of Mr. L. F. Morshead, I.C.S., Collector, Class I, in the Imperial Customs Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 28th March 1908 or such other date on which he may be relieved of his current duties.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th March 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 171.—The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Richard Bolger Butler,—14th December 1907.

Lionel Harold Wilcox,—11th February 1908.

William Alexander Gardiner,—13th February 1908.

NATIVE ARMY.

117th Mahrattas.

No. 172.—Jemadar Dhakoji Raje Sirke, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 494 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 4th March 1905.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

No. 173.—Jemadar Hukam Singh, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 1027 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 8th November 1905.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 174.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below :—

In section 167, below clause (*p*), after the words "obtained a license" the words "renewable annually" shall be inserted.

No. 175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Meerut, the provisions of section 67 (2) of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :—

If any person when called upon by the cantonment committee to furnish such information as may be necessary to ascertain whether he is liable to pay the water-tax, and the amount at which he should be assessed, omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 176.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 21st February 1908, page 1207.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

21st February, 1908.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned officer, having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the date specified against his name, is granted the rank of Lieutenant from that date, but without pay or allowances :—

Second-Lieutenant Henry E. Medlicott (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 2nd August 1902.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 177.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant.

4th September 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Lionel Harold Wilcox, 17th Cavalry.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

INDIA.

No. 178.—The name of Sub-Conductor Henry James Bristow, Military Works Services, is as now stated and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 1026 of 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 179.—The following promotions are made:—

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Ressaidar Ram Jas to be Risaldar, Jemadar Fateh Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jhanda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st October 1907.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers. (Watson's Horse.)

Risaldar Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan to be Risaldar-Major and Ressaidar Karm Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Purusottam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

28th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Yasin Beg to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Adam Beg, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1907.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Kote-Dafadar-Major Dalip Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhian Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1908.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Dafadar Hidayat Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 21st November 1907.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Jemadar Abdul Rahman Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ghulam Kasim Khan, resigned; with effect from the 7th November 1907.

38th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.

Jemadar Rajindar Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Hira Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1908.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Ramraj Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Pirgaj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramparshad Singh, deceased; with effect from the 31st October 1907.

Subadar Raghunath Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Arjun Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th January 1908.

14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Jemadar Kala Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sham Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ata Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1907.

Jemadar Tilok Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1907.

30th Punjabis.

Jemadar Basawa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Diwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Majja Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

41st Dogras.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Khuni, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 21st September 1907.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Jemadar Harnarayan to be Subadar, and Havildar Mir Muhammad, to be Jemadar, *vice* Roshan Ali, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1908.

95th Russell's Infantry.

Jemadar Sultan Muhammad Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Shaikh Ahmadullah to be Jemadar, *vice* Bismilla Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th December 1907.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Colour-Havildars Matabadal Singh and Sulaiman Khan to be Jemadars, supernumerary to the establishment consequent on the regiment having proceeded to Singapore, with effect from the 18th January 1908.

107th Pioneers.

Naik Hashmat Dad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1907.

117th Mahrattas.

Havildar Ladu Sawant to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhondu Jadhav, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 12th November 1907.

1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Tul Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachman Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 24th December 1907.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Harkabir Thapa to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Tilbir Gharti to be Subadar and Havildar Lalbahadur Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishnu Thapa, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

Jemadar Gamirsing Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Amrit Mal to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaswant Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

Jemadar Dhanjit Gharti to be Subadar and Havildar Maniram Pun to be Jemadar, *vice* Narsing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 180.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Colonel George Herbert Weller, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers,—18th April 1908.

Captain Cuthbert Vickers, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment),—12th March 1908.

No. 181.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Benjamin Simpson, India Miscellaneous List, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st March 1908.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 182.—Tom Salkield to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Little promoted. Dated 22nd January 1908.

Second-Lieutenant Norman Somerville Little to be Lieutenant, *vice* Angelo resigned. Dated 21st January 1908.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 183.—Second-Lieutenant Edward Seymour Hale resigns his commission. Dated 7th February 1908.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Brooks Henderson Panton (Supernumerary List) resigns his commission. Dated 15th February 1908.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 184.—Captain Hugh Nathaniel Collyer (Supernumerary List) resigns his commission. Dated 18th February 1908.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 185.—Captain Walter George Barnett resigns his commission. Dated 1st February 1908.

Second-Lieutenant John Harrington Frere resigns his commission Dated 1st February 1908.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 186.—Second-Lieutenant Leonard Cooke resigns his commission. Dated 7th December 1907.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 187.—Ernest William Lace to be Second-Lieutenant *vice* Hart promoted. Dated 1st February 1908

Francis Michael Dowley to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ferguson promoted. Dated 1st February 1908.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 13th March 1908.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 29th February and 13th March 1908 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Arthur Ernest Atwell.	10th November 1907.	Lebong .	...	...
Ditto .	Assistant Surgeon William Henry Cabral.	7th February 1908.	Bombay .	..	...
15th Ludhiana Sikhs.	Lieutenant George Robert Seton Logan-Home.	23rd February 1908.	England .	...	...

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and 13th March 1908.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
*Frederick Charles Mockler.	2nd-Lieutenant	2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.	14th June 1907.	Intestate	R a. p. 1,702 3 1	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Madras.

* *Next-of-kin*—Father, Major-General Edward Mockler.
Address—18 Saumarez Street, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 13th March 1908.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 17.—The services of Engineer G. E. Wood, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, *vice* Chief Engineer C. J. I. Jones, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 14th February 1908.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 18.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st March 1908:—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer William Henry Waters.

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1908.

No. 75.—Mr. R. J. Collet-White, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class III, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II with effect from the 27th February 1908, and until further orders.

The 11th March 1908.

No. 76.—Mr. F. Jackson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation), is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 26th February 1908.

The 12th March 1908.

No. 77.—Mr. W. H. H. James, District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th March 1908.

The 13th March 1908.

No. 78.—Messrs. T. C. Hales and W. H. Young, officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendents, North Western Railway, are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents, (on probation), on that railway, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st January 1908.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 1st November 1907.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1110 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th March 1908:—

No. 103 of 1908.—Archibald Allan Crawford, engineer, of 9 Medows street, Bombay. *Improved dynamo brush gear for carbon, copresca, or similar dynamo brushes.*

No. 104 of 1908.—Edward Churchill St. John, electrical engineer, c/o Binny & Co., Ltd., Madras, British India. *Improvements in supports for electric or other ceiling fans.*

No. 105 of 1908.—John Isaac Solomon, gentleman, of 51 West 81st street, New York city, New York, United States of America, at present at the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Ceylon. *Process and apparatus for the propagation of or for aiding or forcing the growth of marine fauna.*

No. 106 of 1908.—Michael Roukawischnikoff, gentleman, a subject of the Emperor of Russia, of Nischni-Nowgorod, Russia. *Improvements in the method of moving vessels on rivers.*

No. 107 of 1908.—John Edwin Percy, tea planter, of the Hathikuli Tea Estate, Bokakhat, in the Golaghat sub-division of the Sibsagor district, in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, British India. *A combined snaffle and curb rein for riding and driving.*

No. 108 of 1908.—Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, engineer, of Brant Rock, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in signalling by electromagnetic waves.*

No. 109 of 1908.—Alfred William Torkington, Manager, of "Beaumont", Purley Vale, Purley, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in or relating to rubber or the like tyres for motor or other vehicles or carriages.*

No. 110 of 1908.—Platinum Substitutes Limited, manufacturers (an English Joint Stock Company of Limited Liability duly incorporated under English Laws) whose registered offices are 188 Palmerston House, Old Broad street, London, England. *Method and means for sealing electric conductors in or through glass or like vitreous material.*

No. 111 of 1908.—British Automatic Aerators Limited, manufacturers, of 22 to 26 Paul street, Finsbury, London, E.C., England. *Improvements in or relating to self-contained aerating machines.*

No. 112 of 1908.—British Cerofirm Company, Limited, manufacturers, whose registered offices are at 2 and 3 West street, Finsbury Circus, in the city of London. *A new and useful method of producing incandescent mantles.*

No. 113 of 1908.—The Empire Roller Bearings Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 15 Victoria street, Westminster, London, S.W., England. *Improvements in or relating to bucket wheels.*

No. 114 of 1908.—William Tice, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Bird & Co., of 101-1, Clive street, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in latrines and the like in which the solids and liquids are separated.*

No. 115 of 1908.—Charles William Pradeau, architect, of 1 Stowe road, Shepherd's Bush, in the county of London, England. *Improvements relating to apparatus for transmitting power.*

No. 116 of 1908.—Charles William Pradeau, architect, of 1 Stowe road, Shepherd's Bush, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in rotary combustion engines.*

No. 117 of 1908.—Temple Theodore Cowell, Director, of 35a Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in means whereby in case of need railway passengers can attract the attention of officials.*

No. 118 of 1908.—Chellis-Hillman Company, a corporation organised under the laws of the state of Maine having its factory in Portland, Maine, and its place of business or office at 85 Market street, Portland, Maine, United States of America. *Improvements in closures for vessels.*

No. 119 of 1908.—Percy Hebden Constantine, gentleman, of 6 Thomas Holden street, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, England, Frederick William Constantine, gentleman, of 152, Chorley New road, Bolton aforesaid, and Thomas George Kay, engineer, of 4 Back Cheapside, Bolton aforesaid. *Improvements in machines for spinning, doubling and twisting yarns or threads of fibrous substances.*

No. 120 of 1908.—Henri Herrenschmidt, industrial, of 10 Boulevard de Magenta, Paris, France. *Improved process of manufacturing bodies capable of conducting electricity in a cold state by using second class conducting bodies.*

No. 1111 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 203 of 1907.—Cox Brothers Limited, jute manufacturers, of Camperdown Jute Works, Lochee, Dundee, Scotland, and David McIntosh, factory manager of said Works. *Improved means for weaving sacks, bags and the like.* (Specification filed 1 February 1908.)

No. 272 of 1907.—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in, and means for, the production of long stable electric arcs.* (Specification filed 28 February 1908.)

No. 306 of 1907.—Logie Pirie Watson, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Company, proprietors of the Government Boot and Army Equipment Factory, of Cawnpore, United Provinces of Agra & Oudh, British India. *Improvements in rifle or carbine-carrying attachments for mounted troops.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 351 of 1907.—Thomas Eli Haywood, engineer, of The Bungalow, Tunnel Hill, Worcester, in the county of Worcester, England, and McKenzie and Holland Limited, railway signal engineers, of Vulcan Iron Works, Worcester, in the county of Worcester, England. *Improvements in electric treadles or rail deflection contact makers for railway signalling and the like.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 352 of 1907.—Walter Ashby Mitchell, metallic cask manufacturer, of Kings Cross, Dundee, in the county of Forfar, Scotland. *Improvements in and relating to drums, steel casks and such like vessels.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 355 of 1907.—Tracey French Gavin Jones, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gavin Jones and Son, of Cawnpore, British India, and Frederick Matthews, cantonment superintendent of Cawnpore aforesaid. *Improvements in sanitary receptacles for sewage and the like.* (Specification filed 28 February 1908.)

No. 360 of 1907.—Robert Brown, engineer, of 16 Great George street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improved means for operating electric switches employed in electric traction on the surface contact system* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 361 of 1907.—Robert Brown, engineer, of 16 Great George street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in electric switches for electric traction on the surface contact system.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 362 of 1907.—Alexander Dow, mechanical engineer, of 104 West 42nd street, city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Pneumatic tires with particular reference to means for sealing and healing punctures which may occur in same.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 488 of 1907.—Giovanni Chiarella fu Giovanni, theatre manager, of 2 Via Serra Viale Majore, Genoa, Italy. *A process for embalming bodies.* (Specification filed 27 February 1908.)

No. 529 of 1907.—Jan Frederik den Ouden, lieutenant, of 46 Heuvellaan, Hilversum, kingdom of the Netherlands. *Improved manufacture of an antifouling paint.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 530 of 1907.—Dr. Richard Heinrich Deutschmann, oculist, Hamburg, Alsterkamp 19. *Improvements relating to a method of obtaining animal serum.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 566 of 1907.—Auber Crawte Pearson, mechanical engineer, of 7 Leamington Villas, Manor Park, Lee, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in and in apparatus for the treatment of fish, fish offal and the like for the extraction of oil and production of fertilizers.* (Specification filed 3 March 1908.)

No. 600 of 1907.—Albert Whitney, signal superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, of Ajmer, British India. *Improvements in or relating to facing point locks for railways and the like.* (Specification filed 25 February 1908.)

No. 19 of 1908.—R. Ditmar, Brunner Brothers, Limited, manufacturers, of Vienna X, Eugengasse 57, Austria. *Improvements in chimney-raising attachments for lamps and the like.* (Specification filed 26 February 1908.)

No. 29 of 1908.—James Mazlin, practical miner, of Herberton, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements relating to pick heads usable with removable points, and the like.* (Specification filed 27 February 1908.)

No. 31 of 1908.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for drying tea, coffee, grain, or other substances.* (Specification filed 29 February 1908.)

No. 32 of 1908.—Frederick William Gauntlett, lithographer, of 2 Tower Royal Cannon street, London, England, and the Sherardizing Syndicate Limited, manufacturers, of 4 Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements relating to the deposition of metal upon, and their combination with, metals or metallic articles.* (Specification filed 29 February 1908.)

No. 37 of 1908.—Frank Shuman, mechanical engineer, of 3400 Disston street, Tacony, in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in utilizing solar heat and in apparatus to be used therefor.* (Specification filed 27 February 1908.)

No. 1112 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 319 of 1894.—James Gresham and Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in injectors and connected apparatus for feeding steam boilers with water.* (From 25 March 1908 to 25 March 1909.)

No. 125 of 1895.—Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Apparatus or machinery for closing and securing metal tubes.* (From 22 August 1908 to 22 August 1909.)

No 126 of 1895.—Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Method of and apparatus for filling tubes with viscid or semi-fluid material.* (From 22 August 1908 to 22 August 1909.)

No. 442 of 1897.—Albertus Kapteyn. *Improvements in triple valves for pneumatic railway brakes.* (From 16 July 1908 to 16 July 1909.)

No. 205 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with the distributing mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 1 March 1908 to 1 March 1909.)

No. 211 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with the moulding mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 1 March 1908 to 1 March 1909.)

No. 473 of 1898.—Allibhoy Vallijee and Sons. *An improved tin ice box.* (From 14 April 1908 to 14 April 1909.)

No. 227 of 1899.—William Samuel Laycock. *Improvements in and relating to the central couplings of railway vehicles.* (From 8 February 1908 to 8 February 1909.)

No. 303 of 1900.—William Wilson and Thomas Bennett. *Improvements in or in connection with life saving guards for tramcars and like vehicles.* (From 6 March 1908 to 6 March 1909.)

No. 360 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited *Improvements in dynamo electric machines.* (From 1 May 1908 to 1 May 1909.)

No. 378 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improvements in dynamo electric machines.* (From 10 May 1908 to 10 May 1909.)

No. 381 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improvements in means for protecting electrical apparatus from abrupt changes in static potential.* (From 10 May 1908 to 10 May 1909.)

No. 424 of 1900.—Ernest Rowland Hill. *Improvements in electro-pneumatic controlling apparatus.* (From 10 June 1908 to 10 June 1909.)

No. 364 of 1901.—Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in arrangements to enable signals to be given by passengers in railway trains to drivers or guards of same.* (From 27 May 1908 to 27 May 1909.)

No. 375 of 1901.—James Gresham and Frank James Gresham. *Improvements in or applicable to injectors.* (From 13 May 1908 to 13 May 1909.)

No. 312 of 1902.—Alexandre Tropenas. *Improvements in the manufacture of steel, steel castings, or ingots, and in apparatus and appliances employed therein.* (From 3 March 1908 to 3 March 1909.)

No. 17 of 1903.—Sydney Solomon Lawrence. *Improvements in cases for binocular or monocular field-glasses and other instruments.* (From 7 March 1908 to 7 March 1909.)

No. 118 of 1903.—Charles Felton Scott *Improvements in alternating currents for electrical apparatus.* (From 25 June 1908 to 25 June 1909.)

No. 334 of 1903.—Washington Licht-Gesellschaft m. b. H. *Improvements in gas light wickless incandescent burners for liquid fuel admitted under pressure.* (From 8 March 1908 to 8 March 1909.)

No. 430 of 1903.—Francis Hodgkinson. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines.* (From 11 May 1908 to 11 May 1909.)

No. 452 of 1903—George Westinghouse and Louis Minturn Aspinwall. *Improvements in controlling systems for electric motors.* (From 24 May 1908 to 24 May 1909.)

No. 453 of 1903.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in controlling systems for electric motors.* (From 24 May 1908 to 24 May 1909.)

No. 476 of 1903.—C. W. Lamb. *Improved light weight harness saddle.* (From 10 March 1908 to 10 March 1909.)

No. 113 of 1904.—William Reginald Ridings. *Improvements in arc lamps.* (From 7 May 1908 to 7 May 1909.)

No. 1113 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 374 of 1903.—Nur Din. *Extinguishing street lanterns by mechanical means.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903.)

No. 449 of 1903.—Joseph Leo Rosenschein and Henry Manning. *Improvements in and connected with lock-stitch sewing machines.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 314 of 1901.—The Hall Signal Company. *Improvements in apparatus for operating signals and other objects.* (Specification filed 30 November 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 215 of 1899.—Dadabhoy Adurji Doomusia. *A thorough improved distilling and condensing apparatus.* (Specification filed 1 December 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications

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All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, \ date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents (the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have b 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s*. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaānī, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are: —

		Post-free.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*
16-oz. tin	7 8 0	8 0 0
8 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
4 " "	1 14 0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

		Post-free.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*
16-oz. tin	9 0 0	9 8 0
8 " "	4 8 0	4 14 0
4 " "	2 4 0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March 1908.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	2,30,85,100	15,99,30,490	18,30,15,590	7,11,82,432	*1,04,22,472	15,78,989	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 2,00,00,000	25,87,58,839	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012.
Cawnpur	...	2,99,13,850	2,99,13,850	3,67,33,575	30,90,885	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	3,98,24,460	
Lahore	...	3,04,29,070	3,04,29,070	1,81,19,899	24,66,945		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,86,844	
Bombay	35,49,885	8,62,44,085	8,97,93,970	4,54,88,356	1,77,47,856	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	6,32,36,252	
Karachi	...	1,44,76,495	1,44,76,495	20,01,135	2,25,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,26,960	
Madras	33,72,935	5,01,28,750	5,35,01,685	2,01,91,115	20,36,670	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,27,785	
Calicut	.	19,06,785	19,06,785	17,96,280	2,16,360		...	...	...	...	...	...	20,12,640	
Rangoon	..	3,21,70,900	3,21,70,900	1,80,85,220	15,19,200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,04,420	
	3,00,07,920	40,52,00,425	43,52,08,345	21,35,98,012	3,77,26,253	15,78,989	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	42,84,78,200	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			67,30,145	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil*	
Total Circulation R			42,84,78,200								Total Reserve R		42,84,78,200	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th March 1908.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th March 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th March 1908.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .		2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities . .	2,24,27,838	0	0
					Other authorized Investments	33,65,850	8	0
Reserve Fund . . .		1,57,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	5,23,57,317	10	2
Public Deposits at Head Office .	76,31,417 8 5	1,90,26,527	4	5	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	4,62,70,560	1	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,13,95,109 12 0				Bills discounted and purchased	3,31,86,986	2	0
					Balances with other Banks .	17,59,952	7	1
					Bullion	......		
					Dead Stock	17,29,585	4	7
					Stamps	18,594	7	5
					Sundries	2,23,048	11	5
						16,13,39,733	4	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .		15,64,99,599	14	0	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * 2,84,67,203 0 2	5,25,19,810	10	4
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .		7,59,375	0	7	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,40,52,607 10 2			
Sundries		18,24,041	11	10				
RUPEES .		21,38,59,543	14	10	RUPEES .	21,38,59,543	14	10

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R1 22,235 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,95,617 8 0

R5,17,852 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 12th March 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·48.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " " . .	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH MARCH 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	19	...	19	3	200	20	28	8	259	...	...	...
Bombay*	...	...	...	...			...	1	400	...	14	7	422	...	...	...

* Silver tendered for British Dollar coinage but not brought to account—1.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 11th March 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th March 1908.

No. 494.—With reference to Notification No. 4555—4, dated the 31st May 1907, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, the following list of "authorized explosives" referred to in rule 9(1) of the above rules is published for general information :—

LIST OF AUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India for general sale:—

Class 1.—GUNPOWDER.

GUNPOWDER.

Class 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

AMMONAL.

RIPPLENE.

Class 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND.

Every explosive in this class and every explosive ingredient thereof shall be so thoroughly purified and otherwise of such character as to satisfy a test known as the heat test, and specified in the rule for testing explosives, published with Notification No. 4555—4, dated the 31st May 1907, referred to above

Division 1.

ALBIONITE.

AMBERITE NO. 1.

BALLISTITE

BLASTING GELATINE

CARBONITE.

CELTITE.

CORDITE.

CORDITE, M. D.

DYNAMITE.

GELATINE DYNAMITE NO. 1.

GELATINE DYNAMITE NO. 2 OR GELIGNITE.

MONOBEL POWDER.

PHŒNIX POWDER.

Provided that every explosive in this division shall be of such character and consistency as not to be liable to liquefaction or exudation.

Division 2.

AMBERITE NO. 2.

AMMONITE.

COOPPAL'S POWDER.

E. C. SPORTING POWDER.

EMPIRE POWDER.

GUNCOTTON.

HENRITE.

SCHULTZE GUNPOWDER.

KYNOCH'S SMOKELESS SPORTING POWDER.

NEGRO POWDER.

PICRIC ACID.

PICRIC POWDER.
RIFLEITE.
ROBURITE.
S. R. POWDER.
S. S. POWDER.
SMOKELESS POWDER.
SMOKELESS BLASTING POWDER.

Class 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

Nil.

Class 5.—FULMINATE.

Nil.

Class 6.—AMMUNITION.

Division 1.

SAFETY FUZES FOR BLASTING.
SAFETY ELECTRIC FUZES.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
RAILWAY FOG SIGNALS.
SAFETY CARTRIDGES.

Division 2.

CARTRIDGES FOR CANNON, SHELLS, MINES, BLASTING OR OTHER LIKE PURPOSES.
CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
ELECTRIC FUZES.
FUZES FOR BLASTING WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY FUZES.
FUZES FOR SHELLS.
TUBES FOR FIRING EXPLOSIVES.
WAR ROCKETS.

Division 3.

CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
DETONATORS.
ELECTRIC DETONATORS.
FUZES FOR BLASTING WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY FUZES.
FRICTION TUBES.
FUZES FOR SHELLS.
FUZES FOR FIRING EXPLOSIVES.

Class 7.—FIREWORK.

Division 1.

Nil.

Division 2.—Manufactured Fireworks.

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.
AMORCES.
CHINESE CRACKERS.

F. G. SMALLWOOD, *Major, R.A.,*
Offg. Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. J. B. Spicer to act as Agent at Cawnpore *vice* Mr. Critchley proceeding on furlough.

Mr. W. A. Gibbs to act as Agent at Delhi.

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, on return from leave, to resume charge of Allahabad Branch.

Mr. P. A. Selfe to officiate as Cashier.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 10th March 1908.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1908.

No. 207.—The following officiating promotion has been sanctioned in the Superior Establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 22nd December 1907:—

Name.	From	To	REMARKS.
G. E. New . . .	General Service Clerk, Class II.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, Officiating.	Sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

No. 208.—The following reversion has been sanctioned in the Superior Establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 2nd February 1908:—

Name.	From	To	REMARKS.
W. F. Lovell . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, Temporary	General Service Clerk, Class I.	Sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

P. C. MOLE,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 6th March 1908.

No. 718-D.—The Reverend F. W. Martin is appointed to be 2nd Chaplain of Mhow with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By order,

C. F. McKENZIE,
for First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th March 1908.

No. 102-P.—Consequent on the creation of three appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police for Baluchistan (*vide* Punjab Government Notification No. 281, dated the 28th January 1908), the following appointments are made with effect from the 28th January 1908, or with such retrospective effect as may be notified hereafter:—

Mr. H. R. Gleeson, Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sivi, to be Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Khan Bahadur Ahmedyar Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, but to remain seconded while he is on Foreign Service in the Las Beyla State.

Mir Hazar Khan, Provisional Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta, to be Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

L. Ganesh Dass, Inspector of Police, to be provisional Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

By order,

F. H. St. G. TUCKER, Captain,

Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 2nd March 1908.

No. 31.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 :—

District.	Parganah.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	Remarks.
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Area = 10 sq. ft. = 1⅑ sq. yards. East—Street West—Ditto North—Ditto South—House of Nisar Ahmad.	For widening street.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector of Ajmer.

Under section 7 of that Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1908.

No. 7.—Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted, under articles 233, 260 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 29 days, combined with furlough for 5 months and 2 days, with effect from 9th March 1908 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,

Manager.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1908.

No. 122.—Mr. D. D. Banerjee, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (Provincial), is granted combined leave for 6 months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *i.e.*, privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough on Medical Certificate for the remaining period under Article 334 (*a*) of the same, with effect from the forenoon of 2nd February 1908.

No. 123.—Mr. J. Baker, Honorary Assistant Superintendent, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 459 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March 1908.

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore, the 3rd March 1908.

No. 10.—Mr. D. G Dani, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 6th January 1908.

The 9th March 1908.

No. 11.—Mr. H. C. V. Sage, District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 4, is granted under articles 233, 246, 260 and 336, Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 16 days and leave on Medical Certificate for the remaining period with effect from the 10th March 1908 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N.-W. Railway.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1908.

No. 893-*Ap*.—Mr. H. R. E. Newman, postmaster, Bareilly, is granted privilege leave for two weeks with effect from the 7th February 1908

Mr. C. F. Malone, Superintendent, office of the Postmaster-General, United Provinces, pay R200—250, is appointed to act as postmaster, Bareilly, pay R200—300, during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders.

The 11th March 1908.

No. 914-*Ap*.—Mr. C. E. White, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 2 days with effect from the 16th February 1908.

The 12th March 1908.

No. 937-*Ap*.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 4th February 1908, *vice* Mr. M. P. C. Byrne, superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, promoted as Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade :—

Mr. G. R. Peter, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade ;

Mr. R. N. Vear, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade;

Mr. F. A. V. Sausman, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade;

Mr. W. Walsh, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is promoted to the 4th grade;

Mr. W. C. Dennehy, probationary superintendent of post offices, Madras Circle, is appointed superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 1st March 1908 and is posted to the Burma Circle.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, dated at Karachi, this 9th day of March 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—8501, Private, James Houston.
Age—25 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—complexion, fresh; eyes, blue; hair, dark brown.
Trade—Tailor.

Date of Enlistment—27th January 1905.
Place of Enlistment—Dublin.
Parish and County in which born—Kilkenny, Ireland.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd March 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Karachi.
Under 4 years' service.

G. E. M. HILL, Capt. and Adjt., for Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 4th March 1908.

No. 22.—On return from the leave granted to him under Notification No. 806-N. dated the 16th August 1906, which was subsequently extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the services of the Reverend G A. C. Bell are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government with effect from the forenoon of the 5th February 1908.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The 7th March 1908.

No. 24.—Captain W. J. Collinson, I M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Kohat District on the afternoon of the 25th of February 1908, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rodgers, I.M.S.

No. 25.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rodgers, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohat Jail to Captain W. J. Collinson, I M.S., on the afternoon of the 25th February 1908.

By order, etc.,

J. N. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

LEAVE.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 23.—Lieutenant E. G. Hume, 7th Hariana Lancers, Wing Officer, Khyber Rifles' is granted 8 months' leave out of India on Medical certificate under the provisions of paragraph 227 of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th February 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th March 1908.

No. 26.—Captain C. W. Keene, 27th Punjabis, 2nd-in-Command, Northern Waziristan Militia, is appointed Commandant of that Corps with effect from the afternoon of the 14th February 1908 *vice* Captain G. Dodd, 27th Punjabis, reverted to military duty.

PROMOTIONS.

The 9th March 1908.

No. 27.—Consequent on the appointment of Captain C. W. Keene, 27th Punjabis, 2nd-in-Command, as Commandant, Northern Waziristan Militia, the following promotions are ordered in that Corps with effect from the afternoon of the 14th February 1908:—

1. Captain C. F. M. Worsley, 21st Cavalry, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command.
2. Lieutenant A. W. H. M. Moens, 52nd Sikhs, Adjutant and Quarter Master, to be Wing Commander.
3. Lieutenant J. S. Crosthwaite, 27th Punjabis, Reserve Officer, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master.

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 4th March 1908.

No. 464-*M. I.*—1131.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Umrao Beg, who was transferred to Teri (*vide* this office Departmental order No. 370-M.I.—916, dated the 21st February 1908) assumed charge of the Teri Dispensary on the afternoon of the 26th February 1908.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th March 1908.

No. 1008.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XIII of 1899 (the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to appoint M. Dost Mohammad, Veterinary Inspector, during such time as he is employed in the Province to exercise and perform, within the limits of his Circle, *viz.*, Peshawar and Hazara Districts and Malakand Agency, all the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the Act on Inspectors.

No. 1019.—In supersession of Punjab Government Notification No. 313, dated 10th May 1895, and with reference to that part of the resolution of the Government of India in the Home (Judicial) Department, No 3-485-501, dated 28th March 1895, declaring that contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the administration and working of forests and with the business of the Forest Department generally may be executed by Conservator, Collectors of Districts, Deputy, Assistant, Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests to such extent and within such limits as the Local Government may prescribe by Notification in the official Gazette, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following revised rules on the subject:—

First.—Any Forest Officer appointed by a Gazette Notification to hold charge of a Forest Division shall be empowered to enter into and execute contracts or

other instruments in matters connected with the administration of forests and the business of the Forest Department, including leases of land, provided that the value or amount involved does not exceed R2,000 or if the Forest Officer has been to this extent empowered by the Conservator, R5,000.

Second.—Similar powers shall be exercised by the Conservator where such amount or value exceeds R2,000 but does not exceed R50,000.

Third.—Where such amount or value exceeds R50,000 the contract shall be executed by the Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 9th March 1908.

No. 1097.—Whereas it appears to the Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of the Guard's hut at Satura.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Hazara .	Abbottabad.	Satura .	·0625	North . .	Karm Khan's land.	Office of the Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Hazara Division.
				East . .	Ditto.	
				South . .	Path coming from village and going to Kaloch.	
				West . .	Karm Khan's land.	

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POSTING.

Peshawar, the 10th March 1908.

No. 57-J.—On return from privilege leave granted to him in this Court's Notification No. 54-J., dated the 23rd January 1908, Munshi Muhamad Khan Saddozai, Munsif, assumed charge of his duties at Peshawar in the Civil District of Peshawar on the forenoon of 5th March 1908, relieving Munshi Shah Sowar who reverted to his substantive appointment.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

DEPUTATION.

Lahore, the 5th March 1908.

No. 1361-*E.I.*—With the sanction of the Government of India, Lala Nanak Chand, Deputy Collector, has been deputed for service as temporary Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat River Canal, with effect from the 2nd January 1908.

RETURN FROM LEAVE AND TAKING OVER CHARGE.

The 6th March 1908.

No. 1364-*E.I.F.*—With reference to Irrigation Branch, Punjab, Notification No. 768-E I., dated 5th February 1908, Mr. R. H. Tickell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, having been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of leave, landed at Bombay on the forenoon of the 21st February 1908 and joined the Swat River Canals Circle, to which he is posted, on the forenoon of the 25th idem.

Mr. Tickell took over charge of the Swat River Canals Circle of Superintendence on the forenoon of the 25th February 1908 from Mr. F. E. Gwyther, Superintending Engineer, temporary rank.

J. J. MULLALY,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 10th March 1908.

No. 24.—Lieutenant Percy Glover Tipping is granted leave for six months out of India, with effect from the 10th April 1908.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 10th March 1908.

No. 25.—Lieutenant Percy Beart Thomas is granted leave for six months out of India, with effect from the 20th May 1908, or date of departure.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,

First Assistant to the Resident.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 22nd February 1908.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	4	3	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	89	25	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	7	3	10	5	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	74	37	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	30	20	50	34	20	14	...	...	...	16	1	9	...	8	5	4	9	36	24	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	9	6	15	6	2	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	17	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	7	12	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	3	62	31	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	12	8	20	12	7	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	2	2	4	37	22	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	...	2	1	...	1	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	11	6	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (notified area)	4,402	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	71	56	127	68	37	31	...	...	...	33	3	14	...	18	11	9	20	39	21	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 22nd February 1908.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 127 births were registered (71 males and 56 females), giving a birth-rate of 39 *per mille* of population; 68 deaths were registered (37 males and 31 females), giving a death-rate of 21 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 3rd March 1908.

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Alphabetical List of Stations on Indian Railways (including Steamer and Out Agency Stations worked in connection therewith) corrected up to the 31st December 1906 Foolscap Paper cover 12a or 1s 1d (4a)

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Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy, R3-12 including packing, postage, etc.
Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Parts I and II in one Volume By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason C. E College, Roorkee Price per copy R6, including all charges.
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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Akbarnamah Eng., Vol. II. fasc. 4 By H. Beveridge. R1-4.

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Baudhayana Srauta Sutra. Vol. II. fasc. 1. By Dr. W. Caland. As. 10.

Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. V. fasc. 3 and 4. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami. As. 10.

Gadadhara Paddhati Acarasara. Vol. II. fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra. As. 10.

Padumawati. fasc. 5. By Dr. G. A. Grierson and Sudhakara Dvivedi. R2.

Saddarsana Samuccaya. fasc. 2. By Dr. L. Suali. As. 10.

Vidhanaparijata. Vol. II. fasc. 1. By Taraprasanna Vidyaratna. As. 10.

Govila Grihya Sutra. Vol. II. fasc. 1. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankara R1-4

Yoga Sastra. fasc. 1. By Muni Maharaja Sri Dharmavijaya. R1-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part III. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto Paper cover R2
Monthly Weather Review, February 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1907.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII. Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Weather Review, September to December 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto. Paper cover R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1905. (Illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto. Paper cover R3

Monthly Weather Review, November and December 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1 per month

Annual Summary of Monthly Weather Review, 1905. (Illustrated by 5 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3

Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 5TH OCTOBER, 2ND NOVEMBER, 14TH DECEMBER 1907 AND 25TH JANUARY 1908.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol XXXV, Part 3 By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol XXXV, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 1 By Director, Geological Survey of India R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. VI, Part 2. By T W H. Hughes, V Ball and W T Blanford R2

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 2. By H H, Hayden R3

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol XXXVI, Part 2 By Director. Geological Survey of India R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 006351 of the 3% of 1896-97 for ₨1,000 originally standing in the name of The National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—V. VENKATESWARA SASTRULU,
Residence—323, Trivatiur High Road.

MADRAS;
The 13th January 1908.

Estate F. G. Ballard deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Frederick George Ballard who died at Dehra Dum on the 30th December 1907, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 16th April next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate. F. G. Ballard deceased.

CALCUTTA;
The 4th March 1908.

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE, BANNU.

(Insolvency Jurisdiction.)

CASE NO. 91 OF 1907.

In re insolvency of Allah Diyá, son of Shadi Caste Gujar of Bannu.

Whereas upon enquiry made upon the application of Allah Diyá, son of Shadi Caste Gujar of Bannu, this Court is satisfied that statements made by him in the application are substantially true and that the said Allah Diyá, judgment debtor, has not committed any act of bad faith within the meaning of section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code:

It is ordered that the said Allah Diyá be, and hereby is, declared insolvent.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 10th day of January 1908.

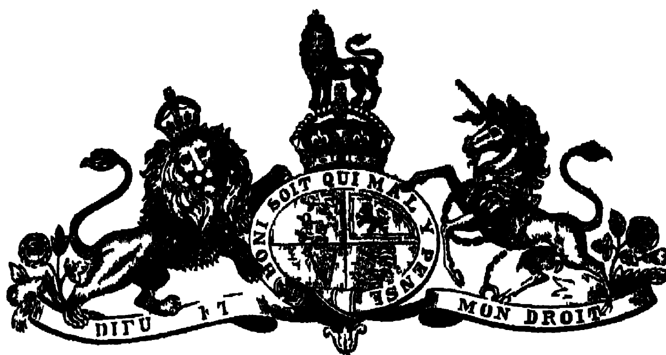
THÁKUR DÁS DHAWAN,
District Judge.

Resolution adopted at the last Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Hindu Family Fund held on the 25th January 1908.

"That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 73 R57,504 (Fifty-seven thousand five hundred and four only) from the Deposit account with the Government of India to meet expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate for the year 1908-09."

RAI CHARAN GHOSH,
Chairman

KUNJA BEHARY BASU,
Secretary.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY MARCH 14 1908

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March, 1908 —

NO 2 OF 1908

A Bill further to amend the Whipping Act 1864, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

VI of 1864
V of 1898
WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Whipping Act 1864, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title

1 This Act may be called the Whipping (Amendment) Act, 190

VI of 1864

Repeal of portion of section 2, Act VI 1864

2 In section 2 of the Whipping Act 1864 clauses (3 (5), (6) (7) and (8) are hereby repealed

Substitution of new section for sections 3 4 and 4A of same Act.

3 For sections 3 4 and 4A of the said Act the following shall be substituted namely -

Offences punishable with whipping in lieu of or in addition to other punishment

'3 Whoever—

(a) abets commits or attempts to commit, rape as defined in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860

(b) voluntarily causes hurt in committing or in attempting to commit robbery as defined in section 390 of the said Code,

(c) commits dacoity as defined in section 391 of the said Code,

may be punished with whipping in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment to which he may for such offence abetment or attempt be liable under the said Code"

Amendment of section 5 of same Act

4 In section 5 of the said Act the words ' falling under clause (b) " are hereby repealed

Amendment of section 6 of same Act

5 In section 6 of the said Act, for the words any of the offences specified in section 4 of this Act the words any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for three years or upwards shall be substituted

Amendment of section 32 Act V 1898

6 In section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the words ' Whipping (if specially empowered)' and sub section (3) are hereby repealed V of 1898

Amendment of section 392 Act V 1898

7 In section 392 sub section (2) of the said Code the words 'and in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall not exceed fifteen stripes shall be added

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the law relating to the punishment of whipping so as to restrict the classes of offences for which that punishment may be inflicted and to limit the number of officers who may be empowered to award it.

Clause 2.—This clause repeals clauses (3), (5), (6), (7) and (8) of section 2 of the Whipping Act, 1864. The result of these repeals will be to abolish whipping for theft by a clerk or servant and all kinds of extortion and receiving stolen property.

Clause 3.—This clause repeals sections 3, 4 and 4A of the same Act and enacts a new section 3. The effect of the repeal of the existing section 3 is to exclude whipping as an additional punishment on second conviction, while the new section 3, which takes the place of the existing sections 4 and 4A, limits the offences punishable with whipping in lieu of or in addition to other punishments to—

(*a*) rape, abetment of rape and attempt to commit rape,

(*b*) voluntarily causing hurt in committing or in attempting to commit robbery, and

(*c*) dacoity.

Clause 4.—By this clause the words "falling under clause (*b*)", contained in the proviso to section 5 of the same Act, are repealed. The repeal of these words will enable the Governor General in Council to exempt juvenile offenders from the punishment of whipping in respect of any offence which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code otherwise than with death, and not merely, as at present, in respect of offences punishable under any other law with imprisonment.

Clause 5.—The amendment made by this clause in section 6 of the same Act, which deals with the infliction of the punishment of whipping in Frontier Districts, is merely consequential on the amendment of the law proposed in clause 3 as above described.

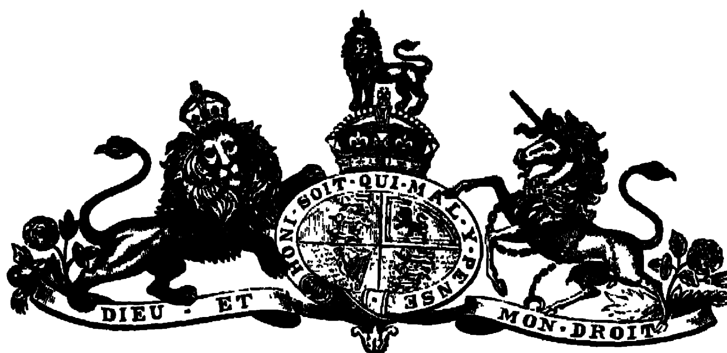
Clause 6.—This clause repeals the provisions contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, enabling the Local Government to empower second class Magistrates to pass sentences of whipping.

Clause 7.—This clause amends sub-section (2) of section 392 of the same Code by adding words limiting the punishment of whipping in the case of persons under sixteen years of age to fifteen stripes.

H. ADAMSON.

The 11th March, 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1906-1907

BY
O. T. BARROW,
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

CONTENTS.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1906-1907.

GENERAL REVIEW.

[Throughout the report the rupee figures are in thousands of rupees and the sterling figures in hundreds of £; thus 10,64 reads as ten lakhs and sixty-four thousands of rupees, and £71,2 reads as seventy-one thousand and two hundreds of pounds sterling. The rupee figures are converted into sterling amounts at R15=£1.]

As announced in the Financial Statement for 1906-07, the Budget Estimate for that year provided for the following measures of fiscal relief and administrative improvement: (*a*) Repeal of the Patwari cess in Northern India and the Central Provinces, of the Ryotwari Village Service cess in Madras, and of the Village Service cess in Coorg; cost £524,3. (*b*) Abolition of the Zamindari Dâk cess in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, cost £23,6. (*c*) Relief of District Boards in Northern India, Central Provinces, Coorg and Burma from the contributions formerly paid towards District Post charges; cost including relief of United Provinces District Boards of some small school and other charges £38,8. (*d*) Further grant of £166,7 for Police Reform and (*e*) Additional grants of £26,7 for agricultural and veterinary improvement and of £33,3 for European and technical education. After making these allowances the Budget estimate provided for a surplus of £874,1.

2. During the year under report there was a general growth of revenue beyond the anticipations of the Budget in most of the important branches except Salt, Customs, Forest and Railways. By far the largest increase occurred under Opium (£829,4) due to the high price obtained in the Bengal opium sales. The Stamp revenue was more by £59,2, Excise by £80,9, Assessed Taxes by £80,6 and Registration by £25,0. Interest improved by £126,9 chiefly in the investment of the Secretary of State's cash balances. Mint receipts were higher by £217,6 owing to heavy coinage to meet trade demands, partly also owing to the profits on the new Bronze coinage. Post Office and Telegraph Departments showed improvements of £24,0 and £14,9, respectively. Miscellaneous receipts were higher by £203,2 chiefly due to extraordinary receipts such as two instalments of the Tibetan indemnity. Irrigation revenue was higher by £288,3 owing mainly to the development of irrigation in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Military receipts were higher by £160,4 mainly due to the large sales of ordnance stores to Native States, and of obsolete and unserviceable stores from arsenals and factories, and to a special receipt from the War Office on account of furlough pay of Native troops earned while on field service in China and Somaliland and specially granted to them on return to India. On the other hand there was a decline in the Salt revenue (£37,3) mainly due to an over-estimate in Madras, in the Forest revenue (£21,0), in the Customs revenue (£112,5) chiefly under imports of spirits and exports of rice from Burma and Bengal, and in the net receipts of the Railways (£369,4) due chiefly to higher working expenses.

3. The actual total expenditure was better by £440,9 chiefly on account of lapses and savings under Army Services in the provision made for reorganisation stores in England, the demand for metals having been cancelled, and for schedule measures in India, under Special Defence Works due to alterations of the programme, and under Other Public Works due mainly to short payments for land compensation and short outlay on brick manufacture

in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and to short outlay in Burma and Bengal. The net result of these and other variations was a surplus of £1,589,3.

4. The practice under which the Revenue Account of Railways and Irrigation Works used hitherto to be charged with interest at 4 per cent. on the capital outlay prior to 31st March 1900 and at 3½ per cent. on outlay subsequent to that date was changed with effect from the accounts of the year under review, and interest is now charged at the average rate at which Government pays interest on its obligations during each year. The effect of this change was to reduce the interest charged to Railways and Irrigation works by a corresponding increase in the amount of interest shown in the accounts as paid on ordinary debt. The working expenses of the State Railways and surplus profits paid to Companies were also for the first time taken in reduction of the gross receipts on the revenue side instead of being shown separately as expenditure as used to be done formerly.

5. Another important change in classification has been in the direction of bringing together into one group the heads under which receipts and charges under the administrative control of the Army and Military Supply Departments of the Government of India are shown in the Estimates and Accounts. To carry out this object the head Marine which included both naval receipts and expenditure, and also certain civil receipts and charges connected with the administration of ports, coast lights and other cognate matters, has been split up into two heads, a head Marine in the Military group for the former class of receipts and expenditure, and a head Ports and Pilotage in the group Civil Departments for the latter. The head Military Works formerly in the group Other Public Works and the head Special Defence Works formerly a group by itself on the expenditure side, have both been brought under the Military group. In the present report the figures for 1905-06 as well as the figures for the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1906-07 have been recast so as to correspond with the revised classification; the working expenses of State Railways and surplus profits paid to Companies have also likewise been deducted from the gross receipts on the revenue side.

6. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1906-07 which are reviewed in this report. The details will be found in the statements on pages 175 to 190:—

Receipts.		Revenue and Expenditure.		Outgoings.	
Budget.	Accounts.			Budget.	Accounts.
£	£			£	£
49,[illegible]05,7	50,588,7	A	Principal Heads of Revenue	9,057,2	8,980,7
853,0	979.9	B	Interest	1,278,8	1,912,2
1,727,1	1,751,1	C	Post Office	1,600,9	1,602,9
938,1	953,0		Telegraph	1,155,0	1,126,2
201,9	419,5		Mint	139,3	166,9
1,390 9	1,301,3	D	Civil Departments	13,689,4	13,707,8
650,7	1,007,0	E	Miscellaneous	4,323,5	4,410,6
...	...	F	Famine	1,000,0	1,000,0
13,370,6	13,001,2	H	Railways	11,141,3	10,687,7
3,250,0	3,538,3	J	Irrigation	2,992,9	2,768,7
468,3	532,6	K	Other Public Works	5,694,8	5,557,3
1,254,8	1,415,2	L	Military Services	21,841,5	21,552,7
...	...	M	Provincial Surplus + or Deficit —	—1,077,6	+514,8
...	...		Imperial Surplus + or Deficit —	+874,1	+1,589,3
73,711,1	75,577,8		TOTAL	73,711,1	75,577,8

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
874,1	1,589,3	Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	...
2,785,5	...	N Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue	10,864,1	10,734,0
4,164,0	4,166,1	O {Permanent Debt . .	...	...
...	...	O {Temporary Debt . .	...	...
608,0	737,3	P Unfunded Debt	...	...
...	955,2	Q Deposits and Advances .	970,3	...
56,2	...	R Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	...	4,3
...	...	RR Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	512,9	581,4
1 6	1,6	S Capital Account of Local Boards	...	...
. .	499 5	T Remittances . .	58,1	...
17,800,0	32,907,2	U Secretary of State's Bills .	17,803,8	33,819,4
21 444 5	20,218,0	V Cash Balance, April 1st .		...
...	...	Ditto, March 31st .	17,524,7	15,935,1
47,733,9	61,074,2	TOTAL	47,733,9	61,074,2

Comparison with the year 1905-06.

7. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1905 06 is as follows —

REVENUES	1905-06 £	1906-07 £	Difference, 1906-07. Greater (+) or less (—). £	R
Principal Heads of Revenue . .	49 528 0	50,588,7	+1,060,7	+1,59,10
Interest	945,0	979 9	+34,9	+5,24
Post Office	1,651,5	1,751,1	+99,6	+14,94
Telegraph	909,8	953,0	+43,2	+6,48
Mint	321,2	419,5	+98,3	+14,75
Civil Departments . . .	1,408,5	1,391,3	—17 2	—2 58
Miscellaneous	764 4	1,007,0	+242 6	+36 39
Railways	12 924,4	13,001 2	+76,8	+11 52
Irrigation	3,006,7	3,538,3	+531,6	+79,74
Other Public Works . . .	487,4	532,6	+ 45,2	+6,78
Military Receipts . . .	1,381,1	1,415,2	+34 1	+5,11
TOTAL .	73,328,0	75,577,8	+2 249,8	+3,37,47

8. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following :—

	£	R
Land Revenue	+969,5	+1,45,42
Opium	+ 191,7	+28,76
Salt	—13,7	—2,06
Stamps	+103 5	+15,54
Excise	+210,4	+31,56
Provincial Rates	—517,4	—77,62
Assessed Taxes	+102,4	+15 36
Registration	+17,7	+2,67
Other Heads	—3,4	—52
TOTAL .	+1,060,7	+1,59,11

9. The improvement under *Land Revenue* occurred more or less in all the Provinces except Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam and represents the normal growth of revenue under the head materially aided by the favourable seasons—in many cases following years of scarcity. The increase under *Opium* was due to an increase in the number of chests sold, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the price per chest. The increases under *Stamps*, *Excise*, *Assessed Taxes* and *Registration* were due to normal causes. The decrease under *Provincial Rates* was due to the abolition of the Famine, Patwari and Ryotwari Village Services with effect from 1st April 1906. The decline of *Salt* revenue was nominal owing to the fact that the actuals of the previous year in Madras comprised a considerable amount of arrear collections.

10. Under *Interest* there was a small improvement due to increased recoveries from Native States in India and to higher receipts from invested cash balance in England. Under *Post Office* the expansion of the department has been aided by the Imperialisation of the District Post. Under *Telegraph* increased message revenue led to an improvement. Under *Mint* there were larger credits on account of the percentage on value of new rupee coinage charged to the Gold Standard Reserve and on account of gain on bronze coinage. Under *Civil Departments*, there were decreases under *Police* and *Medical* partly set off by an increase under *Education*. Under *Miscellaneous*, receipts on account of Exchange were higher by £107.1 or R16,08, and there were extraordinary receipts such as £111,1 or R16,67 on account of two instalments of the Tibetan indemnity and £55,5 or R8,22 on account of sale of certain lands in Bombay.

11. Under *Railways* there were improvements chiefly, on the Eastern Bengal Railway (14,39) due to large pilgrim traffic in connection with the eclipses of the sun and moon in January 1907 and heavy grain traffic owing to scarcity in Eastern Bengal and Assam; on the North Western Railway (32,42) due to development of export grain traffic to Europe and opening of new lines, and on the Indian Midland Railway (12,10) due to development of traffic in wheat and other food grains, oilseeds and cotton These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases chiefly in the East Indian Railway (15,79) due to heavy expenditure on repairs of bridges, to costly repairs and renewals of engines and tenders, in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (11,03) due to heavy outlay on the maintenance and renewals of permanent-way and structures and also to heavy repairs and renewals of locomotive engines and machinery, and in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway due to a fall in traffic in food grains and cotton owing to short crops and the production being below the average.

12. The increase under *Irrigation* was due mainly to the development of irrigation in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under *Other Public Works* the improvement was due mainly to increased recoveries of rents, tolls and ferry receipts. The improvement under *Military Receipts* occurred £27,9 or R4,19 under Army, £4,5 or R67 under Marine, and £1,7 or R25 under Military Works. Under *Army* the excess was chiefly due to the improvement and extension of dairy farms, to the sale of a large number of transport animals and to larger issues of ordnance stores on payment, partly counterbalanced by smaller sales of provisions and stores and malt liquor, by less receipts from grass cultivation and by a smaller amount received from the War Office on account of capitation rate payable on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service to the Colonies. The increase under *Marine* was due to the adjustment of recovery claims against the Royal Navy, Other Departments, etc., for two years 1905-06 and 1906-07 owing to a change in the system of accounting with effect from 1st April 1907.

13. A comparison of the expenditure side is given below :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.	Difference, 1906-07. Greater (+) or less (—).	
	£	£	£	R
Direct Demands on the Revenues	8,779,5	8,980,7	+201,2	+30,18
Interest	1,409,9	1,912,2	+502,3	+75,35
Post Office	1,575,9	1,602,9	+27,0	+4,05
Telegraph	1,076,5	1,126,2	+49,7	+7,45
Mint	120,1	166,9	+46,8	+7,02
Civil Departments	12,739,4	13,707,8	+968,4	+1,45,26
Miscellaneous	4,318,1	4,410,6	+92,5	+13,88
Famine	1,000,0	1,000,0	...	...
Railways	10,922,5	10,687,7	—234,8	—35,22
Irrigation	2,880,4	2,768,7	—111,7	—16,76
Other Public Works	5,362,4	5,557,4	+195,0	+29,25
Military Services	21,027,4	21,552,6	+525,2	+78,78
	71,212,1	73,473,7	+2,261,6	+3,39,24

14. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenues* there was a general growth of expenditure due to the progressive development of administrative machinery and operations. The main increases occurred under *Land Revenue* (£69,7 or R10,46), due to revisions of district and ministerial establishments chiefly in Bengal and Madras, under *Stamps* (£58,1 or R8,72) due to normal causes, under *Excise* (£16,5 or R2,47) due to the appointment of Excise Commissioners in some of the provinces, under *Opium* (£20,8 or R3,13) due to better outturn of crop which was 107,312 maunds against 104,062 in 1905-06, under *Customs* (£17,7 or R2,65), due to reorganisation of establishments, introduction of the Imperial Customs Service, construction of motor launches, etc., and under *Refunds* (£16,3 or R2,44) chiefly under customs refunds in Bengal and Bombay.

15. Under *Interest* the increase was due partly to the change in the calculation and distribution of interest sanctioned in Secretary of State's Financial Despatch No. 143, dated 11th October 1907, under which a smaller amount of interest is now transferred to the Railways and Irrigation Revenue Accounts, and partly to additions to Permanent Debt, payment of interest on temporary loan obtained from the Gold Reserve Fund and increased payment of interest corresponding to growth of Savings Bank deposits. Under *Post Office* continued expansion of the department and the Imperialisation of the District Post led to an increase. Under *Telegraph* the increase was due to heavy repairs added to the normal expansion of the department. Under *Mint* the increase was caused by heavier coinage operations, both silver and bronze. In the *Civil Departments* the chief increases occurred under *Police* (£328,7 or R49,31) due to the introduction of reforms, under *Education* (£181,1 or R27,16) due to the expansion of education and to increased grants-in-aid, under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* (£130,7 or R19,61) due to the partial separation of Judicial and Executive Establishments, to the entertainment of additional Judges, revision of ministerial establishments, etc., under *Political* (£116,6 or R17,49) mainly on account of the Amir's visit, under *Scientific and Other Minor Departments* (£71,2 or R10,68) due to larger expenditure of the Survey of India and Agricultural Departments, and under *Jails* (£49,7 or R7,46) due to increase in the jail population and in the price of food grains and raw materials. The specially high expenditure under *General Administration* in 1905-06 on account of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales has been more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure in 1906-07 on various accounts such as the creation of the Military Finance Secretariat, the expansion of the Commerce and Industry Department, the

appointment of a new Inspector General of Irrigation, and increased expenditure in the Foreign Secretariat of the Government of India and in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat. Under *Miscellaneous* the normal growth of *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* and of *Stationery and Printing* charges more than counterbalanced some decreases under *Territorial and Political Pensions* due to lapses and under *Miscellaneous* owing to the fact that the actuals of 1905-06 contained the bulk of the charges connected with the Royal visit. Under *Famine* increased charges for direct Famine relief in Bengal, United Provinces and Bombay and for *Construction of Protective Irrigation Works*, were balanced by reduced charges under *Construction of Protective Railways* and by smaller appropriation for *Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*. Under *Railways* and *Irrigation* there were decreases due chiefly to the revised method of adjustment of interest on debt already referred to. Under *Other Public Works* the increase was due to a larger programme of works being carried out chiefly in the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Under *Military Services* the increase in expenditure occurred £390,7 under Army Charges, £109,8 under Marine, and £32,6 under Military Works, counterbalanced by a saving of £7,9 under Special Defences. The increase in the *Army Charges* occurred mainly in England under increased Home Charges of British Forces serving in India (£103,4) owing to the fact that the actuals of 1905-06 included a refund of £83,7 on account of 1903-04, under Stores for India including Reorganisation Stores (£143,4) due to greater demands for stores for India, under Indian Troop Service (£47,9) due to the conveyance of a large number of troops in part from South Africa to India and to the engagement of fresh ships for accelerated service, and under Retired Pay, etc., of British forces for service in India (£54,5). The increase of *Marine* charges was chiefly due to payments on account of vessels under construction. The increase under *Military Works* was due to the expansion of reorganisation measures.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1906-07.

16. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the Actuals, those in India and England being shown in separate columns. A comparison of the gross figures has been given before in para. 6 :—

	INDIA		England.	TOTAL.
	R	Equivalent in Sterling. £	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	+1,55,79	+1,038,6	+20,9	+1,059,5
Interest	−2,82,36	−1,882,4	+1,375,9	−506,5
Post Office	+3,35	+22,3	−3	+22,0
Telegraph	+16	+1,1	+42,6	+43,7
Mint	+27,70	+184,7	+5,3	+190,0
Civil Departments	−5,10	−34,0	+16,0	−18,0
Miscellaneous	+46,55	+310,3	−41,1	+269,2
Famine	−9	−6	+6	...
Railways	+1,87,77	+1,251,8	−1,167,6	+84,2
Irrigation	+92,90	+619,3	−106,8	+512,5
Other Public Works	+27,49	+183,3	+18,4	+201,7
Military Receipts	+32,37	+215,8	+233,5	+449,3
COMBINED SURPLUS, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	+2,86,53	+1,910,2	+397,4	+2,307,6

17. Under *Principal Heads of Revenue* the improvement occurred mainly under Opium (£787,4); Land Revenue (£134,9), Excise (£97,8), Stamps (£80,6) and Assessed Taxes (£80,0), partly counterbalanced by deficiencies chiefly under Customs (£121,2). The improvement under *Opium* was caused chiefly by the high average price obtained for Bengal Opium, viz., R13,91 per chest against R11,25 assumed in the Budget, under *Land Revenue* more favourable seasons led to improvements on the revenue side chiefly in Punjab, Madras and Bombay, which were partly set off by a decline in Burma, while the expenditure side also showed considerable savings owing to the partial lapse of provisions for the improvement of administrative machinery. *Excise*, *Stamps* and *Assessed Taxes* revenues have grown more

rapidly than estimated in the Budget; at the same time there have been savings under *Excise* and *Stamps* expenditure, due in the former case to the partial lapse of certain provisions for the improvement of administrative machinery and in the latter case to over-estimate of the cost of certain new kinds of stamps. The decline under *Customs* occurred under imports of spirits and under exports of rice from Burma and Bengal.

18. Under *Interest* an improvement of £126,9 in the receipts chiefly in the investment of Home Cash Balances, has been swallowed up in the much larger increase of expenditure due to the revised system of calculation and distribution of interest under which a considerably smaller amount of interest is now transferred to the Railways and Irrigation Revenue Accounts. Under *Post Office* the improvement occurred mainly under service postage stamps as a consequence of the Imperialisation of the District Post. Under *Telegraph* the improvement was caused by reduced purchase of English stores in order to keep down the balance of stores. Under *Mint* the increase is due to heavier coinage operations both in silver and in bronze. *Civil Administrations* show a small improvement on the whole, considerable excess expenditure was caused by the Amir's visit, by improvements of administrative machinery, *e.g.*, the formation of the Military Finance Secretariat, additional Judges, etc., and by higher cost of jails; but these excesses were more than absorbed by savings caused by the non-drawal of Amir's subsidy, and by the partial lapse of provisions for Police, Education and Agricultural Reforms. Under *Miscellaneous*, there was an improvement of £150,0 under Exchange, while there were extraordinary and miscellaneous receipts chiefly two instalments of the Tibetan Indemnity £111,1 and sale of certain lands in Bombay £55,5. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by increase of Stationery and Printing charges (£58,6) chiefly in purchase of stationery and English stores.

19. The total loss due to *Famine* has been brought together in the following table, based on estimates framed by the most competent local authorities, which may be accepted as giving approximately the loss of revenue assignable to Famine Suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, which are not final losses, have been distinguished from remissions under those heads. The total loss of revenue in 1906-07 assigned to Famine was 81,21 as shown below:—

	India.	Central Provinces and Berar	E. B. and Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Loss of Revenue.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Land Revenue—								
Remissions	...	16	..	5	23,42		7,77	31,40
Suspensions	1,44	66	..		2,26	.	35,44	39,80
Excise	...	..	.	.	2,50	75	.	3,25
Provincial Rates—								
Remissions	...	1	...	...	80	...	30	1,11
Suspensions	...	4	..		...	...	57	61
Customs	...	...	...	19,30	...	.	...	19,30
Forest	...	...	4	...	—9	..	—43	—48
TOTAL LOSS	1,44	87	4	19,35	28,89	75	43,65	94,99
Increase of Revenue.								
Irrigation	—3	..	..	—28	—6	...	—85	—1,22
Railways	15,00	...	.	...	...	...	..	15,00
TOTAL INCREASE	14,97	...	..	—28	—6	...	—85	13,78
NET DECREASE—	...	—87	—4	—19,63	—28,95	—75	—44,50	—81,21
NET INCREASE+	+13,53	...	...	...	...	...	...	

20. When the Budget Estimate was framed, India, the United Provinces and Bombay were the only provinces where famine was apprehended and substantial sums were provided to meet expenditure on direct Famine Relief; small provisions were also made for the Punjab and Madras. The agricultural condition improved considerably later on in India, the Punjab and Bombay and expenditure to the amounts anticipated was not required in those provinces. Madras entirely escaped the visitation, but on the other hand distress and failure of crops in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal necessitated relief operations. There was, however, a saving of 34,70 in the expenditure for direct Famine Relief. There were also savings of 50 and 12,58 in the expenditure on Construction of Protective Railways and Construction of Protective Irrigation Works, respectively. Under the former head the saving was chiefly caused by the postponement of certain works on the Bellary-Royadrug and Hospet-Kottur Railways; that under the latter head to short outlay on several projects in the Central Provinces and Bombay, to the slow progress of work on the Tribeni Canal in Bengal, to the transfer of the Lower Swat River Canal in the North-West Frontier Province to 49.—Irrigation Works, and to the restriction of the programme of works in Madras. The net result of these variations increased the amount available for the Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. Besides the charges on actual relief, expenditure was incurred under other heads either in the actual purchases of food supplies for men and animals or in the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions. These charges have been estimated by the local authorities, and are brought together in the following table, and the total charges direct and indirect may be set down at about 1,08,88:—

	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief, including Public Works charges . .	4,20	...	...	1,06	8,42	19,29	94	...	12,25	46,16
Indirect charges due to Famine, including grain compensation allowance—										
Military . . .	38,10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,10
Public Works Department, Other Public Works . . .	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Post Office . . .	2,45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45
Telegraph . . .	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Land Revenue . .	1	9	...	39	1,14	12	...	...	2,43	4,18
Police . . .	9	...	...	1,76	2,50	5	...	...	1,99	6,39
Other heads . . .	80	8	.	1,15	3,71	1,95	1	...	2,74	10,44
	42,61	17	...	3,30	7,35	2,12	1	...	7,16	62,72
TOTAL .	46,81	17	...	4,36	15,77	21,41	95	...	19,41	1,08,88

21. The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure due to famine may therefore be put down at about 1,90,09.

22. Under *Railways* the improvement over the Budget was nominal and caused by the revised system of charging interest as already referred to in para. 18. But for this change in the system of accounting the Railway Revenue accounts would have shown results considerably worse than the Budget. The following statement shows the chief variations

between the Budget and the actuals as regards the net result of the traffic receipts and working expenses :—

	Better.	Worse.
Eastern Bengal State Railway	9,34	...
East Indian Railway	...	32,09
North Western Railway	34,68	...
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	18,71
Indian Midland Railway	10,15	...
Southern Mahratta Railway	1,47	...
South Indian Railway	3,01	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	17,01
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	28,28
Burma Railway	...	12,07
Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	...	1,63
North-East Line, Madras Railway	...	4,79
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	...	4,47
Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway (British Section)	99	...
Mysore Railway	1,38	...
Warora Colliery	1,74	...
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	1,08	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	1,50	...
Kalka-Simla	2,84	...

23. The generally unfavourable results are due to heavier working expenses, high price of coal, heavier expenditure on repairs of bridges, costly repairs and renewals of engines, etc., while the occurrence of the Easter Holidays in the closing days of the year deferred the adjustment of traffic receipts. Heavy pilgrim and grain traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway, heavy grain traffic to Europe taken with reduced working expenses consequent on late supply of sleepers on the North Western Railway, development of traffic in wheat and other food grains, oil seeds and cotton on the Indian Midland Railway caused the improvements on the respective lines. In the case of the Rajputana-Malwa and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways, there were decreases in traffic in food grains and cotton owing to short crops.

24. Under *Irrigation* the improvement was caused by the development of irrigation in the Punjab and the United Provinces and by the reduction in interest charges. Under *Other Public Works* an improvement in rents, tolls and ferry receipts, combined with a lapse of £135,8 under expenditure due mainly to short payments for land compensation and short outlay on brick manufacture in Eastern Bengal and Assam and to short outlay generally in Burma and Bengal.

25. Under *Military Services* the improvement of £449,3 occurred, £342,0 under Army, £45,6 under Military Works and £93,2 under Special Defences, partly counterbalanced by a decline of £31,4 under Marine. The improvement under Army was due to unusually large issues of ordnance stores to Native States on payment, to extensive sales of unserviceable and obsolete ordnance stores from arsenals and factories, to a refund by the War Office of pay of native troops during furlough which was earned while on field service in China and Somaliland, to more receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service mainly owing to the refund by the War Office of the extra cost of sea transport arising out of the despatch to India of short service men during the years 1903-04 to 1906-07, to considerable lapses of schedule measure, and to a considerable decrease under English stores owing to the cancellation of demands for supply of metals. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure under furlough allowances of officers of the Indian service and under Retired Pay, etc., of British forces for service in India. Under *Military Works* the reserve provision with the Government of India was not utilised to the fullest extent. Under *Special Defences* the improvement was caused by the curtailment of funds for mounting 7·5" B. L. guns and by the alterations of programme. The decline under *Marine* occurred under charges for vessels under construction.

26. The Budget provided for a deficit of £203,5 or R30,53 in the revenue on the whole account, but as a sum of £1,077,6 or R 1,61,64 out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure was payable from past accumulations of balances a net surplus of £874,1 or R1,31,11 was provided for in the Estimates on the Imperial account. The accounts closed with a surplus on Imperial account of £1,589,3 or R 2,38,39 and a surplus on Provincial and Local ... was therefore better by £1,589,3

—£874,1 =£715,2 or R1,07,28 and the net Provincial and Local receipts by £1,077,6 +£514,8=£1,592,4 or R2,38,86. The improvement in the Provincial and Local accounts was caused largely by the allotments amounting to R90,22 by the Imperial Government to the Governments of Burma, the United Provinces and Bombay in connection with the new settlement concluded with the first Province, and for famine expenditure met from Provincial revenues in the other two. Increase of revenue in the United Provinces, Punjab, Madras and Bombay and decrease of expenditure in the last three Provinces and in Central Provinces also contributed to the improvement.

27. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better, and — worse, than the estimate:—.

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	+136,9	+846,1	+983,0	—29,2	+105,7	+76,5
Interest	+131,9	— 5,0	+126,9	—636,2	+2,8	—633,4
Post Office	+24,4	—4	+24,0	—20,9	+18,9	— 2,0
Telegraph	+14,9	...	+14,9	+28,8	...	+28,8
Mint	+217,6	...	+217,6	—27,6	...	—27,6
Civil Departments	+7,8	—7,4	+4	—104,4	+86,0	—18,4
Miscellaneous	+368,5	—12,2	+356,3	—62,6	—24,5	—87,1
Famine	..	...	...	—187,9	+187,9	...
Railways	—370,8	+1,4	—369,4	+453,0	+6	+453,6
Irrigation	+131,9	+156,4	+288,3	+169,6	+54,6	+224,2
Other Public Works	+23,9	+40,4	+64,3	—3,7	+141,1	+137,4
Military Receipts and Charges	+160,4	...	+160,4	+ 288,9	...	+288,9
Total	+847,4	+1,019,3	+1,866,7	—132,2	+573,1	+440,9
Total Net	+715,2	+1,592,4	+2,307,6	...	...	...

28. The improvement in the Provincial and Local Sections occurred chiefly in Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Registration, Irrigation and Other Public Works receipts; and in the charges under Land Revenue, Civil Departments chiefly Police, Education, Scientific, Famine, Irrigation and Other Public Works.

29. The principal items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table:—

Imperial.	Better.	Worse.
	£	£
Land Revenue, net	...	—648,9
Opium "	+787,4	...
Salt "	...	—27,1
Stamps "	+51,4	
Excise "	+44,2	
Customs "	...	—121,7
Forest "	+17,5	...
Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	—483,4
Post Office, net	+3,5	...
Telegraph "	+43,7	...
Mint "	+190,0	...
Civil Departments, net	...	—96,6
Miscellaneous, net	+305,9	...
Famine Insurance, net	...	—187,9
Railways, net	+82,2	...
Irrigation, "	+301,5	...
Other Public Works, net	+20,2	...
Military, net	+449,3	...
Minor variations under other heads, net	...	—16,0
	+2,296,8	—1,581,6
Net Better	+715,2	

Appropriation Audit.

30. The Budget grants have been exceeded under several heads. The excesses, distinguishing those requiring sanction from those for which extra grants have already been made, have been noticed under each head of expenditure, and the detailed reasons for the excess have been also there stated. The following table brings together the excesses under each head still requiring sanction:—

Excess expenditure over Budget Estimate awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.

	INDIA.	BURMA.	E. B. & ASSAM	BENGAL.	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH	PUNJAB.	N.-W. FRONTIER.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	30	48
2. Assignments and Compensations	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	82
3. Land Revenue	18	...	57	...	...	...	10	...	...	85
4. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
5. Salt	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	27	35
6. Stamps	36	...	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	47
7. Excise	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	62
9. Customs	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	44	48
10. Assessed Taxes	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
11. Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
12. Registration	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,77,79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,77,79
14. Interest on other Obligations (Civil)	66	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	53	1,24
" " " (Deptl.)	1,61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61
15. Post Office (Deptl.)	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
17. Mint	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,20	2,35
18. General Administration	1,53	...	2	...	...	5	14	...	19	1,93
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	45	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	70
23. Ecclesiastical	...	2	1	...	...	10	5	...	6	24
24. Medical	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
26. Scientific, etc., Departments	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
29. Superannuation allowances, and Pensions	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14
30. Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
32. Miscellaneous	1,60	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1,67
38. State Railways—Working Expenses	18,13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,13
" " Interest on Capital Advances to Companies	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
39. Guaranteed Railways—Surplus profits, land and supervision	5,91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,91
43. Minor Works (Civil)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
45. Civil Works (Deptl.)	1,15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15
" " (Civil)	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
46. Army—										
Administrative Staff	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Barrack Establishment, etc.	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Sea Transport Charges	1,06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06
Volunteer Corps	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Military Pensions, to Europeans	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" " to Natives	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Family Pensions, etc.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Departmental Pensions	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
TOTAL	3,15,12	4	81	6	1	20	59	50	4,30	3,21,63

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	REVENUE—	R	R	R
74,29,00	India (Rupee figures) . .	74,40,47	75,79,78	75,87,96
£		£	£	£
49,526,7	Equivalent in Sterling . .	49,603,2	50,531,9	50,586,4
1,3	England	2,5	2,2	2,3
49,528,0	TOTAL .	49,605,7	50,534,1	50,588,7

31. The receipts in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate by £983,0 or R1,47,45 and the actuals of the previous year by £1,060,7 or R1,59,11. As compared with the Budget by far the largest increase occurred under Opium (£829,4 or R1,24,42) due to the high average price obtained for Bengal opium, *viz.*, R1,391 per chest against R1,125 assumed in the Budget Estimate, partly counterbalanced by a decline in Bombay Opium Pass fees. There were improvements also under Assessed Taxes (£80,6 or R12,09) due chiefly to improved trade conditions in Bombay and Bengal; under Excise (£80,9 or R12,13), Stamps (£59,2 or R8,89) and Registration (£25,0 or R3,76) due to growth of revenue at a more rapid pace than was allowed for in the Budget Estimates; under Land Revenue (£67,5 or R10,13) due to favourable seasons chiefly in the Punjab, Madras and Bombay, partly set off by a decline in Burma; and under Provincial Rates (£19,3 or R2,89) due to an over-estimate of the effects of the abolition of the Famine, Patwari and Ryotwari Village Service cesses with effect from 1st April 1906. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by decreases under Customs (£112,5 or R16,88) owing chiefly to short receipts from imports of spirits and exports of rice from Burma and Bengal; under Salt (£37,3 or R5,60) due to over-estimate of the excise duty on local manufacture in Madras; under Forest (£21,0 or R3,16) due chiefly to contraction of departmental operations, and under Tributes (£8,1 or R1,22) due to a suspension of the payment of contribution for special military forces by Jowrah.

32. As compared with the actuals of the past year, the bulk of the increase (£969,5 or R1,45,42) was due to the growth of Land Revenue. There were also increases of £191,7 or R28,76 under Opium, due to the increase in the number of chests sold, and of £103,5 or R15,54 under Stamps, £210,4 or R31,56 under Excise, £3,7 or R55 under Customs, £102,4 or R15,36 under Assessed Taxes and £17,7 or R2,67 under Registration, due to normal growth. On the other hand there were decreases under Provincial Rates (£517,4 or R77,62) due to the abolition of certain cesses as already mentioned, and minor decreases (£13,7 or R2,06) under Salt and of £10,7 or R1,61 under Forest.

I.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts. 1905-6 .	11,54	1,68,43	2,31,15	1,42,70	3,19,67	5,97,61	2,23,41	17,78	5,84,09	3,51,04	26,47,42
	Budget . 1906-7	12,36	1,73,63	2,53,70	1,85,08	2,85,76	6,28,64	2,44,58	19,22	6,16,49	3,84,45	28,03,91
	Revised . 1906-7 .	13,15	1,66,10	2,40,76	1,88,07	2,85,42	6,26,11	2,53,35	19,82	6,26,06	4,18,94	28,37,78
	Accounts. 1906-7	13,27	1,68,76	2,37,09	1,86,07	2,85,54	6,25,28	2,51,70	20,13	6,27,33	4,14,86	28,30,03
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts. 1905-6 .	...	...	...	6	82	...	2,04	3	...	90,62	93,57
	Budget . 1906-7	...	...	...	6	70	...	2,11	5	...	91,64	94,56
	Revised . 1906-7 .	...	...	...	6	81	...	2,12	6	...	91,15	94,20
	Accounts. 1906-7	...	...	...	9	79	...	2,15	5	...	91,26	94,34

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts. 1905-6	1	46	1,88	2,29	5,80	1	8,78	9	·19	...	19,51
	Budget 1906-7	1	5	...	5	26	1	8,19	...	7	...	8,64
	Revised 1906-7	1	27	28	9	85	9	8,93	4	25	...	10,81
	Accounts 1906-7	1	39	31	9	96	9	9,52	16	41	...	11,94
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof, including Thathameda Tax.	Accounts. 1905-6	6	...	96,92	2,22	1	...	...	...	...	...	99,21
	Budget 1906-7	7	...	98,54	2,14	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,83
	Revised 1906-7	6	...	96,00	2,26	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,32
	Accounts 1906-7	7	...	97,24	2,27	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,58
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Accounts. 1905-6	1,79	1,35	53,07	3,64	5,43	6,66	7,30	1,44	28,65	5,61	1,14,94
	Budget 1906-7	1,56	1,20	60 76	6,29	6,81	6,89	7,09	1,04	4,75	3,11	99,50
	Revised 1906-7	1,53	1,37	54,96	5,14	1,42	7,03	7,60	1,48	4,60	8,23	93,36
	Accounts 1906-7	1,95	1,58	51,46	5,01	1,76	6,75	8,59	1,99	4,34	6,48	89,91
TOTAL	Accounts. 1905-6	13,40	1,70,24	3,83,02	1,50,91	3,31,73	6,04,28	2,41,53	19,34	6,12,93	4,47,27	29,74,65
	Budget 1906-7	14,00	1,71,88	4,13,00	1,93,62	2 93,61	6,35,54	2,61,97	20,31	6,21,31	4,79,20	31,07,44
	Revised 1906-7	14,75	1,67,74	3,92,00	1,95,62	2,88,50	6,33,23	2,72,00	21,40	6,30,91	5,18,32	31,34,47
	Accounts 1906-7	15,30	1,70,73	3,80,10	1,93,53	2,89,05	6,32,12	2,71,96	22,33	6,32,08	5,12,60	31,25,80
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	*17*	...	..	*15,38*	*19,69*	*49*	*84,76*	*24,83*	*1,45,32*
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	*24*	...	...	*14,64*	*22,40*	*50*	*84,05*	*22,99*	*1,42,82*
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	*41*	...	...	*15,37*	*22,23*	*50*	*85,[illegible]*	*26,02*	*1,49,5*
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	*45*	...	...	*15,62*	*23,09*	*50*	*85,11*	*26,28*	*1,51,0*
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1905-6	13,40	1,70,24	3,82,85	1,50,91	3,31,73	5,88,90	2,21,84	18,85	5,28,17	4,22,44	28,29,33
	Budget 1906-7	14,00	1,74,88	4,12,76	1,93,62	2,93,61	6,20 90	2,39,57	19,81	5,39,26	4,56,21	29,64,62
	Revised 1906-7	14,75	1,67,74	3,91,59	1,95,62	2,88,50	6,17,86	2,49,77	20,90	5,45,90	4,92,30	29,84,93
	Accounts 1906-7	15 30	1,70,73	3,85,65	1,93,53	2,89,05	6,16,50	2,48,87	21,83	5,46,97	4,86,32	29,74,75
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts. 1905-6											£ 18,862,2
	Budget 1906-7											19,764,2
	Revised 1906-7											19,899,5
	Accounts 1906-7											19,831,7

33. The revenue under this head proved better than the actuals of the previous year by 1,45,42, and exceeded the anticipations of the Budget Estimate by 10,13. As usual, *Ordinary Land Revenue* contributed the bulk of the improvement compared with the Budget (+6,12). There was also an excess of 3,30 under *Sale of Proprietary Right, etc.*, but partly setting off these increases *Miscellaneous Revenue* and *Capitation Tax* showed slight deficiencies.

34. *Ordinary Land Revenue* proved better than the Budget Estimate by 26,12, and showed an advance of 1,82,61 over the actuals of the previous year. The improvements over the Budget occurred chiefly in the Punjab, Madras and Bombay, and were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the Central Provinces, Burma and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Favourable seasons in Ajmer and Coorg, and enhancement of assessment in parts of Baluchistan caused an excess of 91 over the Budget Estimate in India. In the Central Provinces, enhancement of revenue was suspended in some parts of Buldana, and thus the increase of revenue anticipated in the Budget Estimate was not realised. In Burma a considerable increase was estimated in the Budget on account of revision of settlements, original settlements and extension of cultivation; but owing to the failure of crops in some districts through insufficient or untimely rainfall and to the damage done to crops over a large area in the Hanthawady and Maubin districts by floods in consequence of the high rise of the Irrawaddy, the actual revenue realised was only 6 lakhs in excess of that of the previous year, and 16½ lakhs short of the Budget Estimate. In Eastern Bengal and Assam there was a small improvement (99) owing to improved settlements, and better collection on the introduction of the Mauzadari system. In Bengal there was an insignificant decrease. In the United Provinces of Agra and

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

Oudh, the increase of revenue estimated in the Budget was not fully realised, mainly on account of damage done to the kharif of 1906 by floods in the eastern districts, and increased suspensions and remissions for the kharif of 1905 and rabi of 1906, partly counterbalanced by improvements in the collections from Tarae and Bhabar Government Estates. In the Punjab the actuals were better than the Budget by 7,12 owing to good harvest, collection of enhanced assessments, and satisfactory working of the Ferozepore Grey canals. In the North-West Frontier Province, the improvement over the Budget was due to revised assessments and collection of arrears in certain districts, and to the resumption of certain jagirs and muafis in the Kohat district. A favourable season, the partial realisation of large amounts outstanding in the beginning of 1906-7, and the realisation of arrears of Ryotwari Village Cess which used to be credited to *Miscellaneous Land Revenue* before the abolition of the Ryotwari Village Service Fund with effect from 1st April 1906, caused an excess of 10,84 over the Budget Estimate in Madras. The largest improvement amounting to 30,41 occurred in Bombay, and was due to the fact that the season having been considerably better than normal, a considerable amount of suspended revenue was recovered. Under *Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents* the revenue fell short of the Budget Estimate by 22 The shortage occurred in Bombay, and was due to normal causes. Under *Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc.*, the actuals were considerably lower than those of the previous year, owing to the fact that 12 per cent. of the collections on Government Estates in Bengal formerly taken to this head, now go under *Ordinary Revenue*, and to the fact that the receipts in Burma representing capitalized value of Land Revenue on land, made over to the Burma Railways Company, were considerably higher in the year 1905-6. This is a fluctuating item of revenue and not susceptible of close estimation. The Budget was exceeded by 3,30 The largest excess occurred in the Punjab, and is ascribed to unexpected realisations in the Delhi district. Under *Capitation Tax or House Tax in lieu thereof, etc.*, the Budget Estimate of the revenues in Burma was pitched too high Under *Miscellaneous Revenue* the Budget Estimate proved considerably too high in Burma (9,30), owing to the fishery auction sales not having fetched as good prices as was anticipated, to the Burma Oil Company having restricted the output of petroleum, and to smaller receipts from royalty on rubies. There were also deficiencies in Eastern Bengal and Assam (1,28) owing to suspension of recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement charges in Backergunge in consideration of the prevailing distress; in Bengal (5,05), due to the postponement of recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement in Behar (2,80) owing to distress and to the fact that a large deduction by transfer adjustment on account of erroneous credits in previous years was made in the year under report; and in Madras (41) due to the revenue from Village Service Inams in Proprietary Estates having fallen below the anticipation in the Budget, owing to the late introduction of the Act in several of the Estates. These deficiencies were partly counterbalanced by excesses in Bombay (3,37) due to recoveries from the Bombay Improvement Trust in connection with land acquired by Government and transferred to it in the North-West Frontier Province and India chiefly under Tirni or Grazing fees, in the Punjab (1,50) under various detailed heads, such as Mutation fees, partly due to the plague mortality of the year, and in the Central Provinces (38) due to increase receipts from quarries, etc.

35. The explanation of the variations in the *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation* is given in the Public Works portion of this report under the head Irrigation—*vide* paragraph 256.

36. The following tables A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of the Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1906-07.

Provinces.	Credits+Debits— to Provincial.				
	Transfers under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments.	Total Adjustments.
Central Provinces	+27,07	+10,94	+16	—5	+38,12
Burma	+53,02	+22,07	+50,12	..	+1,25,21
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	+4,85	—24	+3,51	...	+8,12
Bengal	+7,39	+1,45	+3	+2,28	+12,15
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . .	+2,32	+45,15	+31,27	...	+78,74
Punjab	+3,46	+41,35	+74	...	+45,55
Madras	+61,31	+91,90	+7,90	...	+1,61,11
Bombay	+35,36	+27,44	+12,79	+2	+75,61

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued*

I.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

B.—Distribution of Land Revenue in 1906-07.

PROVINCES.	Total Revenue to be divided proportionally.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial share.	Special adjustments noted above	Revised share.	Land Revenue not included in the Division: Impl	Prov	Local	Final Distribution of Land Revenue: Impl	Prov.	Local	TOTAL
Central Provinces .	1,70,73	One half	85 37	+38,12	1 23,49	.			47,24	1,23,49	..	1,70 73
Burma . . .	3,86 04	One half	1,93 02	+1 25,21	3 18,23			6	67,81	3,18,23	6	3,86,10
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	1,91,68	One half	95,84	+8,12	1 03 96	1,85		...	89,57	1,03,96		1,93 5
Bengal . .	2,55 87	One-half	1,27 93	+12 15	1 40,08	−95	34,13		1,14,84	1 74,21	.	2,89,05
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6 23 12	One-fourth	1 55,78	+78,74	2 34,52		8 84	16	3 88 60	2,43,36	·6	6,32,12
Punjab . .	2 71,96	Three-eighth	1,01 99	+45 55	1,47 54				1,24 42	1,47,54		2,71,96
Madras . . .	6,28,87	One fourth	1 57 22	+1 61,11	3 18 33			3 21	3 10,54	3,18,33	3,21	6 32,08
Bombay .	4,19 14	One half,	2,09,57	+75 61	2 85,18		91,26	2 20	1 33 96	3 76 44	2,20	5,12,60

II.—Opium.

1905-6 Accounts		1906-7 Budget	1906-7 Revised	1906-7 Account
R		R	R	R
7,05 54	Sale of Bengal Opium	5 94,00	7,34,33	7,34,33
85,41	Bombay Opium Pass Fees	99 00	74 70	82,75
	Excise Opium—			
3 08	Centr l Provinces	4,60	4 60	4,70
6,08	Burma	6,80	5 75	5,77
5,37	E B & Assam . .	6,16	6 54	6 45
7 48	Bengal .	6,40	7,35	7 22
5 74	Unite l Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5 90	6 03	6 04
73	Punjab . . .	70	88	83
9	North West Frontier Province .	7	11	9
28 57		30,63	31,26	31,10
80	Miscellaneous	1,03	66	90
8,20,32	TOTAL IN RUPEES .	7,24 66	8,41 15	8 49,08
£		£	£	£
5,468,8	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	4 83 ,1	5,607 7	5,660,5

37 The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 1,24,42 and 28 76, respectively The improvement occurred chiefly under *Sale of Bengal Opium* and 52,800 chests were sold at an average price of about R1 391 per chest against R1 125 anticipated in the Budget In the previous year the average price was higher (1,434) but the number of chests sold smaller (49,200) There has been a decline under *Bombay Opium Pass Fees* owing to the uncertain state of the China Market on account of the doubts as to the future action of the British and the Chinese Governments with regard to the drug, but the decline was not quite so large as the Revised Estimates anticipated, owing to a sudden increase in exports in March 1907, after a period of stagnation Under *Excise Opium* there was an increase over the Budget in the Central Provinces owing to the introduction of the Ghazipur Opium in Berar districts, in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to the increased consumption of the drug and in the Punjab to the demand for Excise Opium in preference to other indigenous varieties In Burma, the receipts show a decrease owing to restriction of sales.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium—*concluded.*

38. The following table gives the usual statistics for the last ten years of the produce and sales in Bengal, and the exports from Bombay:—

	Produce of season. For Export.	For Excise.	Total.	Chests sold.	Average price per chest.	Total price.	Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
	Chests.	Chests	Chests.		R	R		R	R
1897-1898 . .	45,500	3,279	48,779	39,000	1,023	3,99,10	17,432½	500 & 600	96,70
1898-1899 . .	44,075	4,024	48,099	39,450	1,055	4,16,38	26,579	500	1,32,89
1899-1900 . .	51,719	3,479	55,198	41,700	1,221	5,09,15	25,492½	500	1,27,46
1900-1901 . .	52,443	4,780	57,223	45,300	1,361	6,16,39	25,053½	500	1,25,27
1901-1902 . .	44,457	4,818	49,275	48,000	1,297	6,22,55	16,280½	500	81,40
1902-1903 . .	44,724	5,897	50,621	48,000	1,144	5,49,39	19,831	500	99,16
1903-1904 . .	64,738	5,268	70,006	48,000	1,462	7,01,76	26,141½	500	1,30,71
1904-1905 . .	50,000	4,741	54,741	48,000	1,587	7,61,93	18,821½	500, 600 & 625	1,12,37
1905-1906 Actuals	55,501	5,863	61,364	49,200	1,434	7,05,54	14,235	600	85,41
1906-1907, Budget	...	..	...	52,800	1,125	5 94,00	16 500	600	99,00
1906-1907, Revised	...	...	.	52,800	1,391	7,34,33	12,458	600	74,70
1906-1907, Actuals	48,750	5,794	54,544	52,800	1,391	7,34,33	13,792	600	82,75

III.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Government Salt.	Accounts .	1905-6 .	14,37	...	...	...	7,33	6,73	28,43
	Budget .	1906-7 .	13,95	..	...	...	8,03	7,13	29,11
	Revised .	1906-7 .	13 75	...	...	...	7,80	6,92	28,47
	Accounts .	1906-7 .	15,52	...	...	...	7,06	7,20	29,78
Excise on Local Manufacture.	Accounts .	1905-6 .	1,32,86	3,31	...	...	1,49,44	1,47,81	4,33,42
	Budget .	1906-7 .	1,29,84	3,75	...	10	1 45,62	1,54,04	4,33,55
	Revised .	1906-7 .	1,24,54	3,60	...	. .	1,34,35	1,52,00	4,14,49
	Accounts .	1906-7 .	1,29,68	3,83	.	...	1,35,11	1,53,07	4,41,69
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts	1905-6 .	...	14,17	8,88	1,61,53	12	35	1,85,05
	Budget .	1906-7 .		14,25	19,28	1,53,72	13	28	1,67,66
	Revised .	1906-7 .	..	13,10	19,15	1,58,20	13	45	1,91,03
	Accounts .	1906-7 .	...	13,47	19,26	1,59,87	17	44	1,93,21
Miscellaneous .	Accounts .	1905-6 .	1,29	...	13	1,31	1,01	5,82	9,56
	Budget .	1906 7 .	1,21	...	22	1,18	1,02	6,05	9,68
	Revised .	1906 7 .	1,21	...	25	1,00	1,02	6,03	9,51
	Accounts .	1906 7 .	1,21	...	25	1,02	1,04	6,20	9,72
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts .	1905-6 .	1,48 52	17,48	9,01	1,62 84	1,57,90	1,60,71	6,56,46
	Budget .	1906 7 .	1,45 00	18,00	19,50	1,55,00	1,55,00	1,67,50	6,60,00
	Revised .	1906 7 .	1,39,50	16,70	19,40	1,59 20	1,43,30	1,65,40	6,43,50
	Accounts .	1906 7 .	1 46,41	17,30	19,51	1,60,89	1,43,38	1,66,91	6,54,40
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1905-6 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,376,4
	Budget .	1906-7 .							4,400,0
	Revised .	1906-7 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,290,0
	Accounts	1906-7 .							4,362,7

39 The actuals for the past 10 years have been as follows:—

	India.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1897-1898 . .	1,94,78	15,67	...	2,46,33	1,72,70	2,29,94	8,59,42
1898-1899 . . .	2,04,07	15,82	...	2,51,24	1,99,84	2,39,02	9,09,99
1899-1900 . . .	1,94,66	15,37	...	2,57,94	1,85,50	2,24,10	8,77,57
1900-1901 . . .	2,07,14	13,41	...	2,54,35	1,86,26	2,33,90	8,95,06
1901-1902 . . .	1,90,48	15,29	...	2,60,38	1,91,54	2,33,21	8,90,90
1902-1903* . .	1,97,32	16,30	...	2,67,94	2,03,16	2,40,94	9,27,66
1903-1904* . .	1,72,13	15,48	..	2,18,01	1,95,36	1,86,59	7,87,57
1904-1905* . .	1,69,35	16,38	...	2,23,62	1,95,38	1,98,49	8,03,22
1905-1906* . .	1,48,52	17,48	9,01	1,62 84	1,57,90	1,60,71	6,56,46
1906-1907* . .	1,46,41	17,30	19,51	1,60,89	1,43,38	1,66,91	6,54,40

* Rate of duty reduced in all provinces, except Burma, from 18th March 1903 (*vide* Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 1542-S R., dated 18th March 1903), and two further reductions in the rate were made—one from 22nd March 1905 and the other from 20th March 1907.

Section A—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt—*concluded.*

40. The receipts under this head fell short of the Budget by 5,60, and the actuals of the previous year by 2,06. The decrease occurred chiefly under *Excise on Local Manufacture* in Madras, partly counterbalanced by an increase under *Duty on Imported Salt* in Bengal. The duty was reduced from 1¼ to R1 per maund with effect from 20th March 1907, the previous reduction from 2 to R1½ having had effect from 22nd March 1905. Under *Sale of Government Salt* there was an increase under India chiefly in the sale-proceeds of the high priced salt at Sambhar, but in Madras the Budget proved too high owing to reduced demands of the Fishing trade. Under *Excise on Local Manufacture,* the decline in India occurred in the receipts at the Cis-Indus and Kolabagh Mines (1,50) and other Sources (42), partly counterbalanced by higher reali sations at Sambhar (1,79). In Madras the Budget Estimate proved too high having been based on the actuals of the previous year which comprised realisations on account of credit sales effected at the old and higher rate of duty in force before 22nd March 1905. In Bombay the decrease was due to restricted removals in anticipation of a reduction of duty On the other hand there was an excess in Burma due to the gradual introduction of the system of direct taxation on locally manufactured salt. Under *Duty on Imported Salt* there was an improvement over the Budget Estimate in Bengal (6,15) following larger imports consequent on increased consumption due to the stimulus of successive reductions of duty, partly set off by a falling off in Burma due to partial displacement of imported salt by cheap country-made salt from the Tenasserim Division. Under *Miscellaneous* there were some variations from the Budget in Bengal and Bombay which nearly balanced each other.

41. As compared with the previous year the decreases in Madras (14,52) due chiefly to the inclusion in the previous year of arrear collections (18,25), partly counterbalanced by an improvement in the consumption of salt (4,00) and in India (2,11) due to unprecedented briskness of trade in the previous year, were partly counterbalanced by improvements in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal taken together, and Bombay due to the consumption stimulated by successive reductions of duty.

IV.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces. and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Court-fee Stamps.	Accounts .	. 1905-6	2,10	15,58	22,93	32,43	1,35,57	67,93	24,91	2,62	58,38	33,70	3,96,15
	Budget .	. 1906-7	2,16	15,14	24,63	66,02	1,04,30	67,78	24,64	2,62	57,78	34,79	3,99,86
	Revised .	. 1906-7	2,27	15,19	24,83	65,79	1,04,53	70,25	26,20	2,67	60,55	34,58	4,04,86
	Accounts .	. 1906-7	2,30	14,92	24,79	65,24	1,02,14	71,00	25,90	2,65	60,94	32,49	4,02,37
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts .	. 1905-6	1,34	9.85	13.70	14,53	46,24	21,29	13,22	1,48	34,16	29,43	1,85,24
	Budget .	. 1906-7	1,25	10,24	14,80	22,77	38,50	20,84	12,50	1,56	37,05	28,90	1,88,41
	Revised .	. 1906-7	1,30	9,45	14,40	24,00	39,50	20,86	13,12	1,50	36,92	28,81	1,89,86
	Accounts .	. 1906-7	1,28	9,55	13,81	25,24	42,95	20,86	13,54	1,54	36,57	28,63	1,93,97
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts .	. 1905-6	11	21	76	12	1,91	36	1,07	2	1,33	1,67	7,56
	Budget .	. 1906-7	19	12	32	21	2,20	38	1,11	2	1,17	1,61	7,33
	Revised .	. 1906-7	23	16	1,27	21	1,97	39	1,18	3	1,53	1,61	8,58
	Accounts .	. 1906-7	22	14	1,16	21	1,98	35	1,04	3	1,52	1,50	8,15
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts .	. 1905-6	3,55	25,64	37,39	47,09	1,83,72	89,58	39,20	4,12	93,87	64,80	5,88,95
	Budget .	. 1906-7	3,60	25,50	39,75	89,00	1,45,00	89,00	38,25	4,20	96,00	65,30	5,95,60
	Revised .	. 1906-7	3,80	24,80	40,50	90,00	1,46,00	91,50	40,50	4,20	99,00	63,00	6,03,30
	Accounts .	. 1906-7	3,80	24,01	39,76	90,69	1,47,07	92,21	40,48	4,22	99,03	62,62	6,04,49
													£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts .	1905-6											3,926,4
	Budget .	1906-7											3,970,7
	Revised	1906-7											4,022,0
	Accounts .	1906-7											4,029,9

42. This is a progressive head of Revenue and the actuals shew an increase of 15,54 over those of the previous year. The Budget Estimate was exceeded to the extent of 8,89 Under *Court-fee Stamps* large excesses in the United Provinces and Madras are ascribed, as usual, to growth of litigation and that in the Punjab to improvement in the agricultural conditions. These excesses were partly set off by defects in the Central Provinces owing to plague, in Eastern Bengal and Assam owing to over-estimate, and in Bengal and Bombay to smaller receipts from probate duties, etc., and also in Bengal to the abolition of Salt Rowanas on which a Court-fee duty used to be levied. Under *Commercial and other*

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps—*concluded.*

Stamps the increases occurred chiefly in Eastern Bengal and Assam (2,47), Bengal (4,45) and the Punjab (1,04). In Eastern Bengal and Assam the increase occurred under Impressing Stamps and is attributed to the execution of a large number of bonds and mortgage deeds owing to scarcity and under Hundi Stamps due to the expansion of the jute trade. In Bengal it was due to larger revenue from the sale of Hundis (20) and other General Stamps (2,15) owing to the execution of a larger number of deeds consequent on failure of harvests and the higher price of food-grains as also to the growth of trade, to the activity in speculation in coal shares and to the floating of several Companies of a speculative nature. In the Punjab it followed the favourable rabi crop of 1906. On the other hand there were decreases in the Central Provinces (69) due to the outbreak of plague, in Burma (99) to unfavourable seasons of 1905 and 1906 and the consequent arrest of trade, in Madras (48) to over-estimate and in Bombay (27) to the reduction of stamp duty on Insurance Policies by Act V of 1906. Under *Fines and Penalties, etc.*, there were excesses in Burma (84), owing to special receipts and in Madras (35) owing to large sales of special adhesive stamps. These improvements were partly set off by defects in Bengal (22) and Bombay (11) under composition duty, due in the former to no receipts from composition duty, and in the latter to a decrease in the composition of stamp duty owing to a decrease in the amount of debentures issued by the Port Trusts of Bombay and Karachi, the City Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality.

V.—Excise.

			India.	Central Provinces, & Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	Accounts	1905-6	11,94	62,83	41,91	22,62	1,31,48	93,93	33,90	2,02	1,83,98	1,27,62	7,12,23
	Budget	1906-7	12,27	65,55	42,70	35,79	1,25,80	94,18	35,38	2,08	1,86,19	1,30,20	7,30,14
	Revised	1906-7	12,00	71,63	38,08	35,24	1,28,10	88,13	37,38	2,09	1,96,79	1,34,10	7,43,54
	Accounts	1906-7	12,02	72,66	37,35	35,00	1,28,56	85,98	37,55	2,15	1,96,94	1,34,73	7,42,94
Opium	Accounts	1905-6	15	6,97	40,27	17,61	17,96	5,79	1,74	9	4,86	8,41	1,03,85
	Budget	1906-7	17	7,00	44,75	19,40	16,35	5,80	1,61	7	4,53	8,50	1,08,18
	Revised	1906-7	3	7,80	38,39	20,65	17,50	5,80	2,31	12	5,34	8,40	1,06,34
	Accounts	1906-7	4	8,05	38,77	20,56	17,31	6,00	2,34	10	5,77	8,19	1,07,13
Duty on Gunja	Accounts	1905-6	...	2,15	...	5,90	18,73	...	...	...	1,53	5,85	34,16
	Budget	1906-7	...	2,40	...	7,88	14,65	...	...	...	1,60	5,00	31,53
	Revised	1906-7	...	2,50	...	8,15	15,00	...	...	...	2,10	5,77	33,52
	Accounts	1906-7	...	2,46	...	8,01	14,71	...	...	...	2,09	4,71	31,98
Other Receipts	Accounts	1905-6	7	5	84	7	29	3	1	...	77	80	2,93
	Budget	1906-7	6	5	75	18	20	2	1	...	68	80	2,75
	Revised	1906-7	7	7	53	16	20	7	1	...	77	73	2,61
	Accounts	1906-7	6	8	53	16	23	8	1	...	80	73	2,68
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1905-6	12,16	72,00	83,02	46,20	1,68,46	99,75	35,65	2,11	1,91,14	1,42,68	8,53,17
	Budget	1906-7	12,50	75,00	88,20	63,25	1,57,00	1,00,00	37,00	2,15	1,93,00	1,44,50	8,72,60
	Revised	1906-7	12,10	82,00	77,00	64,20	1,00,80	94,00	39,70	2,21	2,05,00	1,49,00	8,86,01
	Accounts	1906-7	12,12	83,25	76,65	63,73	1,60,81	92,06	39,90	2,25	2,05,60	1,48,36	8,84,73
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1905-6											£ 5,687,8
	Budget	1906-7											5,817,3
	Revised	1906-7											5,906,7
	Accounts	1906-7											5,898,2

43. This is a progressive head of Revenue. The Budget failed to allow fully for the year's progress and was exceeded by 12,13, the actuals of the previous year being exceeded by as much as 31,56. The increase occurred in all the provinces except India, Burma and the United Provinces.

44. Under *License and Distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs*, the increases in the Central Provinces (7,11), and the Punjab (2,17), were due to keen competition at auctions, in Bengal (2,76), to general prosperity and active demand for labour as also to careful settlements to break up monopolies and secure a full share of shop value, in Madras (10,75) to increased revenue from country spirits (8,74), mainly in consequence of the raising of the excise duty in the southern districts of the Presidency and from toddy (2,12), and in Bombay (4,53), to enhancement of still head duty coupled with increase in consumption. Partially counterbalancing these increases, there were decreases in India (25), and in Burma (5,35) owing partly to a drop in the Rangoon auction prices and partly to the introduction of the contract distillery system in the Tenasserim division which lowered the prices, in Eastern Bengal and Assam (79), due to prevailing scarcity and high wholesale price of ganja, and in the United Provinces

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*concluded.*

(8,20) due to the raising of the still head duty and to the heavy clearance of bonded spirits during the previous year in anticipation of the rise in duty. Under *Opium*, the falling off in India was nominal and due to the adjustment of certain receipts in the Punjab books. There was also a small decrease (31) in Bombay under Gain on Sale proceeds of Excise Opium owing to some of the opium chests having been purchased before the issue rates were reduced. The important decrease (5,98) occurred in Burma and more than absorbed the increases of all the other provinces taken together. It is ascribed to the effect of restriction on sales to consumers. All the other provinces showed increases. In Eastern Bengal and Assam (1,16), it occurred in the Assam Valley Division and is attributed to the prosperity of the people by the growth of the lac, cotton and jute industries. In Bengal (96), it was due to continued suppression of illicit opium, in the United Provinces (20) to increased consumption, in the Punjab (73) to the failure of poppy crops in the Punjab and the Hill States and the consequent depletion of stocks creating a demand for Malwa opium, and in Madras (1,24) to increased consumption and a diminution in the average cost of opium obtained from Bombay. Under *Duty on Ganja* the Eastern Bengal Budget was an under-estimate. In Madras the increase of duty led to an increase of revenue; in Bombay on the other hand the same cause led to a decline, unusually large quantities having been exported to foreign countries during the closing months of 1905-6, in anticipation of the enhancement of duty with effect from 1st April 1906. Under *Other Receipts* the realisations on account of fines and confiscations were somewhat low specially in Burma.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. & Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts.	1905-6	10	9,27	18,30	23,53	88,94	57,87	22,97	1,79	69,63	26,44	3,18,84
	Budget	1906-7	15	9,58	19,50	39,31	71,80	57,93	24,18	1,93	67,91	25,00	3,17,29
	Revised	1906-7	22	9,55	19,25	39,35	71,40	57,33	26,11	2,17	68,52	29,50	3,23,40
	Accounts	1906-7	25	9,40	19,08	38,60	69,87	57,46	26,09	1,97	68,49	32,11	3,23,32
Village Service Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts.	1905-6	42	8,16	...	...	9	34,57	14,02	1,41	26,24	5,07	89,98
	Budget	1906-7	.	3,08	...	...	...	9,35	...	...	4,97	...	17,40
	Revised	1906-7	...	3,00	...	...	...	9,42	...	...	2,98	...	15,46
	Accounts	1906-7	...	2,99	...	...	...	9,63	61	8	1,06	...	14,37
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways.	Accounts.	1905-6	...	5	...	...	...	...	5,75	3	...	...	5,83
	Budget	1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
	Accounts	1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts.	1905-6	..	...	...	24	1,42	2,83	16	3	...	...	4,68
	Budget	1906-7	...	...	...	57	1,30	2,03	19	3	...	...	4,12
	Revised	1906-7	...	...	...	53	1,30	2,00	19	3	...	...	4,05
	Accounts	1906-7	...	...	...	51	1,27	1,75	18	17	...	...	3,88
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts.	1905-6	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Budget	1906-7	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Revised	1906-7	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Accounts	1906-7	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1905-6	90	17,48	18,30	23,77	90,45	95,27	42,90	3,26	95,87	31,51	4,19,71
	Budget	1906-7	54	12,66	19,50	39,88	73,10	69,31	24,17	1,96	72,88	25,00	3,39,20
	Revised	1906-7	60	12,61	19,25	39,88	72,70	68,75	26,50	2,20	71,50	29,50	3,43,49
	Accounts	1906-7	62	12,39	19,08	39,11	71,14	68,84	27,03	2,22	69,55	32,11	3,42,09

			£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts.	1905-6	2,798,0
	Budget	1906-7	2,261,3
	Revised	1906-7	2,289,9
	Accounts	1906-7	2,280,6

45. The Budget estimated for considerably reduced receipts under this head in accordance with the decision of Government to abolish the Famine and Patwari and Ryotwari Village Service cesses with effect from 1st April 1906. The actuals proved better than the Budget by 2,89 mainly under *District and Local Rates and Cesses* in Bombay, counterbalanced by a falling off in Proprietary Village Service cesses in Madras. Under *District and Local Rates and Cesses*, the Budget in Bombay provided as usual for

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*concluded.*

remission of cesses but a full recovery being found possible in most cases, the anticipations of the Budget were exceeded by 7,11. There were excesses also in India (10), Punjab (1,91), and Madras (58), corresponding to better collections of Land Revenue. On the other hand there were deficiencies in the Central Provinces (18) and Burma (42) corresponding to reduced Land Revenue collections, in Eastern Bengal (71) and Bengal (1,93) due to reduced collections under Road and Public Works Cesses, and in United Provinces (47) due to remissions in the Bundelkhand District partly counterbalanced by enhanced Revenue from some districts. Under *Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses,* there was an increase of 28 over the Budget in the United Provinces due to the extension of the operation of the Rural Police Rate Act; but on the other hand Madras showed a large decrease of 3,91 due to delay in the enfranchisement of Village Service Inams in several of the Proprietary Estates and the consequent levy of the cess late in the year. Under *Famine Cesses* there were some arrear collections in the United Provinces. Under *Rate on Wards' Estates* there was a deficiency of 28 in the United Provinces attributable mainly to the reduction during the year of the rate of contributions in some cases and to smaller realisations from certain estates.

VII.—Customs.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Sea Customs. Import Duties.	Accounts	1905-6	...	...	46,34	22	1,78,89	...	...	39,02	2,36,43	5,00,90
	Budget	1906-7	...	...	48,50	31	1,83,90	...	..	41,32	2,36,10	5,10,13
	Revised	1906-7	...	...	47,68	54	1,75,27	...	...	40,62	2,42,85	5,06,96
	Accounts	1906-7	...	...	48,00	55	1,76,85	...	...	40,81	2,42,37	5,08,58
Sea Customs. Export Duties.	Accounts	1905-6	...	...	82,00	1	24,30	...	...	4,78	4,02	1,15,11
	Budget	1906-7	...	...	88,00	1,30	21,90	...	...	5,00	3,80	1,20,00
	Revised	1906-7	...	...	72,00	...	13,36	...	...	9,94	6,70	1,02,00
	Accounts	1906-7	...	...	74,97	...	13,05	...	...	10,50	6,80	1,05,32
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures.	Accounts	1905-6	16	1,69	...	...	11	1,17	5	1,11	22,78	27,07
	Budget	1906-7	21	1,80	...	...	14	1,25	5	95	25,60	30,00
	Revised	1906-7	15	1,65	...	...	21	1,16	8	1,35	22,00	27,50
	Accounts	1906-7	14	1.65	...	...	24	1,22	7	1,33	24,36	29,01
Land Customs and Miscellaneous.	Accounts	1905-6	...	...	87	5	2,49	...	...	2,31	3,40	9,12
	Budget	1906-7	...	...	1,00	10	2,39	...	...	2,51	3,50	9,50
	Revised	1906-7	...	...	87	11	2,63	...	...	2,44	3.55	9,60
	Accounts	1906-7	...	...	86	11	2,75	...	...	2,57	3.55	9,84
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1905-6	16	1,69	1,29,21	28	2,05,79	1,17	5	47,22	2,66,63	6,52,20
	Budget	1906-7	21	1,80	1,37,50	1,71	2,08,33	1,25	5	49,78	2,69,00	6,69,63
	Revised	1906-7	15	1,65	1,20,55	65	1,91,47	1,16	8	54,35	2,76,00	6,46,06
	Accounts	1906-7	14	1,65	1,23,83	66	1,92,89	1,22	7	55,21	2,77,08	6,52,75
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts	1905-6										£ 4,348,0
	Budget	1906-7										4,464,2
	Revised	1906-7										4,307,1
	Accounts	1906-7										4,351,7

46. The anticipated Customs revenue in the Budget fell off by 16,88 owing mainly to short receipts from imports of spirits and exports of rice from Burma and Bengal. The enhancement of duty on spirits and liqueurs from 26th February 1906, led to a rush of imports and withdrawals from bond at the close of 1905-06, with a view to obtain the benefit of the old tariff. This caused a drop in the imports in the year under review, in consequence of which the receipts from *Import Duties* declined. In Burma the fall was, to a certain extent, balanced by improved receipts under cotton manufactures (1,50), manufactured articles (98), metals and manufacture of metals (36) and petroleum (16). In Bengal the decrease was further augmented by a drop in the receipts from *Import Duty on Cotton Manufacture* (7,51), mainly the result of enormous imports of the previous years and of the movement in favour of indigenous articles. On the other hand there was an improvement of 4,29 under sugar, caused partly by increased supply of beet sugar from Germany in consequence of low price prevailing in that country and partly by unprecedented imports of cane sugar from Java owing to its similarity to the Indian products. There were also improvements under silver and other metals. Large imports of silver bars from the United Kingdom, necessitated by the purchases by Government from the local market, caused an increase of 8,50 over the Budget in Bombay. Under *Export Duties* large decreases occurred in Burma and Bengal. High prices prevailing and smaller quantities of rice available not only restricted the export from Bengal but diverted large quantities

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued*,

VII.—Customs—*concluded*.

of Burma rice to non-dutiable Indian ports. Other causes of the decline in the Burmese trade were competition with Saigon in respect of Straits Settlements, Java and China markets, and heavy stocks of rice in Japan left after the Russo-Chinese war. On the other hand there was an expansion of exports of rice and paddy from Madras to Ceylon—the supplies from Eastern Bengal and Assam having failed owing to insufficiency of stocks. In Bombay also there was an expansion in the rice trade of Sind in consequence of the restriction of exports from Burma and Bengal. Greater demand for country made cotton goods caused an excess under *Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures* over those of the previous year, but the Budget estimate was too sanguine in Bombay and the Central Provinces. Under *Land Customs and Miscellaneous* the variations in Burma and Bengal occurred under overtime fees.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-07. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
R		R	R	R
22,62	India	22,57	23,29	23,39
5,60	Central Provinces and Berar	5,76	5,95	5,96
15,31	Burma	16,20	15,30	15,43
5,79	E. B. & Assam	9,60	10,05	10,24
50,30	Bengal	46,50	48,40	48,67
20,74	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	20,50	20,80	21,18
12,38	Punjab	12,65	13,35	13,32
1,17	North-West Frontier Province	1,20	1,25	1,24
26,05	Madras	27,00	27,25	27,51
38,25	Bombay	39,50	46,00	46,63
1,98,21	TOTAL IN RUPEES	2,01,48	2,11,64	2,13,57
£		£	£	£
1,321,4	Equivalent in Sterling	1,343,2	1,410,9	1,423,8

47. The receipts under this head, which shows a progressive growth, exceeded the Budget by 12,09 and the actuals of the previous year by 15,36. The improvement, due for the most part to prosperous trade conditions, was contributed to by all the provinces except Burma, where, on the contrary, the influence o plague, depression of various trades and diminution in the profits of certain firms in Rangoon, retarded the normal increase. The increase in India (82) and Eastern Bengal and Assam (64) occurred chiefly under deductions from salaries of Government Officers, and that in the Central Provinces was due to a better realisation of demands in consequence of favourable times. In Bengal (2,17) and Bombay (7,13) it was due to improved trade conditions, improvement of railway traffic earnings and more efficient assessment at the Presidency Towns. The growth of jute trade in parts of Bengal and the prosperous condition of the Mill industry and increase in the number of public securities in Bombay also caused an increase. The Estimates in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Madras, proved too low. In the United Provinces the whole amount, instead of a moiety of the income tax on the net earnings of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, was adjusted in the year. In Madras a large number of Provident Fund Companies was assessed during the year and collections were also more promptly made.

48. The India figures include, in addition to the collections made in the districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries by the Non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government Officers. The details are given below:—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
8,45	Civil Department, India	8,65	8,60	8,64
7,13	Military Department	6,92	7,25	7,28
5,35	Public Works Department	5,32	5,69	5,72
21	Marine Department	20	21	21
53	Post Office Department	52	56	56
95	Telegraph Department	96	98	98
22,62	TOTAL AS ABOVE	22,57	23,29	23,39

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts 1905-6	7,77	3,60	54,08	2,44	97	4,48	12,22	58	9,09	14,84	1,10,07
	Budget 1906-7	7,70	3,64	57,71	3,91	1,04	4,64	12,23	61	11,39	14,00	1,14,87
	Revised 1906-7	8,49	2,28	44,79	3,76	58	2,79	8,74	88	11,33	13,25	96,89
	Accounts 1906-7	8,16	2,31	45,95	2,85	46	2,25	7,65	88	12,31	12,33	95,15
II Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts 1905-6	64	20,16	41,07	6,64	9,63	18,82	4,46	64	19,05	18,88	1,39,99
	Budget 1906-7	57	18,76	44,18	7,23	8,58	18,74	5,35	55	18,26	17,27	1,39,49
	Revised 1906-7	56	21,60	47,10	7,47	9,79	21,98	7,10	85	19,88	20,45	1,56,78
	Accounts 1906-7	58	20,96	44,94	8,30	9,83	21,47	7,14	90	18,93	20,85	1,53,90
III Other Receipts	Accounts 1905-6	34	73	8,15	1,98	59	1,03	1,14	6	1,54	1,13	16,69
	Budget 1906-7	23	60	7,11	2,06	38	73	62	4	1,25	73	13,75
	Revised 1906-7	20	75	8,11	2,12	43	1,23	1,16	5	1,54	80	16,39
	Accounts 1906-7	21	74	7,23	2,06	37	1,31	1,26	5	1,66	1,05	15,94
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1905-6	8,75	24,49	1,03,30	11,06	11,19	24,33	17,82	1,28	29,68	34,85	2,66,75
	Budget 1906-7	8,50	23,00	1,09,00	13,20	10,00	24,11	18,20	1,20	30,90	30,00	2,68,11
	Revised 1906-7	9,25	24,63	1,00,00	13,35	10,80	26,00	17,00	1,78	32,75	34,50	2,70,06
	Accounts 1906-7	8,95	24,01	98,12	13,21	10,66	25,03	16,05	1,83	32,90	34,23	2,64,99

		Total India, equivalent in sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1905-6	1,778,3	1,3	1,779,6
	Budget 1906-7	1,78 ,4	2,5	1,789,9
	Revised 1906-7	1,800,4	2,2	1,802 6
	Accounts 1906-7	1,766,6	2,3	1,768,9

49. The total actuals were less than the Budget by 3,12, and those of the previous year by 1,76. The decrease as compared with the Budget, occurred in Burma and the Punjab. It was due in Burma mainly to the absence of extraction of timber by Government Agency in the Mandalay Division, and in the Northern Circle, to short extraction in Pegu and Tenasserim Circles, to large number of refuge teak logs in Minbu and Pyinmana Divisions having remained unsold, and to the non-delivery of the anticipated *pyinkado* sleepers caused by the outbreak of plague. The fall in the Punjab was attributed to the late arrival of timber in Kulu caused by difficulty of transport, to the curtailment of departmental operations, in consequence of scarcity of labour, to the stopping of the purchase of fuel by Railway, and to the allocation of a forest in the Montgomery Division for grazing by the Silladar Camel Corps. In India there was an improvement due to increased sale proceeds of timber and sandalwood; in the Central Provinces to steady demand for timber and fodder grass; in Bengal to large receipts from timber and other-produce caused by general cessation of departmental operations, opening of the forest cart roads and successful working by the monopoly system, partly reduced by short demand from the Public Works Department, and by stoppage of sleeper cutting operations in the Sambalpur Division; in the United Provinces, to fines inflicted on timber contractors for illicit deodar fellings, and non-fulfilment of the conditions of their contract; in the North-West Frontier Province, to great demand for timber in the Dungagali and Tandiani Ranges; in Madras, to the extension of departmental system of exploitation of forest produce and the abolition of the permit system, which produced extensive sale of small timber, fuel and agricultural implements at new depôts; and in Bombay, to large quantity of timber put up for sale, to increased prices from the sale of teak trees standing on private lands and great demand for sleepers and fuel from Railways.

50. Under *Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency* there were decreases in all the provinces except India, North-West Frontier Province, Madras and Bombay. In the Central Provinces and Burma they were caused chiefly by the curtailment of departmental operation and the introduction of the policy of leasing out forest areas to be worked out by the purchasers. In Eastern Bengal (1,06) the decrease was due to reduced sales of sleepers from the Goalpara, Jalpaiguri and Garo Hills Divisions, and in Bengal (58) to the gradual cessation of departmental operation, by the sale of standing trees to purchasers in Kurseong, Sonthal Perganas and Puri (34), by the absence of demand from the Public Works Department in the Tista Division (5) and by the stoppage of sleeper cutting operation in Sambalpore (9). In the United Provinces there was a change in the system of working by which departmental working has given place to working through contractors and purchasers, to the leased deodar forests having come under a new working plan and to short demand for fuel for troops at Ranikhet, partly reduced by an increase caused by the supply of grass to the famine stricken tracts of the Jalaun District.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest—*concluded.*

The decline in the Punjab was due to similar causes. On the other hand there were improvements in India, North-West Frontier Province and Madras as already explained. The increase in Bombay was attributed to the operations in the Dángs having been undertaken on a larger scale, to better receipts from timber, sleeper and fuel, partly reduced by a decrease in the receipts from famine fodder in consequence of improved season.

51. Under *Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers* the chief improvements occurred in the Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay. The increase in the Central Provinces was partly due to the forest areas being worked out by purchasers and partly to the steady demand for timber and fodder grass. The removal of large quantity of timber by purchasers, increased demand for fuel by the gardens in Jalpaiguri and better receipts from minor forest produce in Sibsagar, Khasi, Jaintia Hills and Jalpaiguri, were responsible for the improvement in Eastern Bengal. Gradual cessation of departmental operations, successful disposal of trees marked in the Punbu and Gooling blocks and in Singbhoom Division, opening of cart roads and the introduction of monopoly system of working were the causes which led to the improvement in Bengal. The revision of working plan of the trans-Sarda forests of the Kheri Division and the cessation of departmental timber operation led to the increase in the United Provinces. The improvement in the Punjab was caused chiefly by the sale of standing trees and fuel, and that in Bombay by high prices of teak trees standing on private lands, by a large number of coupes put up for sale and by increased grazing fees in consequence of better supervision.

52. The increase under *Other receipts* was chiefly obtained from the United Provinces, Madras and Bombay. The improvement in the United Provinces was chiefly derived from fines for illicit deodar fellings and unfulfilment of contract agreements, while that in the Punjab was mainly due to increased receipts from the sale of drift timber. The levying of higher compounding fees for forest offences and the hire of Government elephants to the Mysore Durbar for Khedda operations, led to the improvement in Madras. Increased penalties received from contractors and heavy fines necessitated for the prevention of forest offences caused an improvement in Bombay.

X.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts	1905-6	16	1,42	1,83	3,66	13,45	4,25	1,87	19	14,15	6,50	47,48
	Budget	1906-7	14	1,39	1,96	7,08	9,70	4,19	1,81	21	13,50	6,32	46,30
	Revised	1906-7	15	1,40	2,00	7,78	11,65	4,24	2,02	21	15,14	6,51	51,10
	Accounts	1906-7	15	1,44	1,94	7,78	11,38	4,21	2,00	20	15,11	6,29	50,50
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.	Accounts	1905-6	2	64	2	10	39	22	56	5	36	16	2,52
	Budget	1906-7	2	65	2	22	28	30	54	5	35	15	2,58
	Revised	1906-7	2	45	2	22	30	22	62	5	36	16	2,42
	Accounts	1906-7	2	41	2	22	32	22	57	5	37	18	2,38
Other Receipts.	Accounts	1905-6	1	25	18	13	66	62	16	2	2,18	8	4,29
	Budget	1906-7	1	31	17	30	52	61	15	2	2,15	8	4,32
	Revised	1906-7	1	25	18	30	55	56	16	2	1,00	8	4,01
	Accounts	1906-7	1	25	17	31	55	56	16	3	1,96	8	4,08
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1905-6	19	2,31	2,03	3,89	14,50	5,09	2,59	26	16,69	6,74	54,29
	Budget	1906-7	17	2,35	2,15	7,60	10,50	5,10	2,50	28	16,00	6,55	53,20
	Revised	1906-7	18	2,10	2,20	8,30	12,50	5,02	2,80	28	17,40	6,75	57,53
	Accounts	1906-7	18	2,10	2,13	8,31	12,25	4,99	2,73	28	17,44	6,55	56,96
													£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1905-6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	362,0
	Budget	1906-7											354,7
	Revised	1906-7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	383,6
	Accounts	1906-7											379,7

53. The total receipts under this head exceeded the Budget by 3,76 and the actuals of the previous year by 2,67 owing to increased receipts from *Fees for Registering Documents* in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, the Punjab and Madras. The increase is due to increase in the number of documents registered which was under-estimated in the Budget Estimate. The Revised Estimate allowed for the increase more fully but proved somewhat too sanguine for Bengal. A specially bad year marked by high prices and flood is mentioned as a special cause for the increase of sales and transfers in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. On the other hand *Fees for Copies of Registered Documents* were not realized to the extent anticipated in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Under *Other Receipts* Madras shows a falling off owing to a relaxation of the rules regarding the production of encumbrance certificates in courts and in connection with State loans.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF Rs. 50,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
2,00	Udaipur	2,00	2,00	2,00
98	Jodhpur	98	98	98
4,00	Jaipur	4,00	4,00	4,00
2,35	Kotah	2,35	2,35	2,35
8	Bundi	1,20	2,32	1,72
	Central Provinces—			
70	Nandgaon	70	1,05	1,40
70	Khairgarh	70	70	70
	Burma—			
4,44	Shan States	4,30	4,37	4,37
	E. B. and Assam—			
50	Manipur State	50	50	50
	Punjab—			
1,00	Mandi	1,00	1,00	1,00
1,31	Kapurthalla	1,31	1,31	1,31
	Madras—			
7,83	Travancore	7,83	7,83	7,83
35,00	Maisur	35,00	35,00	35,00
2,00	Cochin	2,00	2,00	2,00
	Bombay—			
6,72	Kathiawar	6,83	7,28	7,56
1,87	Kutch	1,87	1,87	41
4,30	Baroda State	4,02	4,12	4,25
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
1,61	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	1,61	1,61	1,61
34	Malwa Contingent (Jowrah)	3,24	1,37	1,03
1,15	Erinpura Irregular Force (Jodhpur)	1,15	1,15	1,15
2,00	Deolee Irregular Force (Kotah)	2,00	2,00	2,00
69	Malwa Bheel Corps	61	70	64
	Bombay—			
89	Southern Mahratta Country	82	82	75
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER Rs. 50,000—			
2,53	India	2,28	2,38	2,14
91	Central Provinces	76	77	82
84	Burma	70	65	56
20	Bengal	20	29	33
47	Punjab	47	47	46
25	Madras	25	25	25
45	Bombay	52	52	51
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
...	India	8	11	9
...	Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	2
24	Punjab	...	...	...
1	Madras	...	...	...
1,25	Bombay	9	34	41
17,73	TOTAL India	21,50	20,97	19,71
2,31	" Central Provinces	2,16	2,52	2,94
5,28	" Burma	5,00	5,02	4,93
50	" Eastern Bengal and Assam	50	50	50
20	" Bengal	20	29	33
3,02	" Punjab	2,78	2,78	2,77
45,09	" Madras	45,08	45,08	45,08
15,48	" Bombay	14,15	14,95	13,89
89,61	TOTAL IN RUPEES	91,37	92,11	90,15
597,4	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £	609,1	614,1	601,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*concluded.*

54. The receipts under this head are for the most part fixed. The variations that occur, arise generally either from non-payment of dues or from advance or arrears collections. The total receipts fell short of the Budget by 1,22 but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 54.

55. Under *Tributes and Contributions of Rs. 50,000 and over*, there were recoveries of arrears from the Bundi (52), Kathiawar (73), Baroda (23) and Nandgaon (35). The last also paid the 1st instalment (35) for 1907-08 in advance. The full amount of subsidy has not been recovered from Kutch. Under *Contributions for Special Military Forces*, the decrease in India was due to suspension of payment by Jowrah and that in Bombay to deferment of payment till 1907-08 by the Miraj State (Senior). Under *Tributes and Contributions under Rs. 50,000*, the decrease under India is made up of short payments from the Banswara and Chirkhari States, partly counterbalanced by arrear payments from Kilchipur and Sailana. In the Central Provinces, advance payments were made by Sarangarh, Raigarh and Koria States. In Burma the decrease was due chiefly to the remission by the Local Government of one-half of the tribute from the Momeik State. The Bengal Budget was an under-estimate which was corrected in the Revised but owing to an advance payment of 4 by Bolungir, the Revised has also been exceeded Arrear recovery of *Nazarana* fees from Savantwadi State caused the increase over the Budget in Bombay under *Fees on Succession to Native States.*

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
13,09,35	India (Rupee figures)	13,38,35	13,37,12	13,30,04
£		£	£	£
8,729,0	Equivalent in Sterling	8,922,3	8,914,2	8,866,9
50,5	England	134,9	113,5	113,8
8,779,5	TOTAL .	9,057,2	9,027,7	8,980,7

56. The total expenditure showed a saving of £76,5 or R11,47 on the Budget, and an excess of £201,2 or R30,18 over the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget, the most important savings occurred under *Land Revenue* (£67,4 or R10,11), *Forest* (£36,6 or R5,49), *Stamps* (£21,4 or R3,21), and *Excise* (£16,9 or R2,53), partly counter-balanced by excesses under *Refunds and Drawbacks* (£28,4 or R4,26), and *Opium* (£42,0 or R6,31). The saving under *Land Revenue* was due to the allotments for Additional Deputy Magistrates, for revision of the pay of ministerial establishments, and for the maintenance of record of rights not being utilised to the fullest extent in Bengal, to a delay in the introduction of schemes for revision of Kanungo establishment in the United Provinces, and of village establishments in Madras, and to an over-estimate of commissions on Land Revenue collections in Burma. The saving under *Forest* was due to the contraction of operations, in some of the provinces chiefly Burma, and the replacement in some cases of direct Government Agency, by contract or sale systems chiefly in the United Provinces and the Punjab. The saving under *Stamps* was the result of an over-estimate of the English expenditure owing to the value of some new stamps not having been fixed at the time the Budget Estimate was framed. The saving under *Excise* occurred almost wholly in Burma, due chiefly to delay in the reorganisation of the Excise Establishment. The excess under *Opium* was due to better outturn of crops in the Benares Opium Agency, while that under *Refunds, etc.*, occurred principally in Custom Refunds in Bengal and Bombay.

57. The excess as compared with actuals of the previous year occurred more or less under almost all the heads excepting *Assignments and Compensations*, *Provincial Rates* and *Forest* which showed small decreases. The principal increases were :—*Refunds* (£16,3 or R2,44), *Land Revenue* (£69,7 or R10,46), *Opium* (£20,8 or R3,13), *Stamps* (£58,1 or R8,72) *Excise* (£16,5 or R2,47), *Customs* (£17,7 or R2,65), and *Registration* (£11,8 or R1,77). The gradual growth of departments taken with the causes which led to the variations from the Budget Estimates, explains the variations from the actuals of the previous year.

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue	Accounts. 1905-6 .	6	25	1,17	14	47	23	35	9	1,20	1,90	5,85
	Budget . 1906-7 .	9	27	1,20	25	40	33	30	10	90	1,97	5,78
	Revised . 1906-7 .	11	24	1,40	10	36	30	31	7	71	1,97	5,60
	Accounts . 1906-7 .	5	24	1,37	10	35	29	37	12	95	1,96	5,81
Salt . .	Accounts. 1905-6 .	37		23	...	1,17	...	...	...	55	69	3,01
	Budget . 1906-7 .	30	...	20	...	1,60	...	...	...	30	68	3,08
	Revised . 1906-7 .	17	...	14	...	1,20	...	...	...	30	69	2,50
	Accounts . 1906-7 .	19	...	13	...	1,36	...	...	...	22	64	2,54

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stamps	Accounts. 1905-6	7	29	66	21	1,73	1,10	64	7	1,25	1.49	7,51
	Budget 1906-7	5	27	60	39	1,24	1,00	64	7	1,10	1,00	6,36
	Revised 1906-7	6	26	68	41	1,50	1,10	58	7	1,01	1,00	6,67
	Accounts 1906-7	6	24	71	43	1,45	1,05	61	6	1,04	98	6,63
Customs	Accounts. 1905-6	...	1	1,59	1	3,80	...	...	...	64	5,29	11,34
	Budget 1906-7	...	1	2,07	8	3,82	...	...	...	68	5,30	11,96
	Revised 1906-7	...	2	1,79	2	5,33	...	...	...	1,10	6,85	15,11
	Accounts 1906-7	...	2	1,97	...	5,20	...	...	...	1,17	7,38	15,74
Assessed Taxes	Accounts. 1905-6	4	12	9	2	17	13	6	2	22	14	1,01
	Budget 1906-7	3	6	10	3	24	18	7	1	22	18	1,12
	Revised 1906-7	7	14	6	3	20	10	7	1	20	24	1,12
	Accounts 1906-7	6	15	6	2	18	12	6	1	22	[illegible]	1,12
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts. 1905-6	1	29	1,30	6	49	46	4	1	58	2,60	5,84
	Budget 1906-7	...	22	83	13	43	30	6	...	45	2,02	4,44
	Revised 1906-7	10	17	98	25	41	48	5	1	58	2,46	5,49
	Accounts 1906-7	11	28	1,00	25	30	44	9	...	52	2,17	5,16
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1905-6	55	95	5,04	44	7,83	1,92	1,09	19	4,44	12,11	34,56
	Budget 1906-7	47	80	5,00	88	7,73	1,81	1,07	18	3,65	11,15	32,74
	Revised 1906-7	51	86	5,05	81	9,00	1,98	1,01	16	3,90	13,21	36,49
	Accounts 1906-7	47	94	5,24	80	8,84	1,90	1,13	19	4,12	13,37	37,00
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts. 1905-6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£ 230,4
	Budget 1906-7											218,3
	Revised 1906-7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	243,3
	Accounts 1906-7											246,7
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	1	9	2	...	1 13	...	3	1	48	2,21	3,98
	Provincial	...	5	19	...	2	12	1	...	...	3	42
	Local	...	...	3	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	13
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.	Imperial	...	...	...	...	1,13	...	...	...	17	1,79	3,09
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Imperial	...	9	2	...	...	...	3	...	15	12	41
	Provincial	...	5	19	...	2	12	1	...	...	3	42
	Local	...	...	3	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	13
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	30	48

58. The total charges under this head proved higher than the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 3,26 and 2,44 respectively. The increase occurred chiefly under *Customs* refunds. In Bengal there was an excess of 1,38 on this account owing to refunds of duty on silver bars locally purchased by Government and to refunds of export duty on rice and of import duty on arms. In Bombay the excess (2,08) was due to large refunds of duty on silver bars locally purchased by Government and to refunds to the Kashmir Durbar on export of silver and cotton piece-goods and to larger drawbacks due chiefly to larger exports of jinjili seed, originally imported from Kathiawar, to Europe. There was also an increase in Madras (49), due to drawback of import duty on kerosine oil, reshipped to Colombo and to refunds of import duty twice collected. Under *Land Revenue* the excess in Burma (17) was due to special receipts in the Mandalay and Bassein Districts and that in Madras (5) to the correction of an erroneous credit of about 16 to I.—Land Revenue in the previous year instead of to VI.—Provincial Rates—Local, which was not foreseen in the Revised. *Salt Refunds* were over-estimated in all the provinces in which they occur. Reduction of salt duty from 22nd March 1905 accounts for the decrease over the previous year except in Bengal. Under *Assessed Taxes* the increase in the Central Provinces (9) was the result of initial excessive assessment for want of proper data in Berar, where the tax was newly introduced, and that in Bombay (6) was caused by the refund of income-tax recovered from Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Under *Other Revenue Refunds* the excess in India (11) represents refund of royalty paid in excess on padouk timber in the Andamans, in the Central Provinces (6) it represents remission of grazing dues in some districts; in Burma (17) it includes special Forest refunds; in Madras (7) it was due chiefly to the refund of the value of opium imported from Bombay to Cochin and confiscated to Government and in Bombay (15) to refunds of opium pass fees and of duty to certain Native States for assimilating their hemp drugs arrangements to those in British territory. Smaller Excise refunds in Bengal and higher refunds of Excise and Patwari Rate in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and of Provincial Rates in Eastern Bengal and Assam account for the variations in those provinces.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue compensations.	Accounts. 1905-6	42	33	1	1,10	1,80	2,97	81	21	5,10	91,29	1,04,04
	Budget 1906-7	39	34	1	1,22	1,66	2,96	78	22	4,95	92,12	1,04,65
	Revised 1906-7	42	33	1	1,20	1,55	2,71	74	20	4,55	91,57	1,03,28
	Accounts 1906-7	42	33	1	1,13	1,38	2,82	74	20	4,58	91,64	1,03,25
Opium compensations.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	46	51
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	46	51
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	46	53
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	46	51
Salt compensations.	Accounts. 1905-6	30,97	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4,87	91	36,95
	Budget 1906-7	30,44	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4,88	92	36,44
	Revised 1906-7	31,43	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	5,25	92	37,80
	Accounts 1906-7	31,18	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	5,28	93	37,59
Excise compensations.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	10	...	...	...	7	6	...	4	4,89	5,16
	Budget 1906-7	...	1	...	...	...	9	7	...	8	4,65	4,90
	Revised 1906-7	...	2	...	...	...	9	7	...	28	4,65	5,11
	Accounts 1906-7	...	6	...	...	1	9	7	...	27	4,38	4,88
Customs compensations.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	1,51	37	2,11
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	1,51	41	2,15
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	1,51	41	2,16
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1,51	42	2,14
Purchase of Life Pensions.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous compensations.	Accounts. 1905-6	2,18	25,21	...	25	29	25	51	...	28	19	29,16
	Budget 1906-7	2,17	25,27	...	32	47	26	15	...	19	19	29,02
	Revised 1906-7	2,17	25,25	...	37	42	25	70	...	19	19	29,54
	Accounts 1906-7	2,17	25,22	...	36	46	25	58	...	20	16	29,40
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1905-6	33,57	25,64	1	1,35	2,34	3,29	1,66	21	11,80	98,11	1,77,98
	Budget 1906-7	33,00	25,62	1	1,54	2,38	3,31	1,26	22	11,61	98,75	1,77,70
	Revised 1906-7	34,02	25,60	1	1,57	2,24	3,05	1,78	21	11,78	98,20	1,78,46
	Accounts 1906-7	33,77	25,61	1	1,49	2,10	3,16	1,62	20	11,84	97,99	1,77,79

		£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1905-6	1,186,5
	Budget 1906-7	1,184,7
	Revised 1906-7	1,189,7
	Accounts 1906-7	1,185,2

59. The total expenditure fell short of that of the previous year by 19 but exceeded the Budget by 9 only, a saving of 1,40 under *Land Revenue compensations* having been more than made up by excess payments (1,15) under *Salt compensations* and (38) under *Miscellaneous compensations*, the differences under the other heads being insignificant. There were savings under *Land Revenue Compensations* in most of the provinces. The largest (48) occurred in Bombay, due to a reduction in the adjustment of the assessment of alienated lands owing partly to over-estimates in certain districts and partly to revision surveys in certain talukas of the Dharwar district. Savings occurred in Malikana payments in Eastern Bengal, Bengal and Madras—the last chiefly on account of the absence of the Raja of Malabar on pilgrimage. In United Provinces smaller payments on account of allowances to excluded proprietors were partly set off by increased payments for pensions in lieu of resumed lands. Under *Salt Compensations* the excess in India (74) was due to increased royalty (1,01) paid to the Jodhpur and Jaipur States under the Sambhar Lake Treaty, corresponding to increased sales of the previous year at Sambhar, partly counterbalanced by non-payment during the year of an instalment each to Bhawalpur (20) and Datia (5) States, and that in Madras (40) to the payment to the Pudukkottai State of the compensation for the suppression of salt manufacture in that State for two calendar years 1905 and 1906. Under *Excise Compensations* the excess in Madras (19) was due to the payment of the three quarterly instalments of the amount payable to the Banganapalle State on account of the lease of the opium and abkari revenue of the State taken over by Government, for which there was no provision in the Budget, while the saving in Bombay (27) was due to delay in preferring their claims by the Sangli and Jawhar States. Under *Miscellaneous Compensations* there was an excess of 43 in the Punjab over the Budget, on account of payments for the prevention of "Cho" torrents. The excesses of 77 (Imperial) in India and 5 out of 27 (Imperial) in Madras await sanction of the Government of India.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts. 1905-6	2,87	14,74	24,68	10,36	29,72	39,22	20,41	3,28	43,87	32,03	2,21,18
	Budget 1906-7	2,78	11,30	25,97	18,24	29,20	39,75	20,47	3,33	43,69	35,16	2,29,89
	Revised 1906-7	2,94	11,42	26,37	17,78	26,34	40,30	20,42	3,43	43,99	33,55	2,26,54
	Accounts 1906-7	2,91	11,24	26,26	18,44	25,81	40,48	20,60	3,40	43,79	33 53	2,26,52
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts. 1905-6	1,56	2,83	7,88	3,41	16,89	4,57	9,18	2,66	9,48	1,08	59,54
	Budget 1906-7	1,62	2,86	8,20	7,43	11,04	3,79	9,50	1,71	9,97	1,09	58,11
	Revised 1906-7	1,89	2,57	8,34	7,65	13,55	3,59	10,24	1,83	9,29	97	59,97
	Accounts 1906-7	1,82	2,61	8,47	7,44	14,12	3,71	10,39	1,96	9,62	88	61,02
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts. 1905-6	1,33	7,00	7,61	2,35	1,02	36,59	16,23	1,52	20,65	27,83	1,22,13
	Budget 1906-7	1,34	9,81	7,70	2,47	2,62	37,87	17,20	1,65	22,29	27,72	1,30,67
	Revised 1906-7	1,32	9,39	8,29	2,64	1,30	36,92	17,07	1,52	21,27	27,74	1,27,46
	Accounts 1906-7	1,34	8,91	8,26	2,62	85	37,01	16,07	1,55	21,20	27,41	1,25,25
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	36	...	1,45	6,72	2,14	...	...	...	...	10,67
	Budget 1906-7	...	45	...	2,51	4,45	2,71	...	...	...	...	10,12
	Revised 1906-7	...	39	...	2,66	5,15	2,40	...	...	...	...	10,60
	Accounts 1906-7	...	35	...	2,92	4,82	2,39	...	...	...	...	10,48
Commission on Collections.	Accounts 1905-6	22	36	20,63	2,35	1	5	...	...	...	2	23,64
	Budget 1906-7	15	35	20,63	3,36	2	5	...	...	...	3	24,60
	Revised 1906-7	13	36	20.44	3,00	1	5	...	...	...	2	24,01
	Accounts 1906-7	12	37	19,97	3,09	1	5	...	...	...	2	23,63
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts 1905-6	...	9,87	...	2	...	...	9	17	36,93	13,28	60,36
	Budget 1906-7	...	9,89	...	2	...	...	7	17	40,78	13,32	64,25
	Revised 1906-7	...	9,87	...	3	...	...	7	17	39,04	13,55	62,73
	Accounts 1906-7	...	9,93	...	3	...	...	8	18	38,69	13,24	62,15
Other Charges	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	...	...	..	1,60	...	...	1,00	...	2,60
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	2,04	...	...	1,07	...	3,11
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	86	...	1,75
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	88	...	1,68
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1905-6	5,98	35,16	60,80	19,94	54,36	84,17	45,91	7,63	1,11,93	74,24	5,00,12
	Budget 1906-7	5,89	34,67	62,50	34,03	48,23	86,21	47,24	6,86	1,17,80	77,32	5,20,75
	Revised 1906-7	6,23	34,00	63,44	33,76	46,35	84,15	47,80	7,00	1,14,45	75,83	5,13,06
	Accounts 1906-7	6,19	33,44	62,96	34,54	45,61	84,44	47,14	7,15	1,14,18	75,08	5,10,73

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts. 1905-6	3,334,1	1,8	3,335,9
	Budget 1906-7	3,471,7	1,3	3,473,0
	Revised 1906-7	3,420,4	9	3,421,3
	Accounts 1906-7	3,404,8	8	3,405,6

60. The Indian charges fell short of the Budget Estimate by 10,02 but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 10,71. The variations are distributed between the several heads and are referred to in detail below. On the whole the Budget provided for a progressive development of administrative machinery and operations, but the provisions were not utilised to the fullest extent in many cases, *e.g.*, additional Deputy Magistrates and revision of pay of ministerial establishments in Bengal, maintenance of record of rights in certain districts in Bengal, and revised scales of village establishments in Madras. Land Revenue collections and the commissions thereon were considerably over-estimated in Burma. There were also large savings in the charges for encumbered estates in the United Provinces.

61. Under *Charges of District Administration* there was a saving of 3,37, due mainly to the partial lapse of provisions for additional Deputy Magistrates, and increase of pay of ministerial establishments in Bengal. There were savings also in Bombay (1,63) in the provisions for temporary establishment and for the survey of Talukdari villages, but on the other hand there were excesses in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (73) due to high expenditure under establishments, purchase of tents, etc., and small excesses in most of the other provinces due to normal causes. *Survey and Settlement* charges exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,91. The Budget proved specially low for Bengal and although the charges were not quite as high as in 1905-06, was exceeded to the extent of 2,18 under Settlement operations (1,13), Bengal Drawing Office (48), and Survey operations (51). In *India* settlement operations in Nasirabad, Coorg, Ajmer and the Maunpur pergunnah of the Central India Agency, caused an excess over the estimate after absorbing a saving of 16 under Surveys. Additional grants aggregating 12 were sanctioned for the Ajmer-Merwara settlements. In Burma and the Punjab also the Budget proved too low, the allowance for probable savings having been pitched somewhat high. In the North-West Frontier Province settlement operations in the Hazara District continued later than was anticipated in the Budget and necessitated a re-appropriation of 19 from other heads. On the other hand there were savings in the

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

Central Provinces (25) due to the deferment by some months of the Damoh map amendment, Jubbulpore settlement operations and Nimar survey and settlement of ryotwari villages, in Madras (35) due to the lapse of a provision of 30 for temporary establishment for preparing settlement registers and accounts, and in Bombay (21) on account of recoveries from Jamrao Canal Colonists on account of demarcation and division of waste lands. These recoveries were not anticipated in the Budget and were only partially anticipated in the Revised.

62. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* there were savings to the extent of 5,42 contributed by almost all the provinces except Burma and Eastern Bengal. The most important lapse being that of the lump provision of (1,81) for the maintenance of record-of-rights in Balasore and Cuttack in Bengal. In the United Provinces a lump allotment for improving the position of the Kanungo Establishment was only partially utilised, and two Land Record Survey parties were abolished, while the grants for petty construction and repairs and survey and map charges were not operated upon to the fullest extent. In the Central Provinces, the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab the savings occurred in the payments to Patwaris and in the case of the Punjab also in the lapse of a provision for the construction of a Patwar-khana at Kangra. In Madras delay in introducing revised scales of village establishments in several of the proprietary estates caused a saving (1,09) after allowing for certain increases of salaries. In Bombay the decrease was chiefly in the charges of the village officers, establishments in Sind and in the transfer of the Agricultural School, Hyderabad to 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments. Against these savings there were excesses in Burma (56) due to over-estimate of probable savings and in Eastern Bengal and Assam (15) due to the development of the office of the Director after the partition. Under *Management of Government Estates* the Budget has been exceeded by 36 on the whole. In the Central Provinces the Budget was pitched too high. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the Budget is reported to have been inadequate probably partly in consequence of the grant of grain compensation which together with larger expenditure for temporary establishment and commission on collection of rents, caused an excess in Bengal proper. In the United Province there were savings due to the partial introduction of the new Forest Scheme in the Tarai and Bhabar Estates and to less expenditure on supplies and services and improvements. Under *Commission on collection* the decrease in Burma is in consequence of corresponding falling off in the collections, while that in Eastern Bengal and Assam is due to an over-estimate of the increase consequent on the substitution of the Mauzadari for the Tahsildari system. Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers*, there was a saving of 2,10 almost entirely in Madras due to delay in the introduction of revised scales of village establishments already referred to, partially counterbalanced by the transfer of the charges (72) for the construction and repair of village chavadis and ghaut huts to this head from 45—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers. *Other Charges* showed savings in both the provinces in which they occurred. In the United Provinces the charges are on account of encumbered estates and show considerable savings owing to non-utilization of a portion of the grant provided in the Budget on account of purchase money of estates under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates' Act as also to savings under salaries and establishment of special judges owing to earlier termination of their appointments. In Madras the charges represent those of the Inam Commissioner and showed savings in consequence of delay in the commencement of the work connected with the enfranchisement of village service Inams in the proprietary estates in the Kistna and Nellore Districts. The Imperial excesses of 18 out of 30 in India, of 57 out of 58 over the reduced Grant in Eastern Bengal and Assam and of 10 out of 29 in North-West Frontier Province, await the sanction of Government of India.

63. There was a saving of £5 in the English expenditure in consequence of reduced demands for stores partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on appeal cases.

4.—Opium.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	Bengal—	R	R	R
59	Behar Agency, Superintendence	58	59	57
5,21	„ Opium Factory	5,93	5,07	5,35
5,27	„ District Staff	5,50	5,45	5,33
86,30	„ Payments to Cultivators	81,02	62,62	61,60
77	Benares Agency, Superintendence	83	81	84
4,73	„ Opium Factory	4,87	4,00	4,13
8,21	„ District Staff	8,43	8,00	8,15
1,71,85	„ Payments to Cultivators	1,72,60	1,99,99	2,00,00
24	Other Charges	24	27	26
11	India	11	11	11
32	Bombay	33	37	40
2,83,60	TOTAL IN RUPEES	2,80,44	2,87,28	2,86,74
£		£	£	£
1,890,7	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	1,869,6	1,915,2	1,911,6
1,8	ENGLAND	1,7	1,6	1,7
1,892,5	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	1,871,3	1,916,8	1,913,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*concluded.*

64. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget by 6,30 and the actuals of the previous year by 3,14. *Payments to Cultivators* constitute the bulk of the charges under this head and vary with the outturns of crops. These amounted to 26,645 maunds and 80,667 maunds in the Behar and Benares Agencies, respectively, against 37,725 and 75,000 estimated in the Budget and led to a saving of 19,42 in the Behar and to an excess of 27,40 in the Benares Agency. Under *Opium Factory* the decrease (1,32) was due to short payment for timber (75) and to reduced expenditure on freight (47) and manufacture charges (7). Under *District Staff* the saving (45) occurred mainly under salaries (22), establishment (19) and supplies and services (5). The excess as compared with the actuals of the previous year was chiefly due to increased payments to cultivators caused by greater yield of the crop. The Imperial excess of 3 out of 7 in Bombay still requires the sanction of the Government of India.

5.—Salt.

		India.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	7,29	28	10	3,02	15,39	14,43	40,51
	Budget . 1906-7 .	7,56	30	17	3,30	15,68	14,86	41,87
	Revised . 1906-7 .	7,22	29	22	3,20	15,16	14,84	40,93
	Accounts . 1906-7 .	7,18	29	23	3,31	15,23	14,87	41,11
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	3,75	...	...	...	...	...	3,75
	Budget . 1906-7 .	3,48	...	...	...	...	...	3,48
	Revised . 1906-7 .	3,38	...	...	...	...	...	3,38
	Accounts . 1906-7 .	3,45	...	...	...	...	...	3,45
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	...	...	...	...	6,34	3,82	10,16
	Budget . 1906-7 .	...	...	...	...	6,37	4,12	10,49
	Revised . 1906-7 .	...	...	...	...	6,10	3,80	9,90
	Accounts . 1906-7 .	...	...	...	...	5,87	4,04	9,91
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts . 1905-6 .	11,04	28	10	3,02	21,73	18,25	54,42
	Budget . 1906-7 .	11,04	30	17	3,30	22,05	18,98	55,84
	Revised . 1906-7 .	10,60	29	22	3,20	21,26	18,64	54,21
	Accounts . 1906-7 .	10,63	29	23	3,31	21,10	18,91	54,47

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£		£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1905-6	362,8	4	363,2
	Budget . 1906-7	372,3	2	372,5
	Revised . 1906-7	361,4	1,5	362,9
	Accounts . 1906-7	363,1	1,4	364,5

65. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 137, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 5. The saving of Budget grant occurred mainly under *Salaries, etc., Establishments* (76) and under *Purchase and Freight* (58). Under *Salaries, etc., Establishments*, India showed a saving of 38 partly under petty construction and repairs (19), partly under Preventive Establishment (16) due to vacancies and absences on leave and partly under salaries (7) due to lower rate of pay drawn by the Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar Lake Division. In Madras the increase noticed in the previous year on account of high demands was not maintained and the Budget proved an over-estimate. The saving of 50 under *Purchase and Freight* occurred under freight and other charges for export and import of salt (27), petty works for manufacture and storage of salt (17) and charges for conveying salt for fish-curing purposes. The Board of Revenue attributes the decrease to large stocks of salt in the fish-curing yards on the West Coast which reduced the import and to the change in the system of supply, the salt required for these yards having been removed by rail from the Madras Depôt instead of being imported by sea. The Imperial excesses of 7 in Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1 in Bengal and 27 (over the reduced grant) in Bombay require to be sanctioned.

66. The excess in the expenditure in England was due to larger demand for stores than was anticipated in the forecast.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued*.

6.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence, Establishments and Contingencies.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	62	9	27	2	9	15	19	2	26	84	2,55
	Budget 1906-7	63	13	29	3	7	17	28	3	27	77	2,67
	Revised 1906-7 .	57	14	27	6	10	15	19	3	27	73	2,51
	Accounts 1906-7	57	12	27	6	11	14	20	2	25	73	2,47
Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts 1905-6 .	8	55	59	1,10	2,72	1,23	86	10	2,13	1,04	10,40
	Budget 1906-7	6	46	61	1,78	1,73	1,18	77	9	2,12	1,08	9,88
	Revised 1906-7 .	6	55	59	2,00	2,06	1,21	85	10	2,10	94	10,46
	Accounts 1906-7	7	51	58	1,99	2,05	1,22	83	9	2,17	92	10,43
Stamps supplied from Central Stores	Accounts 1905-6 .	—7,50	49	31	97	2,34	1,08	35	6	1,40	50	...
	Budget 1906-7	—8,11	70	36	1,65	1,90	1,13	31	3	1,28	75	...
	Revised 1906-7 .	—3,23	49	34	1,66	2,24	95	53	9	1,40	53	...
	Accounts 1906-7	—7,70	45	28	1,76	1,92	93	48	6	1,37	45	...
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1905-6 .	—6,80	1,13	1,17	2,09	5,15	2,46	1,40	18	3,79	2,38	12,95
	Budget 1906-7	—7,42	1,29	1,26	3,46	3,70	2,48	1,36	15	3,67	2,00	12,55
	Revised 1906-7 .	—7,60	1,18	1,20	3,72	4,40	2,31	1,57	22	3,77	2,20	12,97
	Accounts 1906-7	—7,06	1,08	1,13	3,81	4,08	2,29	1,51	17	3,79	2,10	12,90

		Total Indian equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1905-6	86,4	41,8	128,2
	Budget . 1906-7	83,7	124,0	207,7
	Revised . 1906-7	86,5	100,0	186,5
	Accounts 1906-7	86,0	100,3	186,3

67. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 35, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 5. The excess (35) as compared with the Budget, is made up of an excess under *Charges on sale of stamps including discount* (55) and a saving under *Superintendence, etc.* (20). The excess occurred mainly in Eastern Bengal and Assam (21) and Bengal (32), and was due to larger payment of discount and rewards to informers, partly counterbalanced by a saving in Bombay (16) due to the falling off in revenue and insufficient allowance for the payment of discount on the sale of unified stamps by the Postal Department. The saving under *Superintendence, etc.*, chiefly occurred in India (6) and the Punjab (8). Non-utilisation of the provision for the temporary establishment, combined with less expenditure for contingent, landing, freight and packing charges accounted for the saving in the former, while short contingent expenditure explained that in the latter. The deduction on account of value of *Stamps supplied from Central Stores* fell short of the Budget in India by 41 and was the result of over-estimate in the Central Provinces (25), of smaller outlay on stamps in Burma (8), of smaller supply of stamps in the United Provinces (20) and of discontinuance of the issue of India Revenue and several denominations of General and Court-fee stamps in Bombay (30); but these were partly counterbalanced by increased sale of stamps in Eastern Bengal and Assam (11), the Punjab (17) and Madras (9). The Imperial excesses of 36 in India and 2 in North-West Frontier Province and of 8 out of 18 in Eastern Bengal and Assam and 1 out of 5 in Madras require to be sanctioned.

68. The saving in England was due to over-estimate, owing to the price of some new stamps not having been fixed when the Budget was framed.

7.—Excise.

1905-06. Accounts.		1906-07. Budget.	1906-07. Revised.	1906-07. Accounts
R		R	R	R
	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—			
55	India	31	95	92
1,46	Central Provinces and Berar	2,75	2,30	2,38
10,75	Burma	13,50	11,30	11,19
1,09	E. B. and Assam	2,05	1,97	2,00
7,65	Bengal	7,32	7,26	7,43
94	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . .	1,02	96	1,01
78	Punjab	78	72	70
8	N.-W. Frontier Province	9	8	8
10,21	Madras	10,29	10,03	10,09
5,21	Bombay	5,60	5,46	5,38
38,72	TOTAL IN RUPEES .	43,71	41,03	41,18
£		£	£	£
258,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING .	291,4	273,5	274,5
...	ENGLAND .	1	1	
258,1	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND .	291,5	273,6	274,6

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

7.—Excise—*concluded.*

69. The Indian charges fell short of the Budget by 2,53, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 2,46. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred almost wholly in Burma and was due to the late appointment of the Excise Commissioner, to the entertainment of the establishment for a part only of the year, to the provision for additional establishment not having been required (1,53) and to short payment on rewards in opium cases, secret service and travelling allowances (60). The savings in the Central Provinces (37) on account of the entertainment of a part only of the sanctioned establishment and in Bombay (22) on account of the partial utilisation of the provision for the revision of Excise Establishment, were set off by an increased expenditure in India (61) in consequence of the creation of the new Excise Laboratory at Kasauli and on account of salary and establishment of the Excise Commissioner, Indore, a newly created appointment. These variations were all foreseen in the Revised. The variations in other provinces were small and do not call for any explanation. The Imperial excesses of 61 in India and 1 (over the reduced grant) in Bombay require to be sanctioned.

70. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the increase occurred mainly in the first four provinces. The appointment of Excise Commissioners in India and Burma, the reorganisation of Excise Establishment in the Central Provinces and the charges of the new Central Distillery at Jorhat in Eastern Bengal account for the increase.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1905-06. Accounts		1906-07. Budget.	1906-07. Revised.	1906-07. Accounts.
R	ESTABLISHMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—	R	R	R
74	Burma	85	80	75
59	E. B. and Assam	1,45	1,05	98
3,77	Bengal	3,13	2,66	2,63
...	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...	..
48	Bombay	59	50	47
5,58	TOTAL IN RUPEES	6,02	5,01	4,83
£		£	£	£
37,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	40,1	33,4	32,2

71. The Budget Estimates were pitched too high and were brought down in the Revised. The net result was a saving of 1,19 on the Budget and 18 on the Revised The savings occurred chiefly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, in the former under process-serving and contingencies and in the latter under Valuation Work.

9.—Customs.

			Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges at the principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts	1905-6	3,09	...	9,83	1,40	8,58	22,90
	Budget	1906-7	3,41	...	10,24	1,42	9,05	24,12
	Revised	1906-7	3,29	...	10,83	1,45	9,46	25,03
	Accounts	1906-7	3,28	...	10,85	1,48	9,71	25,32
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts	1905-6	91	17	31	1,33	1,68	4,40
	Budget	1906-7	95	34	16	1,35	1,78	4,58
	Revised	1906-7	83	55	17	1,31	1,70	4,56
	Accounts	1906-7	86	44	16	1,32	1,89	4,67
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1905-6	4,00	17	10,14	2,73	10,26	27,30
	Budget	1906-7	4,36	34	10,40	2,77	10,83	28,70
	Revised	1906-7	4,12	55	11,00	2,76	11,16	29,59
	Accounts	1906-7	4,14	44	11,01	2,80	11,60	29,99

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1905-6	182,0	5	182,5
	Budget	1906-7	191,3	2	191,5
	Revised	1906-7	197,3	2	197,5
	Accounts	1906-7	200,0	2	200,2

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

9.—Customs—*concluded.*

72. The expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 1,29 and 2,69 respectively. The increase over the Budget was contributed to by Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Burma alone showed a saving of 22 due mainly to the non-entertainment of an Assistant Collector, to the non-utilisation of the provision for increased rate of salary for the Superintendent of the Preventive Service and to less outlay on overtime and holiday allowances, and supplies and services. The increase in Eastern Bengal and Assam (10) was due to higher charges for overtime and holiday allowances and to purchase and repair of Preventive Service boats and steamers; that in Bengal (61) to reorganisation of the Preventive Establishment, to change of practice in the payments of overtime allowances and to grain and house allowances, partly set off by savings under Collector's Establishment owing to the provision for Kidderpore Dock Establishment not having been fully utilised, and under Appraising Establishment, supplies and services and contingencies; and that in Bombay (77) to leave arrangements, extra establishments, payment of grain compensation and plague allowances, and charges for the construction of a boat and overtime allowances. The above causes with the introduction of the Imperial Custom Service and construction of motor launches, explain the increases of the actuals as compared with the previous year. The Imperial excesses of 3 in Madras, of 1 out of 61 in Bengal and of 44 out of 77 in Bombay, require to be sanctioned.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	India	2	1	2
11	Central Provinces and Berar	12	11	10
37	Burma	36	38	38
13	E. B. and Assam	26	30	28
1,55	Bengal	1,45	1,52	1,50
11	Punjab	14	11	11
1	N.-W. Frontier Province	1	1	1
3[illegible]	Madras	32	33	33
77	Bombay	81	83	84
3,39	TOTAL IN RUPEES	3,49	3,60	3,57
£		£	£	£
22,6	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	23,2	24,0	23,8

73. The total expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget by 8 and the actuals of the previous year by 18. The increase occurred chiefly in Bengal, due to the grant of grain compensation allowance, to provisional increase of salaries of clerks and to entertainment of additional establishment at Calcutta. The variations in other Provinces are small and do not call for any remarks. The Imperial excesses of 1 each in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bombay require to be sanctioned.

11.—Forests.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts . 1905-6	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
	Budget . 1906-7	88	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38
	Revised . 1906-7	94	13	34	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,41
	Accounts 1906-7	95	13	34	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42
Conservancy and Works—												
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	Accounts . 1905-6	1,70	1,14	15,38	1,48	60	2,45	3,94	31	5,12	5,13	37,25
	Budget . 1906-7	2,11	1,37	11,21	1,64	58	2,29	4,24	37	5,90	4,32	34,03
	Revised . 1906-7	1,88	88	11,62	1,52	33	1,13	2,93	34	6,05	5,09	31,77
	Accounts 1906-7	2,04	88	11,57	1,61	28	1,00	2,72	33	7,09	4,46	31,98
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	1,20	54	12	90	38	1	...	1,19	1,14	5,48
	Budget . 1906-7	...	1,14	82	16	84	42	3	...	1,26	1,19	5,86
	Revised . 1906-7	...	1,20	91	20	87	46	3	...	1,21	1,46	6,34
	Accounts 1906-7	...	1,20	78	18	92	44	2	...	1,17	1,45	6,16

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

II.—Forest—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts 1905-6	2,22	2,06	10,70	1,83	1,40	6,78	5,31	34	6,93	5,02	43,49
	Budget 1906-7	1,24	3,38	12,66	2,82	2,17	6,57	4,13	41	8,67	4,26	46,31
	Revised 1906-7	1,59	3,16	13,32	2,16	2,60	7,13	5,44	38	7,95	4,62	48,35
	Accounts 1906-7	1,53	3,17	10,96	2,07	2,07	7,09	5,22	34	6,95	3,93	43,33
Establishment	Accounts 1905-6	1,95	7,77	12,76	2,51	3,04	4,44	3,38	30	9,43	9,97	55,55
	Budget 1906-7	2,53	8,51	13,81	3,18	2,91	4,64	3,60	34	9,52	9,95	58,99
	Revised 1906-7	2,49	7,93	13,33	3,27	2,95	4,58	3,54	28	9,49	10,05	57,91
	Accounts 1906-7	2,54	8,05	13,29	3,22	3,05	4,47	3,48	27	9,60	10,07	58,04
Lump provision	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1905-6	6,69	13,07	39,38	5,94	5,94	14,05	12,64	95	22,67	21,26	1,42,59
	Budget 1906-7	6,76	14,40	39,00	7,80	6,50	13,92	12,00	1,12	25,50	19,72	1,46,72
	Revised 1906-7	6,90	13,30	39,52	7,15	6,75	13,30	11,94	1,00	24,70	21,22	1,45,78
	Accounts 1906-7	7,06	13,43	36,94	7,08	6,32	13,00	11,44	94	24,81	19,91	1,40,93

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1905-6	950,6	4,2	954,8
	Budget 1906-7	978,1	7,4	985,5
	Revised 1906-7	971,9	9,2	981,1
	Accounts 1906-7	939,6	9,3	948,9

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	30	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*23	9	62
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	30	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	39
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Provincial	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23

* Excess over the reduced grant.

74. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 5,79 over the Budget which was spread over all the provinces except India and Bombay. Additional expenditure on the conversion of the Forest School at Dehra Dun into Forest Research Institute and College and large demand for railway fuel and sleepers, coupled with the payment to the landowners of a share on the sale-proceeds of royalty trees in the Thana Division, account mainly for the increases in India and Bombay, respectively. The savings in other provinces were mainly the results of contraction of operations including the replacement in some cases of direct Government Agency by contract or sale systems. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the decrease occurred chiefly in Burma (2,44), United Provinces (1,05), the Punjab (1,20) and Bombay (1,35), partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure in Eastern Bengal (1,14) and Madras (2,14). The decrease in Burma was due chiefly to the abandonment of timber extraction by Government Agency in the Northern Circle and to short extraction in the Pegu Circle. The decrease in the United Provinces resulted chiefly from the change in the system of working in the Jaunsar Division by which departmental working was replaced by working through contractors and purchasers, and from the leased deodar forest having come under a new working plan; that in the Punjab was due to the stoppage of departmental felling works in favour of sale of standing trees and to the absence of departmental conversion of timber for the earthquake relief works. The decrease in Bombay was due to short charges in connection with famine fodder

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

11.—Forest—*concluded.*

operations. On the other hand, increased expenditure for the supervision of timber operations carried on by traders in the Goalpara Division, the entertainment of the full strength of establishment, and the payment of grain compensation allowance caused excess in Eastern Bengal. The extension of departmental exploitation of forest produce consequent on the abolition of permit system accounts mainly for the increase in expenditure in Madras.

75. The increase under *General Direction* in India (7) was due to higher rate of pay of the Inspector General and Assistant Inspector General of Forest. The actuals in the Central Provinces and Burma represent expenditure for the newly created appointments of the Chief Conservators of Forest and their office establishments. The decrease in Burma (16) occurred under purchase of elephants.

76. The saving of 2,05 under *Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency* was the result of variations in all the provinces. Punjab showed the largest saving (1,52) partly due to abandonment of departmental timber and fuel works in favour of sales of standing trees, and partly to the conversion of departmental timber for the earthquake relief works being no longer necessary. There was a saving of 1,29 in the United Provinces due partly to the partial replacement of departmental work by work through contractors and partly to the leased deodar forest having come under a new working plan. Curtailment of departmental operation resulted in a saving (49) in the Central Provinces. The difficulty in carting sleepers to Siliguri in consequence of the prevalence of cattle disease, the closing of Tista Valley cart road at the end of the season, non-utilization of the provision for the Kurseong Division and the abandonment of the sleeper cutting operation in Sambalpur were the causes which led to a saving (30) in Bengal. Against these decreases, there were increases of 1,19 in Madras on account of the extension of departmental operations, of 36 in Burma due chiefly to increased extraction of timber in the Shwegyin Division partly reduced by the suspension of sleeper cutting work in the Mandalay Division, and by making over the neaped logs in Bhamo Division to lessees at special rates instead of completing the extraction by Government Agency; and of 14 in Bombay chiefly in the Southern Circle caused by large demand for railway fuel and sleepers and by some outstanding payments of the previous year, partly reduced by short expenditure on famine fodder.

77. Under *Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers* the excess was contributed mainly by Bombay and was due chiefly to the payment of a share to landowners at 20 per cent on the sale proceeds of royalty trees in the Thana Division. Under *Other Charges* the saving was contributed by all the provinces except India, United Provinces and the Punjab. There was an apparent excess of 29 in India which occurred in consequence of a misclassification in the Budget on account of a portion of Forest Survey charges amounting to 31 being shown under *Establishment* instead of under *Conservancy and Works.* The increase of 52 in the United Provinces was caused chiefly by large payments to the Raja of Tehri for share of profits on the working of leased forests in the Jaunsar Division, and by heavy expenditure on road works and building suitable houses for forest officers and subordinates. The largest excess of 1,09 occurred in the Punjab due partly to an increased payment made to the Chamba State and partly to the payment of contribution towards the general expenditure and upkeep of the State roads in Bashahr reduced by short outlay on account of the canal not being sufficiently advanced to enable work to be started on the Pir Mahal plantation. These excesses were, however, more than met by savings in the other provinces. The decrease (1,70) in Burma was the result of short outlay partly in consequence of paucity of officers to supervise work and partly for want of labour, as well as to the provision for the purchase of elephants not being utilized to a considerable extent reduced by increased expenditure on Mergui rubber plantations. In Madras there was a saving of 1,72 due chiefly to the non-adjustment of the cost of a steam launch supplied for *Godavery* and to short outlay on the purchase of bulls and on certain works under Communications and Buildings. A saving (21) in the Central Provinces was the result of short expenditure on excavation of tanks, demarcation and fire-protection works partly in consequence of dearth of labour and partly on account of demarcation works in the Seoni Division being done by the Malguzars free of charge, in exchange for the produce on the lines being opened by them. In Eastern Bengal, 75 was saved mainly by short payments to the Manipur State in consequence of decrease of forest receipts of that State, by short expenditure on creeper cutting operations, by short outlay on buildings and fire protection works and on surveys carried on by the Imperial Survey Party. The saving in Bombay (33) occurred mainly on survey works chiefly in the Central Circle. The saving under *Establishment* (95) occurred mainly in the Central Provinces (46) and Burma (52). The decrease in expenditure in the former was attributable to non-utilization of the provision for Forest School and to savings from leave vacancies; and in the latter to lower paid officers having been on duty. An excess of 32 in India due chiefly to the development of the Dehra Forest School into the Forest Institute and College was saved by the misclassification in the Budget referred to under *Other Charges.*

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concluded.*

12.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendent	Accounts	1905-6	...	14	...	5	51	11	...	...	39	23	1,43
	Budget	1906-7	...	14	...	12	50	12	...	...	40	24	1,52
	Revised	1906-7	...	14	...	13	47	12	...	...	43	24	1,53
	Accounts	1906-7	...	14	...	15	49	11	...	...	45	24	1,58
District Charges	Accounts	1905-6	6	90	64	1,96	7,80	2,36	97	7	9,09	2,86	26,71
	Budget	1906-7	6	97	65	4,68	6,42	2,27	1,05	8	9,14	2,85	28,17
	Revised	1906-7	7	92	68	4,52	6,03	2,41	1,12	9	9,37	2,90	28,11
	Accounts	1906-7	7	89	70	5,00	5,94	2,41	1,10	8	9,27	2,87	28,33
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1905-6	6	1,04	64	2,01	8,31	2,47	97	7	9,48	3,09	28,14
	Budget	1906-7	6	1,11	65	4,80	6,92	2,39	1,05	8	9,54	3,09	29,69
	Revised	1906-7	7	1,06	68	4,65	6,50	2,53	1,12	9	9,80	3,14	29,64
	Accounts	1906-7	7	1,03	70	5,15	6,43	2,52	1,10	8	9,72	3,11	29,91
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts	1905-6											£ 187,6
	Budget	1906-7											197,9
	Revised	1906-7											197,6
	Accounts	1906-7											199,4
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial		1	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	13
	Provincial		...	...	3	35	...	3	5	...	18	3	67
Excess sanctioned by Local Government.	Imperial		...	...	2	..	...	10	...	..	...	...	12
	Provincial		...	...	3	35	...	3	5	...	18	3	67
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government—Imperial			1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1

78. The total expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 22 and 1,77, respectively. The increase over the actuals of the previous year is due generally to the growth of the department and the reorganisation of the Inspector General's Establishment in Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the District staff in most of the Provinces. The Budget allowed for these increases. The reorganisation was not carried out fully in Berar, Eastern Bengal and Bengal, but the consequent savings were more than made up by the opening of new offices in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the growth of work in the United Provinces and Madras and the grant of grain compensation allowance.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	RECEIPTS:—			
1,06,07	India (Rupee figures) . .	1,11,57	1,05,26	1,09,71
£		£	£	£
707,1	Equivalent in Sterling . .	743,8	701,7	731,4
237,9	England	109,2	247,1	248,5
945,0	TOTAL .	853,0	948,8	979,9

79. The receipts in this section showed an improvement of £126,9 or R19,04 over the Budget and of £34,9 or R5,24 over the actuals of the previous year. The increase as compared with the Budget is the result of an increase of £139,3 in England and a decrease of £12,4 in India. The improvement in England was due to the fact that the amount available for investment as well as the prevailing rate of interest was higher than estimated in the Budget. The decline in India occurred mainly under Interest on Advances to Railway Companies in India (£23,3 or R3,50) due to the purchase of the Kalka-Simla Railway by Government since January 1st, 1906; under Interest on Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India (£13,7 or R2,05) caused by short overdrawals by Railway Companies other than Guaranteed; under Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (£9,6 or R1,44) chiefly in Madras and Bombay. On the other hand there was an increase under Interest on Loans to Native States (£24,4 or R3,66) which occurred mainly in India and Bombay.

80. The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year occurred in India (£24,3 or R3,64) and in England (£10,6 or R1,59). The improvement in India was caused by increased recoveries from Native States and cultivators partly counterbalanced by the decrease of interest on Loans to Railway Companies. The improvement in England was due to causes already mentioned.

XII.—Interest.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts 1905-6 .	9,89	...	...	...	2	...	60	...	...	80	11,31
	Budget 1906-7	9,71	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	2,24	12,46
	Revised 1906-7 .	10,78	..	..	...	...	...	51	...	...	3,86	15,15
	Accounts 1906-7	11,16	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	4,44	16,12
Do. to Presidency Corporations.	Accounts 1905-6 .	...	...	...	...	13,55	...	...	...	3,47	13,31	30,33
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	13,26	...	...	...	2,83	13,24	29,33
	Revised 1906-7 .	...	...	...	...	7,30	...	...	...	2,83	13,24	23,37
	Accounts 1906-7		...	...	...	13,27	...	...	...	2,85	13,23	29,35
Do. to Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts 1905-6 .	53	36	13	9	1,48	3,52	1,90	1	73	1,22	9,97
	Budget 1906-7	50	38	19	15	1,55	3,68	1,85	1	1,49	1,61	11,41
	Revised 1906-7 .	49	30	13	14	1,55	3,38	1,84	1	1,13	1,24	10,21
	Accounts 1906-7	49	29	12	14	1,52	3,60	1,84	1	80	1,16	9,97
On loans to Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts 1905-6 .	2	...	...	...	6	18	...	1	4	2	33
	Budget 1906-7	2	...	...	...	14	16	2	1	1	3	39
	Revised 1906-7 .	4	...	..	...	15	16	2	1	1	...	39
	Accounts 1906-7	4	...	...	...	11	16	...	1	1	...	33
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts 1905-6 .	5	42	43	3	55	31	89	7	1,48	2,97	7,19
	Budget 1906-7	7	43	40	5	1,30	1,04	78	7	1,61	3,47	9,22
	Revised 1906-7 .	5	44	50	18	1,60	1,38	1,01	7	1,62	4,30	11,15
	Accounts 1906-7	12	54	50	17	39	1,63	1,21	8	1,69	3,73	10,06

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Railway Companies in India (Kalka-Simla Railway).	Accounts 1905-6	5,16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,16
	Budget 1906-7	3,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On Regimental Loans and Advances.	Accounts 1905-6	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Budget 1906-7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Revised 1906-7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Accounts 1906-7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
On Currency Investment.	Accounts 1905-6	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
	Budget 1906-7	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
	Revised 1906-7	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
	Accounts 1906-7	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts 1905-6	3	7	...	4	12	27	2	...	78	75	2,08
	Budget 1906-7	2	7	...	8	10	27	2	...	1,04	76	2,36
	Revised 1906-7	2	7	...	7	10	32	2	...	1,15	76	2,51
	Accounts 1906-7	3	7	...	7	9	31	2	...	1,10	75	2,44
On Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India.	Accounts 1905-6	3,03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,03
	Budget 1906-7	6,45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,45
	Revised 1906-7	6,02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,02
	Accounts 1906-7	4,40	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4,40
Other Items	Accounts 1905-6	26	2	...	3	81	...	10	...	40	7	1,69
	Budget 1906-7	2	2	1	8	99	...	11	...	27	3	1,53
	Revised 1906-7	3	2	1	8	84	...	11	...	37	3	1,40
	Accounts 1906-7	50	2	...	9	87	...	8	...	44	8	2,08
TOTAL INDIA IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1905-6	53,95	87	56	19	16,59	4,28	3,50	9	6,90	19,14	1,06,07
	Budget 1906-7	55,21	90	60	36	17,34	5,15	3,29	9	7,25	21,38	1,11,57
	Revised 1906-7	52,40	83	64	47	11,54	5,24	3,51	9	7,11	23 43	1,05,26
	Accounts 1906-7	51,70	92	62	47	16,25	5,70	3,67	10	6,89	23,39	1,09,71

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1905-06	707,1	237,9	945,0
	Budget 1906-07	743,8	109,2	853,0
	Revised 1906-07	701,7	247,1	948,8
	Accounts 1906-07	731,4	248,5	979,9

81. The Indian receipts under this head arise mainly out of the paper currency investment, and loans granted to Municipalities and other public bodies, Native States, and cultivators. No alteration was made in the amount of the first during the year.

82. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years :—

	31st March 1903.	31st March 1904.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1907.
IMPERIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Native States	5,03,89	4,85,34	4,53,26	4,02,92	3,78,22
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	7,32,05	7,24,60	7,26,,7	7,26,29	7,50,95
Mofussil Municipalities	4,60	4,27	3,91	3,32	2,49
Railway Companies	50,50	95,50	1,09,78	...	...
Landholders and others	2,52	2,24	1,94	1,79	1,81
District and Local Fund Committees	9,52	9,39	9,19	8,85	8,45
Regimental and other Loans, Military	6,17	7,16	8,00	8,30	8,11
Hyderabad Contingent	3	2	...	...	...
Advances under special laws	..	...	...	...	3
Advances to Cultivators	10,64	8,33	7,41	8,72	8,74
TOTAL	13,19,92	13,36,85	13,19,96	11,60,19	11,58,80

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*concluded.*

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.	31st March 1903.	31st March 1904.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1907.
Mofussil Municipalities	1,96,48	1,99,23	2,04,18	2,12,18	2,27,49
Port Funds	18,52	16,44	15,75	14,81	14,07
District and Local Fund Committees .	8,46	8,07	7,37	11,59	21,16
Landholders and others . . .	13,54	11,62	9,21	11,18	11,31
Advances under Special Laws . .	16,68	14,72	16,81	24,44	33,98
Advances to Cultivators . . .	3,16,14	2,48,98	2,29,43	2,52,41	3,07,85
TOTAL .	5,69,82	4,99,06	4,82,75	5,26,61	6,15,86
GRAND TOTAL .	18,89,74	18,35,91	18,02,71	16,86,80	17,74,66
Interest received	66,64	71,13	60,13	64,38	66,28*
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	3·526	3·874	3·335	3·816	3·735

83. Interest paid in 1906-7 by Local Governments to the Government of India on account of Loans held on Provincial account amounted to R19,39 or £129,3, while the actual sum realised and credited to the Provincial revenues amounted in the aggregate to R19,95 or £133,0.

84. The increase under *Interest on Loans to Native States* occurred under India (1,45) and Bombay (2,20). The excess in the former was due to increased recoveries chiefly from Tonk (44), Kota (35), Jhabua (23), Jaora (14), Durgapur (10) and Banswara (9); while that in the latter was due to recovery of interest from Native States in Kathiawar caused by the revision of loan account.

85. Under *Interest on Loans to Presidency Corporations,* the Budget was reduced in the Revised in Bengal in view of a possible non-recovery of certain arrears of interest from the Port Commissioners on account of the Kidderpore Dock and Port Trust Loans. But the recovery was actually effected.

86. Under *Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations* (1,44) almost all the provinces showed decreases but chiefly Madras (69) and Bombay (45). In the Central Provinces the Jubbulpore Municipality paid advance instalments in 1905-6 while the Khandwa Municipality paid only one instalment instead of two, during the year 1906-7. In Burma the Budget Estimate was reduced in the Revised to correspond with the reduction in the amount of advances during the year. In the United Provinces the Budget was similarly reduced in the Revised, but the recovery of an advance instalment of interest by the Naini Tal Municipality raised the actuals to nearly the level of the Budget. In Madras provision was made in the Budget for the grant of loans to the District Board, Kurnool, for the construction of Kurnool-Dhone Railway and to certain Municipalities for the acquisition of village sites and for other sanitary measures. No loan was required as the construction of the railway was undertaken by Southern Mahratta Railway, and most of the provisions for sanitary measures lapsed. A sum of 35 paid by the Krishna District Board on loan granted for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway has also been adjusted by deduction from 13—Interest instead of under this head as anticipated in the Estimates. Postponement of recoveries due from the Ahmednagar Municipality and the payment, in previous year, of advance instalment of interest by the Ahmedabad and Poona Municipalities account for the decrease in Bombay.

87. The increase under *Interest on Advances to Cultivators, etc.,* occurred in all the provinces except Bengal where there was a decline, caused by the transfer to principal of interest on Drainage and Embankment advances credited in previous year in consequence of a deduction in the rate of interest with retrospective effect. The chief increases occurred in the United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay, caused by increased realisations in consequence of the favourable character of the season. In the United Provinces the receipts from interest on advances under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates' Act were high.

88. With the purchase of the Kalka-Simla Railway by Government since 1st January 1906, *Interest on Advances to Railway Companies* ceased.

89. Under *Interest on over-drawn Capital of Railway Companies* the actual receipts were lower than Estimates chiefly on account of the Bengal Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways, partly counterbalanced by an excess on account of the Burma Railways.

90. Under *Other Items* the increase in India (48) was chiefly on account of interest on special advance of 25 lakhs to the Bank of Bengal repaid in February 1907; while the excess in Madras (17) was due to the levy of interest on instalments of sale amounts of tank-bed lands in the Madura District, larger interest on the unpaid portion of the purchase money of waste lands chiefly in the Ganjam District, and of penal interest on arrear rents for markets, ferry toll and choultries. These increases were partly reduced by short realisation of interest on Road and Public Cess in Bengal.

91. In England the increase (£139,3) was due to the sums available for investment being much larger and the rate of interest obtained being higher than was estimated.

* Includes 35 on account of interest paid by the Kristna District Board on the loan granted by Government for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway which has been adjusted by deduction from expenditure head.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
—2,36,02	India (Rupee figures)	—2,54,00	—2,60,13	26,49
£		£	£	£
—1,573,5	Equivalent in Sterling	—1,693,3	—1,734,2	176,7
2,983,4	England	2,972,1	3,069,8	1,735,5
1,409,9	TOTAL	1,278,8	1,335,6	1,912,2

92. The total charges in this section were more than the Budget by £633,4 or R95,01, and the actuals of the previous year by £ 502,3 or R75,35. The excesses were due mainly to the change in the calculation and distribution of interest sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Financial Despatch No. 143, dated 11th October 1907, under which a considerably smaller amount of interest is now transferred to the Railway and Irrigation Revenue Accounts and at the same time the transfer is effected by reduction partly of the English and partly of the Indian expenditure instead of the Indian expenditure only as hitherto. Apart from these transfers the gross Indian payments on account of Interest on Debt showed a saving of £13,6 or R2,04, while the English payments were £92,2 in excess. The payments on account of Interest on Other Obligations also exceeded the Budget Estimate by £20,8 or R3,11.

93. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the gross charges showed increases of £553,9 or R 83,08 under Interest on Debt and £42,8 or R6,42 under Interest on Other Obligations. The first is due to additions to permanent debt, the payment of interest on temporary loan obtained from the Gold Standard Reserve and the payment of arrear interest on India 3 and 3½ per cent. stock as also on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway 3½ per cent. Debentures. The second is due to a growth of Savings Bank Deposits.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

94. The following figures give the particulars of loans raised or discharged during the years 1905-6 and 1906-7:—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
		£	£	..
	PERMANENT DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
2,666,7	Debt incurred	3,000,0	3,000,0	3,000,0
144,5	Debt discharged	86,1	84,7	84,0
+2,522,2	NET IN INDIA .	+2,913,9	+2,915,3	+2,916,0
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
2,000,0	India Stock	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0
12,480,4	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Debentures	...	...	...
14,480,4		2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13. Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Debt discharged—			
250,0	Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures .	...	...	...
1	India 4 per cent. Stock	...	...	...
...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures	749.9	749,9	749,9
250,1		749.9	749,9	749,9
+14,230,3	NET IN ENGLAND .	+1,250,1	+1,250,1	+1,250,1
+16,752,5	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	+4,164,0	+4,165,4	+4,166,1

TEMPORARY DEBT.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
466,7	Debt incurred	...	2,535,0	2,535,0
466,7	Debt discharged	...	2,535,0	2,535,0
...	NET IN INDIA .	...	...	...
	ENGLAND—			
500,0	Temporary Loans discharged	...	...	...
—500,0	NET IN ENGLAND .	...	...	...
—500,0	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	...	...	...

95. In India a rupee loan of 450 lakhs, as provided for in the Budget, was raised on 31st July 1906, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. at an average rate of R97-5-6·74. Of the loans previously notified for discharge 60 was paid consisting of 51 and 8 of the 4 and 3½ per cent. loans respectively, and 1 on account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Debenture loan: 12,00 was also paid on account of the Gwalior loan in accordance with the terms of agreement with the Darbar. To meet the heavy telegraphic transfers drawn by the Secretary of State during December and the following months, a Temporary Loan of 3,80,25 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. was taken from the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve which was discharged in the course of the year.

96. In England the Budget Estimate provided for a sterling loan of £2,000,0 for the discharge of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures to the extent of £749,9, and for advances to Railway Companies The sterling loan was raised in May 1906 at an average rate of £94 16*s.* 5*d.* and £749,9 of the Railway Debentures were discharged.

97. The total Interest on debt paid in India and in England is shown below:—

Debt in India on 31st March 1906—

1905-6. Accounts.	Rate.	Principal.	Interest due.	1906-7. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R	R	R
4,50	4½ per cent.	1,00,00	4,50	4,50	4,50	4,50
17,18	4	4,15,00	16,60	16,70	16,70	16,70
3,73,50	3½	1,09,65,36	3,83,79	3,93,50	3,88,50	3,84,85
33,16	3	11,07,12	33,21	33,21	33,21	32,79
4,28,34	TOTAL .	1,25,87,48	4,38,10	4,47,91	4,42,91	4,38,84
54	Interest on Loans in course of discharge . .			9	4,15	4,18
10,72	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous . .			9,00	11,94	11,94
6	Interest on expired Tanjore Bonds, Madras .			...	...	...
4,39,66	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA IN RUPEES .			4,57,00	4,59,00	4,54,96
£				£	£	£
2,931,1	Equivalent in Sterling			3,046,7	3,060,0	3,033,1
4,418,4	England			4,778,1	4,870,5	4,870,3
7,349,5	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND .			7,824,8	7,930,5	7,903,4

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*concluded.*

98. This total amount was divided between Interest on Ordinary Debt and Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation as shown below:—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
R		R	R	R
—3,04,29	India in Rupee figures	—3,25,57	—3,34,42	—48,19
£		£	£	£
—2,028,6	Equivalent in Sterling	—2,170,4	—2,229,4	—321,2
2,983,4	England	2,972,1	3,069,8	1,735,5
954,8	TOTAL .	801,7	840,4	1,414,3
	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—			
R		R	R	R
7,43,95	India in Rupee figures	7,82,57	7,93,42	5,03,15
£		£	£	£
4,959,7	Equivalent in Sterling	5,217,1	5,289,4	3,354,3
1,435,0	England	1,806,0	1,800,7	3,134,8
6,394,7	TOTAL .	7,023,1	7,090,1	6,489,1

99. The total payment of interest in India was less than the Budget by 2,04, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 15,30. The saving as compared with the Budget was in the interest on 3 and 3½ per cent Loans due to unclaimed interest (9,07). On the other hand there was an excess of 7,03 under *Interest on Loans in course of discharge* (4,09), and *Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous* (2,94). The former includes interest (3,96) on Temporary Loans of 3,80,25 obtained from the Gold Standard Reserve as stated in paragraph 95 which could not be anticipated in the Budget, but was foreseen in the Revised. There was also an excess of 13 under Interest on Expired Loans. The Budget Estimate of *Discount on Loans* proved too low.

100. As compared with the actuals of the preceding year the increase was mainly caused by the payment of interest on the new loan and on the temporary advance from the Gold Standard Reserve.

101. The difference between Accounts, Budget and Revised in the distribution of interest between *Interest on Ordinary Debt* and *Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works,* was caused by the new method of distribution sanctioned by the Secretary of State in his Financial Despatch No. 143, dated 11th October 1907.

The Provincial excesses in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and United Province of Agra and Oudh have been sanctioned while the Imperial excess of 2,77,79 in India requires to be sanctioned.

102. In England the increase was due to the absence of provision for Discount on the issue of £2,000,0 India 3 per cent. stock and was partly set off by the reduction of one quarter's interest as the loan was raised later than was anticipated.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Special Loans	Accounts	1905-6	49	...	...	...	...	7,00	1	...	1,04	8,54
	Budget	1906-7	52	...	...	...	...	7,27	1	...	1,01	8,81
	Revised	1906-7	53	...	...	...	...	7,27	1	...	1,04	8,85
	Accounts	1906-7	23	...	...	...	..	7,24	1	...	1,06	8,54
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	Accounts	1905-6	9,29	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,35	10,78
	Budget	1906-7	9,33	..	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,38	10,86
	Revised	1906-7	9,23	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,38	10,76
	Accounts	1906-7	9,29	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,38	10,82
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts	1905-6	47,66	3	[illegible]	1	11	8	4	8	16	48,21
	Budget	1906-7	50,69	4	4	[illegible]	12	10	5	7	17	51,28
	Revised	1906-7	53,11	4	5	3	11	10	5	8	16	53,72
	Accounts	1906-7	53,25	3	5	3	11	9	5	9	16	53,86

Section B.—INTEREST—*concluded.*

14.—Interest on Other Obligations—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1905-6	35	...	1	4	8	...	3	11	12	74
	Budget 1906-7	25	...	1	5	12	...	3	5	11	62
	Revised 1906-7	28	...	...	7	9	...	3	13	35	95
	Accounts 1906-7	29	...	...	7	9	...	3	12	86	1,46
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1905-6	57,79	3	5	5	19	7,08	8	33	2,67	68,27
	Budget 1906-7	60,79	4	5	5	24	7,37	9	27	2,67	71,57
	Revised 1906-7	63,15	4	5	10	20	7,37	9	36	2,93	74,29
	Accounts 1906-7	63,06	3	5	10	20	7,33	9	36	3,46	74,68

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1905-6	455,1	...	455,1
	Budget 1906-7	477,1	...	477,1
	Revised 1906-7	495,2	...	495,2
	Accounts 1906-7	497,9	...	497,9

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial Civil	66	...	1	3	...	...	...	10	79	1,59
	Imperial Departl.	1,61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61
	Local	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	2
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government— Imperial		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	26	35
Excess sanctioned by Local Government.	Local	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government.	Imperial Civil	66	...	1	3	...	...		1	53	1,24
	Imperial Departl.	1,61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1,61

103. The expenditure under this head was more than the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 3,11, and 6,41, respectively. The increase as compared with the Budget occurred chiefly in India (2,27) and Bombay (79). The excess in the former occurred almost entirely under *Savings Bank Deposits* in the payment of interest on State Railway Provident Institution (1,57), on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (81) and Civil Engineers' Provident Institution (15), indicating accumulation of deposits and expansion of business. The increase in Bombay occurred chiefly under *Miscellaneous* and was due to the payment of interest on cash balances of special funds of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies and to the re-adjustment of interest in consequence of the revision of the Kathiawar Thana Circle loan account. These were partly foreseen in the Revised. The increase of 7 under this subhead in Madras was caused by the payment of interest on the proceeds of certain lands in the Godavari District erroneously sold and on the value of opium imported from Bombay at the British Port of Cochin confiscated to Government but subsequently refunded. Under *Special Loans* the decrease in India (29) was due chiefly to the transfer of interest on Book Debt Loan on account of Madho Rao to the United Provinces (27) where the transfer was anticipated and provided for in the Budget. Under *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* the decrease occurred in India (4) in the payment of interest on account of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

104. The usual details of the Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds and Savings Bank deposits are noted below:—

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
9,03	Uncovenanted Service Fund (India)	9,11	8,99	9,02
1,35	" " " (Bombay)	1,38	1,38	1,38
40	Other Funds	37	39	42
10,78	TOTAL	10,86	10,76	10,82

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
39,51	Post Office Savings Banks	40,71	41,61	41,52
3,97	State Railway Provident Institutions	5,50	6,81	7,07
2,48	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	2,52	2,69	2,67
1,21	Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	1,43	1,43	1,43
1,04	Other Accounts	1,12	1,19	1,17
48,21	TOTAL	51,28	53,73	53,86

Section C.

POST OFFICE.

1905-6. Accounts.		Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
2,47,72	India (Rupee figures) . . .	2,59,06	2,64,81	2,62,67
£		£	£	£
1,651,5	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	1,727,1	1,765,4	1,751,1
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
2,18,19	India (Rupee figures) . . .	2,30,77	2,30,47	2,31,04
£		£	£	£
1,454,6	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	1,538,5	1,536,5	1,540,2
121,3	England	62,4	62,8	62,7
1,575,9	TOTAL .	1,600,9	1,599,3	1,602,9
	NET.			
R		R	R	R
+29,53	India (Rupee figures) . . .	+28,29	+34,34	+31,63
£		£	£	£
+196,9	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	+188,6	+228,9	+210,9
—121,3	England	—62,4	—62,8	—62,7
+75,6	TOTAL .	+126,2	+166,1	+148,2

TELEGRAPH.

1905-6. Accounts.		Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
1,35,40	India (Rupee figures) . . .	1,40,00	1,41,58	1,41,66
£		£	£	£
902,6	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	933,3	943,9	944,4
7,2	England	4,8	8,6	8,6
909,8	TOTAL .	938,1	952,5	953,0
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
1,13,83	India (Rupee figures) . . .	1,19,99	1,21,20	1,21,48
£		£	£	£
758,9	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	799,9	808,0	809,9
317,6	England	355,1	327,2	316,3
1,076,5	TOTAL .	1,155,0	1,135,2	1,126,2
	NET.			
R		R	R	R
+21,57	India (Rupee figures) . . .	+20,01	+20,38	+20,18
£		£	£	£
+143,7	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	+133,4	+135,9	+134,5
—310,4	England	—350,3	—318,6	—307,7
—166,7	TOTAL	-216,9	—182,7	—173,2

Section C—*continued.*

MINT.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
48,17	India (Rupee figures)	30,29	62,36	62,92
£		£	£	£
321,2	Equivalent in Sterling	201,9	415,7	419,5
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
16,30	India (Rupee figures)	14,65	19,40	19,59
£		£	£	£
108,7	Equivalent in Sterling	97,7	129,3	130,6
11,4	England	41,6	31,8	36,3
120,1	TOTAL .	139,3	161,1	166,9
R	NET.	R	R	R
+31,87	India (Rupee figures)	+15,64	+42,96	+43,33
£		£	£	£
+212,5	Equivalent in Sterling	+104,2	+286,4	+288,9
−11,4	England	−41,6	−31,8	−36,3
+201,1	TOTAL	+62,6	+254,6	+252,6

105. Under *Post Office* the net receipts showed improvements of £22,0 or R3,30 over the Budget and of £72,6 or R10,89 over the actuals of the previous year. The improvement over the Budget occurred mainly under Sale of Service Postage Stamps partly as a consequence of the Imperialisation of the District Post. The continued expansion of the Department as well as the Imperialisation of the District Post explains the increase over the actuals of the previous year.

106. The net results of the transactions of the Postal Department for the last five years are shown by the following figures:—

	Net Receipts.
	R
1902-03	12,47
1903-04	15,59
1904-05	8,43
1905-06	11,34
1906-07	22,23

107. Under *Telegraph* the net charges showed a saving of £43,7 or R6,55 on the Budget Estimate but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by £6,5 or R98. The saving was due chiefly to reduction of programme of railway works, savings on departmental works, short outlay on construction of lines, reduced purchase of English stores in order to keep down the balance of stores, and increased message revenue and rents of lines. The excess over the previous year was due to heavy repairs and increased signalling and clerical establishment owing to expansion of the Department, partly counterbalanced by increased message revenue.

108. Under *Mint* the net receipts exceeded the Budget by £190,0 or R28,50 and the actuals of the previous year by £51,5 or R7,62. The improvements were chiefly due to larger credits on account of the percentage on value of new rupee coinage charged to the Gold Standard Reserve owing to heavy coinage and on account of profits on Bronze coinage, a large number of such coins having passed into circulation.

Section C—*continued*.

XIII.—Post Office.

1905-6. Accounts.			1906-7. Budget.		1906-7. Revised.		Accounts	
	R			R		R		R
	13,83	PARCEL AND OTHER POSTAGE COLLECTED IN CASH . . .		14,30		14,30		14,35
		SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—						
1,60,91		Ordinary . . .	1,70,54		1,71,20		1,70,11	
32,98		Service	32,30		36,85		35,79	
1,93,89			2,02,84		2,08,05		2,05,90	
		Deduct—Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices						
1,64			*1,70*		*1,40*		*1,55*	
	1,92,25			2,01,14		2,06,65		2,04,35
	34	MAIL CART, PARCEL VAN, PASSENGER AND GOODS SERVICE . . .		20		45		45
	39,44	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS . .		41,70		42,00		42,01
	1,53	OTHER RECEIPTS . . .		1,66		1,41		1,51
	2,47,39			2,59,00		2,64,81		2,62,67
		DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—						
	13	Central Provinces		...		...		...
	1	E. B. and Assam		...		...		...
	8	Bengal		...		...		...
	9	Punjab		6				...
	2	N.-W. Frontier Province . . .		..		...		...
	33			6		...		...
	2,47,72	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES) . .		2,59,06		2,64,81		2,62,67
	£			£		£		£
	1,651,5	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING		1,727,1		1,765,4		1,751,1

109. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 3,61 and the actuals of the previous year by 14,95. The continued growth of the business of the Department explains the latter. The improvement over the Budget occurred mainly under *Service Postage*, the estimate not having allowed sufficiently for the imperialisation of the District post system and the consequent introduction of service postage on official correspondence on lines formerly served free by the District post. The expansion of *Money Order Receipts* proved higher than anticipated in the Budget by 31. *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, etc., Receipts* were higher by 25 mainly on the Kalka-Simla Tonga route during a temporary suspension of the Railway. The net payments to other Governments on account of Postal Exchange were less than were estimated by 15. These improvements over the Budget Estimate were partly counterbalanced by a comparatively trifling shortage (43) under *Ordinary Postage* and by a deficiency of 15 under *Other Receipts*, more or less an uncertain head.

15.—Post Office.

1905-6. Accounts.			1906-7. Budget.		1906-7. Revised.		Accounts.	
	R			R		R		R
	8,80	CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA . .		10,38		6,96		9,93
	1,35,25	PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES		1,45,32		1,46,07		1,47,52
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—						
18,93		Road Establishment and Contingencies . . .	23,84		27,03		27,22	
18,70		Railway Charges . .	21,93		19,83		18,92	
1,43		Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Establishment and Charges . . .	1,55		1,53		1,50	
33		Other Charges . . .	74		5		55	
	39,39			48,06		[illegible]		[illegible]

Section C—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*concluded.*

1905-6. Accounts.	1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.	1906-7. Accounts.
	R			R		R		R
	2,51	DISCOUNT ON SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS		2,95		2,66		2,65
	11,25	SUBSIDIES		11,23		11,78		11,48
	9,59	STATIONERY AND PRINTING .		8,66		10,00		10,22
	49	MISCELLANEOUS . . .		64		44		48
	2,07,28			2,27,25		2,29,87		2,30,47
		DISTRICT POST CHARGES—						
66		India	69		60		57	
90		Central Provinces and Berar	22		...		...	
3,24		Burma	2,09		...		...	
90		E. B. and Assam . .	45		...		...	
2,88		Bengal	...		...		...	
1,90		U. P. of Agra and Oudh .	...		...		...	
13		Punjab	6		...		...	
30		N.-W. Frontier Province .	1		...		...	
...		Bombay	...		...		...	
	10,91			3,52		60		57
	2,18,19	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES) .		2,30,77		2,30,47		2,31,04
	£			£		£		£
	1,454,6	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING . .		1,538,5		1,536,5		1,540,2
	121,3	ENGLAND		62,4		62,8		62,7
	1,575,9	TOTAL IN STERLING .		1,600,9		1,599,3		1,602,9

110. The Indian expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 27 and the actuals of the previous year by 12,85, the latter being due as usual to the continued expansion of the department and also to the grant of grain compensation allowance. As compared with the Budget the saving under *Chief Office, Calcutta* (45) occurred in the Office of Account and Audit (61), owing to the grant for the revision of establishment not having been fully required, partly counterbalanced by an excess under Direction due to acting allowances, annual increments and entertainment of temporary establishments and to increased travelling and grain compensation allowances Under *Presidency and District Offices* the increase of 2,19 over the Budget occurred under establishment (1,14) consequent on the transfer of some District Post Offices to Imperial (34) and increased payments for salaries of Post Masters, record clerks, clerks, sorters, postmen and village postmen, servants and temporary and experimental establishment, under allowances (1,63) chiefly on account of grain compensation allowance and under supplies and services (9), partly counterbalanced by savings under contingencies (17) and salaries (52) due in the latter chiefly to the appointment of 12 Superintendents not having been filled up from the beginning of the year as provided for in the Budget. The Budget under *Conveyance of Mails* has been fairly closely realised on the whole, there being a small increase of 13 only. In the details there was a large increase under additional establishment and contingencies (3,38) due mainly to the transfer of District Post charges to Imperial (2,33) and to larger payments for grain compensation allowances, rainy season charges and extra despatches, but there were savings under *Railway Charges* (3,01) and *Other Charges* chiefly ferry and boat allowances. The estimate under *Discount on the Sale of Postage Stamps* was pitched too high in the Budget but was reduced in the Revised. Under *Subsidies* the increase (25) was due to larger payments to River Steam Navigation Companies (21) consequent on the transfer of District Post Establishment to Imperial, to payment of arrear charges for mail service between Aden and Barbera (14), partly counterbalanced by the non-payments during 1906-07 of the second half-yearly payment (12) due to the Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company. Under *Stationery and Printing* the Budget was an underestimate chiefly under Stationery supplied from Central Stores. Under *Miscellaneous* the saving (16) as compared with the Budget occurred chiefly under Compensation for Lost Articles (7) and Other Charges (12). Under *District Post Charges* the saving in India (12) was due partly to adjustment of the District Post charges in Ajmer in the Postal Department and partly to less charges for Mail Service and Tri-weekly Postal Service between Nasirabad and Robat in Baluchistan. The absence of any charges in other provinces is due to the Imperialisation of the District Post Charges except in Baluchistan from 1st April 1906. Out of the excess of 3,22 (Imperial) over the Budget in India, 2,62 has been sanctioned, and the balance 60 requires to be sanctioned.

111. In England the variations from the Budget and accounts of the previous year were due chiefly to the variations in the demands for stores from India.

Section C—*continued*.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1905-6. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	Accounts R
	INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—			
	Message Revenue—			
48,29	Sale of Stamps, deducting Refunds, etc.	50,47	50,24	49,16
4,50	Receipts from other Administrations	5,00	4,76	4,72
38,98	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps, and Book Transfer	40,00	40,00	41,22
91,77		95,47	95,00	95,10
	Other Revenue—			
24,12	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	24,00	24,70	24,66
2,79	Rent of Local and Private Lines	2,60	3,02	3,06
33	Royalty from Telephone Companies	26	27	33
17	Recoveries from Guarantors	15	17	19
97	Miscellaneous Revenue	52	59	60
28,38		27,53	28,75	28,84
1,20,15	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	1,23,00	1,23,75	1,23,94
15,25	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS	17,00	17,83	17,72
1,35,40	TOTAL INDIA	1,40,00	1,41,58	1,41,66
£		£	£	£
902,6	Equivalent in Sterling	933,3	943,9	944,4
7,2	England	4,8	8,6	8,6
909,8	GRAND TOTAL	938,1	952,5	953,0

Indian Telegraphs.

112. As compared with the Budget Estimate, there was an increase of 94 due to enhanced receipts from rents of railway, canal, and private lines.

113. The increase of 3,79 as compared with the previous year occurred principally under message revenue (3,33), and was due mainly to the revenue from Inland private telegrams having risen by about 6 per cent., as was anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed and to an improvement in State message revenue owing to the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

114. The actuals were better than the Budget Estimate for India by 72, due to an improvement in message revenue. The increase of £3,8 in England compared with the Budget was due mainly to an improvement in message receipts *viâ* Turkey, the payments by the Ottoman Telegraph Administration having been higher than were estimated.

115. The receipts in India exceeded those of the previous year by 2,47, the improvement being due to an increase in the message receipts from the Indian Telegraph Department. The increase in England (£1,4) is accounted for by better message revenue *viâ* Turkey.

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraphs.

Capital Account.

1905-6. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	Accounts. R
16,45	India	17,10	16,13	15,73
£		£	£	£
109,6	Equivalent in Sterling	114,0	107,5	104,9
252,2	England	257,0	250,0	241,5
	Revenue Account			
R		R	R	R
88,44	India	88,60	94,07	94,90
		£	£	£
589,7	Equivalent in Sterling	590,6	627,2	632,7
4,3	England	5,0	5,7	5,3
955,8	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	966,6	990,4	984,4

Section C—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph—*concluded.*

Indo-European Telegraphs.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
8,94	India	14,29	11,00	10,85
£		£	£	£
59,6	Equivalent in Sterling	95,3	73,3	72,3
25,5	England	61,1	49,2	47,2
	Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
	Joint-Purse Guarantee.			
17,6	England	14,0	4,3	4,3
120,7	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS, RED SEA AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, AND JOINT-PURSE GUARANTEE	188,4	144,8	141,8
R		R	R	R
1,13,83	TOTAL INDIA	1,19,99	1,21,20	1,21,48
£		£	£	£
758,9	Equivalent in Sterling	799,9	808,0	809,9
317,6	England	355,1	327,2	316,3
1,076,5	GRAND TOTAL	1,155,0	1,135,2	1,126,2

Indian Telegraphs.

116. The excess outlay of £17,8 as compared with the Budget Estimate was made up of an increase of £42,4 under Revenue, and a lapse of £24,6 under Capital, of which £15,5 occurred in England. The short outlay under Capital was due to reduction of the programme of railway works, to savings on departmental works and to the demand for English stores being less than estimated for, while the excess under Revenue was mainly due to larger signalling and clerical establishments having been found necessary to cope with the traffic owing to the expansion of the Department.

117. As compared with the previous year, the total expenditure showed an increase of £28,6, and was made up of an increase of £44,0 under Revenue and of a short outlay of £15,4 under Capital. The decrease under Capital was owing chiefly to purchases of stores in England having been smaller in order to keep down the balance of stores, while the excess under Revenue occurred under signalling as explained above and on line maintenance due to heavier repairs.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

118. The lapse of £46,6 as compared with the Budget Estimate was chiefly due, under Capital, to short outlay on the construction of lines and the abandonment of certain buildings at Fao and on the Central Persia line, and, under Revenue, to savings under Signalling and General charges, to the Eastern Telegraph Company carrying a larger percentage of Trans-Indian Traffic, to fewer stores being required from England, and to a reduction in the amount paid on account of the Joint-Purse Guarantee owing to an increase in Indian traffic. As compared with the previous year there was an excess of £21,1, due to increased outlay both in India and England under Revenue in consequence of heavy repairs to cables in the Gulf Section and to payments in England taken in reduction of receipts being much greater, partly counterbalanced by less outlay on account of the Joint-Purse Guarantee as explained above. The excess of 1,49 (Imperial) in India was sanctioned.

XV.—Mint.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
12	Fee for coining Silver	...	...	...
1	Assay fees	1	1	1
1,37	Gain on Coinage Operations	70	1,70	1,93
9,85	Gain on Bronze and Copper Coinage	5,00	13,00	12,44
	Other Receipts—			
13,38	Calcutta	8,34	18,53	19,09
23,44	Bombay	16,24	29,12	29,45
48,17	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	30,29	62,30	62,92
£		£	£	£
321,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	201,9	415,7	419,5

Section C—*concluded.*

XV.—Mint—*concluded*

119 The receipts under this head were better than the Budget by 32,63 Of this increase 24,23 was due to larger credit on account of the percentage on value of new rupee coinage charged to the Gold Standard Reserve There was also an increase of 7,14 under *Gain on Bronze and Copper Coinage*, due to a larger number of Bronze coins having passed into circulation during the year than was anticipated The small excess under *Coinage Operations* was due to a larger rupee coinage than was provided for in the Budget.

120 The manufacture of copper coins ceased from 1st August 1906 under the Government of India Finance Department, Resolution No 3895A dated 11th July 1906

17.—Mint.

1905-6 Accounts R		1906-7 Budget R	1906-7 Revised R	1906-7 Accounts R
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
3,62	Calcutta	3 50	4,53	4 49
3 30	Bombay	3 30	3 93	3 63
	LOSS ON COINAGE—			
3,47	Calcutta	3 20	4,00	4 03
4 36	Bombay	3 00	5 00	5 09
	OTHER CHARGES—			
84	Calcutta	80	97	1 1[illegible]
71	Bombay	55	97	1 25
7 93	TOTAL CALCUTTA	7,50	[illegible] 50	9 62
8 37	" BOMBAY	7 15	9 90	9 97
16 30	INDIA (RUPEE LAKHS)	14 65	19 4	19 59
£		£	£	£
108 7	Equivalent in Sterling	97 7	129 3	130 6
11 4	England	41 6	31 8	36 3
120 1	TOTAL IN STERLING	139 3	161 1	166 9

121 The Indian expenditure was more than the Budget by 4 94 and the actuals of the previous year by 3 29 in consequence of heavier coinage operations Under *Establishment* the excess over the Budget was due mainly to the entertainment of a larger staff of extra hands The increase under *Loss on Coinage* over the Budget was due mainly to the recoinage of larger amounts of uncurrent coin than was allowed for The excess under *Other Charges* in Calcutta was on account of increased expenditure on the purchase of country coal, oil etc, and that in Bombay was due to the purchase of machinery and plant for the Mint Out of the Imperial excesses of [illegible] in India and 2 82 in Bombay, 1 97 and 6[illegible] have been sanctioned and the balance 15 and 2,[illegible] in India and Bombay, respectively require to be sanctioned

122 The saving in England (£5,3) was due mainly to payment for stores for the Calcutta Mint having been made in April 1907

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS—	R	R	R
2,11,05	India (Rupee figures) . .	2,08,41	2,09,10	2,08,45
£		£	£	£
1,407,0	India equivalent in Sterling .	1,389,4	1,394,1	1,389,7
1,5	England	1,5	1,6	1,6
1,408,5	TOTAL .	1,390,9	1,395,7	1,391,3

123. The receipts under this section exceeded the Budget by £4 or R6 only, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by £17,2 or R2,58. The increase over the Budget occurred under Courts of Law (£7,1 or R1,06) due chiefly to higher receipts by Administrator General, Bengal, and special receipts in Burma and the Punjab; under Police (£4,0 or R60) chiefly under Cattle Pound receipts; under Education (£3,7 or R56) due to higher receipts of School fees and contributions from private persons; under Medical (£1,1 or R17) to increased private contributions; and under Scientific (£5,3 or R80) to larger receipts from fairs, tuition fees and cattle farms. These increases were almost counterbalanced by decreases under Jails (£9,6 or R1,44) due to small demand for jail manufactures and under Ports and Pilotage (£11,2 or R1,68) due to over-estimate in Bengal and to reduction in the Burma Coast Light Dues.

124. As compared with the previous year the principal decreases occurred under Police (£10,4 or R1,56) due to smaller credits for return of ordnance stores and lower receipts for Police supplied to Municipal, etc., Funds and under Medical (£12,2 or R1,84) chiefly under Contributions. The decrease was partly set off by an increase under Education (£11,6 or R1,74).

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts . 1905-6	1,64	23	25	16	35	34	13	1	16	27	3,54
	Budget . 1906-7	33	24	27	23	23	22	12	1	18	35	2,18
	Revised . 1906-7	1,05	25	59	23	30	26	17	1	13	38	3,37
	Accounts . 1906-7	1,04	26	59	21	29	28	31	1	15	41	3,55
Court-fees realised in cash.	Accounts 1905-6	2	13	...	15	33	1,78	7	2	20	49	3,19
	Budget . 1906-7	1	23	1	29	25	1,69	7	2	23	44	3,24
	Revised . 1906-7	1	16	...	28	18	1,84	7	2	17	55	3,28
	Accounts . 1906-7	1	16	1	27	18	1,80	7	3	15	52	3,20
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts . 1905-6	43	1,22	4,66	1,49	5,82	2,91	2,47	88	7,40	3,67	30,95
	Budget . 1906-7	41	1,18	4,68	2,51	4,75	2,87	2,43	91	7,38	3,87	30,99
	Revised . 1906-7	29	1,36	4,45	2,58	4,92	2,80	2,61	87	7,13	3,92	30,93
	Accounts . 1906-7	30	1,34	4,39	2,53	4,87	2,72	2,47	91	7,00	3,74	30,27
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1905-6	1,47	8	5	20	48	20	77	7	31	35	3,98
	Budget . 1906-7	1,13	7	4	27	37	22	76	6	31	34	3,57
	Revised . 1906-7	1,33	6	6	27	40	22	76	8	33	40	3,91
	Accounts . 1906-7	1,38	6	6	30	39	22	79	8	33	41	4,02
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1905-6	3,56	1,66	4,96	2,00	6,98	5,23	3,44	98	8,07	4,78	41,66
	Budget . 1906-7	1,88	1,72	5,00	3,30	5,60	5,00	3,38	1,00	8,10	5,00	39,98
	Revised . 1906-7	2,68	1,83	5,10	3,36	5,80	5,12	3,61	98	7,76	5,25	41,49
	Accounts . 1906-7	2,73	1,82	5,05	3,31	5,73	5,02	3,64	1,03	7,63	5,08	41,04
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1905-6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	277,8
	Budget . 1906-7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	266,5
	Revised . 1906-7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	276,6
	Accounts . 1906-7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	273,6

Section D —RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded*

125 The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,06 but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 62 Under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* the largest increase over the Budget occurred in India (71), and was due to higher receipts from estates in the hands of the Administrator General, Bengal There were also special receipts from the Hanthawaddy District in Burma (32) and the Jullundur District in the Punjab (19) Under *Court-fees realised in Cash* the Budget Estimate has been on the whole fairly closely realised, somewhat low receipts from Process servers' fees in the Central Provinces (7), from Pauper suits and Amins' fees in Bengal (7) and Pauper suits in Madras (8) being nearly made up by high receipts from Kurk Amins' fees in the United Provinces (11) and from Pauper suits in Bombay (8) The variations under *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* were chiefly under Magisterial fines, which are not susceptible of correct forecast The improvement in India (25) under *Other Receipts* was the result of the fees and commission recovered and paid by the Administrator General, Bengal, to the credit of Government

XVIB —Law and Justice—Jails.

		India	Central Provinces and Berar	Burma	E B and Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL
Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures	Accounts 1905 6	16	2 38	3 68	2 21	1 65	3 35	1 79	17	5 11	1 30	33 00
	Budget 1906 7	14	2 (7	4 2)	2 75	12 3	3 31	1 73	17	5 3	1 18	33 86
	Revised 1906 7	18	2 06	3 6)	3 38	2 8	3 42	1)3	19	)(,	1 30	33 26
	Accounts 1906 7	1	1 8)	3 77	22	11 94	3 45	1 83	18	4)2	1 42	34 77
Other Receipts	Accounts 1905 6	7	9	4	13	22	24	7	1	28	62	2 16
	Budget 1906 7	7	3	11	1	2	24	27	1	28	8)	2 53
	Revised 1906 7	(	4	41	3	2	2(	7	1	27	80	2 21
	Accounts 1906 7	8	8	35	1(	14	21	11	1	27	79	2 20
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars	Accounts 1905 6	2 83										2 83
	Budget 1906 7	2 81										2 81
	Revised 1906 7	2 82										2 82
	Accounts 1906 7	2 79										2 79
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1905 6	3 6	2 47	4 31	? 4	1 87	3 59	1 8(	18	5 39	1 92	37 99
	Budget 1906 7	3 2		4 7	2 58	1 5C	5)		15	56)	2 7	3) 20
	Revised 1906 7	3 06	2	4 (	3 1	12 3	3(	2 (		) C	2 10	38 29
	Accounts 1906 7	3 2	1	4	3 5	12 8	3 6(	1)4	1)	51)	2 21	37 76
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1905 6											£ 253 2
	Budget 1906 7											261 3
	Revised 1906 7											255 3
	Accounts 1906 7											251,7

126 The receipts under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1 44 and the actuals of the previous year by 23 Under *Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures* which comprise the bulk of the receipts the Budget Estimate proved too sanguine due in the Central Provinces (78) to non supply of uniform to the Police Department by the Akola Central Jail and to the adjustment in the accounts of 1905 06 of certain arrear recoveries of supplies to the Army Department expected in 1906 07 in Burma (5) to small demand for jail manufactures in Bengal (3() to smaller sale to Public Departments and in Madras (40) to lack of orders especially from the Army Department and to the rise of the price of raw material above rates on the basis of which contracts had been entered into These decreases were to some extent counterbalanced by somewhat improved receipts in the United Provinces (4) in the Punjab (10) and in Bombay (24) chiefly at the Ahmedabad Hyderabad and Dhulia Jails The net receipts under this head after deducting the corresponding charges under 19 P are given below —

		India	Central Provinces and Berar	Burma	E B and Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL
Net Receipts from Jail Manufactures	Accounts 1905 6	0	17	1)4	1 14	2	1 3(	7	8	83	4	( )
	Budget 1906 7	5	40	2 2	—11	10	1 12	68	7	1	27	9
	Revised 1906 7	8	53	1 52	—46	(	1 C0	1 8	0	83	0	6 9(
	Accounts 1906 7	5	53	1)	—(	1 56	1 7	5	7	68	4	(47

127 Under *Other Receipts* the decrease in Bengal 6) was due to smaller miscellaneous receipts in the Punjab (16) to the abolition of the Mung Rasul Central Jail, and in Bombay (10) to fewer prisoners in

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—*concluded.*

the Deccan convict gang. These were partly counterbalanced by an increase of (5) in the Central Provinces owing to the recoveries of maintenance charges for 1905-06 of convicts in Berar Jails chargeable to the Secunderabad Local Abkari Fund.

XVII.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	31	...	11	...	2	1,64	4,94	63	...	29	7,94
	Budget . 1906-7	30	...	...	...	...	17	4,79	62	...	16	6,04
	Revised . 1906-7 .	24	...	...	...	...	18	4,82	58	...	17	5,99
	Accounts . 1906-7	23	...	...	1	...	18	4,80	58	...	19	5,99
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	...	7	24	7	34	33	44	10	31	1,28	3,18
	Budget . 1906-7	...	7	27	32	26	28	38	11	31	1,32	3,32
	Revised . 1906-7 .	...	11	24	14	28	30	52	9	18	1,35	3,21
	Accounts . 1906-7	...	14	22	10	31	31	51	11	16	1,31	3,17
Police supplied to Railways.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Budget . 1906-7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Revised . 1906-7 .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Accounts . 1906-7	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Presidency Police	Accounts . 1905-6 .	...	...	...	..	62	...	...	...	48	1,81	2,91
	Budget . 1906-7	...	...	...	...	1,10	...	...	...	45	1,84	3,39
	Revised . 1906-7 .	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	47	2,42	3,67
	Accounts . 1906-7	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	..	49	2,34	3,59
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees).	Accounts . 1905-6 .	14	3,03	4,37	2,04	4,79	3,64	1,27	9	3,44	3,12	25,93
	Budget . 1906-7	13	2,93	4,63	2,91	3,70	3,81	1,19	8	3,39	2,90	25,67
	Revised . 1906-7 .	14	3,44	4,50	3,00	4,09	3,74	1,28	8	3,40	3,04	26,71
	Accounts 1906-7	13	3,49	4,24	3,13	4,14	3,67	1,29	8	3,40	3,10	26,67
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1905-6 .	26	12	17	1,65	4,62	49	29	1	55	57	8,73
	Budget . 1906-7	19	13	16	1,02	4,81	45	39	2	46	48	8,11
	Revised . 1906-7 .	18	10	21	97	5,08	47	28	2	20	40	7,91
	Accounts . 1906-7	14	12	21	90	4,86	47	24	2	22	53	7,71
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1905-6	71	3,23	4,89	3,76	10,39	6,10	6,94	83	4,78	7,07	48,70
	Budget . 1906-7	62	3,14	5,06	4,25	9,87	4,71	6,75	83	4,61	6,70	46,54
	Revised . 1906-7 .	56	3,66	4,95	4,11	10,23	4,69	6,90	77	4,25	7,38	47,50
	Accounts . 1906-7	50	3,76	4,67	4,14	10,07	4,63	6,84	79	4,27	7,47	47,14
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1905-6 .											£ 324,7
	Budget . 1906-7											310,3
	Revised . 1906-7 .											316,7
	Accounts . 1906-7											311,3

128. The receipts under this head showed an improvement of 60 over the Budget Estimate, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 1,56. The improvement occurred chiefly under *Fees, Fines and Forfeitures*, and was due in the Central Provinces (56) to high receipts on account of sale of unclaimed cattle and to opening of new cattle pounds, in Eastern Bengal and Assam (22) to local receipts of the District Fund, in Bengal (44) to receipts under cattle pound and Steam Boiler Inspection Fees, in the Punjab (10) to receipts from fines on and sale of unclaimed stray cattle and in Bombay (20) to receipts from Steam Boiler Inspection and cattle pounds. These increases were partly set off by decreases in Burma (39) in the receipts from gambling fees and slaughter house licenses, and in the United Provinces (14) in the receipts from sale of unclaimed cattle. Under *Presidency Police* larger recoveries from private employers of Ramosis mainly on account of grain compensation and increased pay led to an improvement of 50 in Bombay, but this was partly counterbalanced by lower receipts of 34 in Bengal owing to adjustment under XVIA.—Law and Justice, of fines for the prevention of cruelty to animals and to smaller receipts from fees and fines. Under *Police supplied to Public Departments, &c.*, there were decreases in Burma (5) owing to the discontinuance of the contribution payable by the Mongruit State on account of additional Military Police employed in the Kodaung Township, in Eastern Bengal and Assam (22) owing to over-estimate, and in Madras (15) owing to the disbandment of the Tinnevelly punitive police force and to excess recoveries in previous years. On the other hand there was an improvement in the receipts in the Central Provinces (7) on account of increased demands for Railway cash guards and on account of higher rate of pay of constables and in Bengal (5) and in the Punjab (13) on account of larger recoveries for punitive police. Under *Other receipts* there were decreases in Eastern Bengal and Assam

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*

XVII.—Police—*concluded.*

(12) owing to smaller receipts of the District Chowkidary Rewards Funds, in the Punjab (15) owing to over-estimate and in Madras (24) owing to the discontinuance of recovery of rent for huts of constables These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases in Burma (5) on account of rents realised from men of the Special Police Force on account of the increased accommodation provided for them and in Bombay (5) on account of recoveries of arrears of contributions from stations in Kathiawar

XVIII.—Receipts from Ports and Pilotage

			Burma	E B and Assam	Bengal	Bombay	TOTAL
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts	1905-6		3	13 73	1	13 87
	Budget	1906-7			14 96		15 16
	Revised	1906-7		27	13 98		14 25
	Accounts	1906-7		7	13 90		14 17
Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts	1905-6	3				3
	Budget	1906-7	4		3		7
	Revised	1906-7	2				2
	Accounts	1906-7					2
Registration and other Fees	Accounts	1905-6	7	1	74	79	1 60
	Budget	1906-7	8	1	80	82	1 71
	Revised	1906-7	8	1	73	85	1 67
	Accounts	1906-7	8	1	73	83	1,65
Coast Light Dues	Accounts	1905-6	5				5 26
	Budget	1906-7	5 35				5 5
	Revised	1906-7	4 5				4 75
	Accounts	1906-7	4 65				4 5
Other Receipts	Accounts	1905	9	2	72		1 02
	Budget	1906-7	23	4	71	1	99
	Revised	1906-7	25	6	77	1	1 [illegible]
	Accounts	1906-7	7	6	96	1	1 12
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1905-6	5 64	16	15 13	79	21 78
	Budget	1906-7	5 0	25	16 50	83	23 28
	Revised	1906-7	5 0	34	15 48	86	21 78
	Accounts	1906-7	5 02	34	15 33	84	21 53
							£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1905-6					14 52
	Budget	1906-7					15 52
	Revised	1906-7					14 52
	Accounts	1906-7					14 40

129 The receipts fell short of the Budget by 1 69 and the actuals of the previous year by 19 The falling off as compared with the Budget occurred chiefly under *Pilotage Receipts* in Bengal (1,06) due to over estimate which was corrected in the Revised and under *Coast Light Dues* in Burma (70) due to the reduction in the rate of Burma Coast Light Dues from one anna six pies to one anna two pies per ton by Notification dated 24th April 1906 The small improvement in Eastern Bengal and Assam under *Pilotage Receipts* (7) resulted from the development of the Chittagong Port Under *Registration and other Fees* the Estimate of progressive increase in Bengal was not realised

XIX.—Education.

			India	Central Provinces and Berar	Burma	E B and Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL
Fees from Schools and Colleges	Accounts	1905-6	2	85	96	1 51	6 03	3 79	2 91	4	4 4	4 9	25 12
	Budget	1906-7	20	8[illegible]	89	2 51	5 30	3 80	2 90	4	4 8	4 57	2 88
	Revised	1906-7	22	[illegible]6	88	2 34	5 12	4 03	3 18	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 0	87
	Accounts	1906-7	21	7[illegible]	90	[illegible]4	5 1	4 1[illegible]	2		4	4 53	14
Contributions	Accounts	1905-6	7	17		13	33	1 02	5[illegible]	1	8	2	2 3[illegible]
	Budget	1906-7	7	[illegible]		6	15	1 02	55		4	6	2 33
	Revised	1906-7	7	38		2[illegible]	41	95	55	1	6	3	2 72
	Accounts	1906-7	6	33		47	4[illegible]	98	48	2	[illegible]	1	2 87

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XIX.—Education—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Receipts	Accounts 1905-6	1	27	5	11	86	1,00	10	...	49	1,40	4,29
	Budget 1906-7	1	32	4	14	1,35	98	5	...	61	1,27	4,77
	Revised 1906-7	1	29	10	16	58	1,64	7	...	52	1,09	4,46
	Accounts 1906-7	-1	27	10	14	57	1,64	8	...	49	1,23	4,53
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1905-6	28	1,29	91	1,75	7,22	5,81	3,57	5	5,21	5,71	31,80
	Budget 1906-7	28	1,57	93	2,71	6,80	5,80	3,50	6	5,43	5,90	32,98
	Revised 1906-7	30	1,53	98	2,76	6,11	6,62	3,80	6	5,17	5,72	33,05
	Accounts 1906-7	28	1,39	1,00	2,95	6,18	6,81	3,78	7	5,28	5,80	33,54
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1905-6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£ 212,0
	Budget 1906-7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	219,9
	Revised 1906-7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	220,3
	Accounts 1906-7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	223,6

130. The receipts under this head were higher than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 56 and 1,74, respectively. Receipts from *Fees from Schools and Colleges* exceeded the Budget Estimates chiefly in the United Provinces (39) and in the Punjab (32). These excesses were partly set off by lower receipts in the Central Provinces (10) due to revision of rates of fees and closure of schools owing to outbreak of plague, in Eastern Bengal and Assam (17) to reduction in the number of students in public schools, in Bengal (9) to smaller receipts from fees and in Madras (8) to low fee receipts in Arts and Engineering Colleges. Increased contributions from private persons in Eastern Bengal and Assam (41), from Native States and private persons towards the support of District Board Schools in Bengal (25), and from villages for the construction of rural school buildings in Madras (5), accounted for the improvement under *Contributions*. The decrease, under *Other Receipts*, occurred mainly under receipts from sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in the Reformatory Schools in the Central Provinces and Bengal and Technical Schools in Madras and also under rents of Boarding houses and other Miscellaneous receipts in Bengal. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases of (6) in Burma and (66) in the United Provinces due in the former to Standard Examination fees realised for the first time for which no Budget provision was made, while in the latter to the transfer of receipts appertaining to the photo-mechanical and lithographic department of the Civil Engineering College, Roorke, from "Stationery and Printing" to this head.

XX.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts 1905-6	...	...	...	6	50	...	21	...	31	93	2,01
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	9	54	...	16	...	35	93	2,07
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	8	50	...	18	...	31	94	2,01
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	8	51	1	18	...	30	94	2,02
Hospital Receipts	Accounts 1905-6	...	...	18	1	1,13	1	5	1	23	76	2,38
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	18	...	1,30	1	3	2	28	79	2,61
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	20	1	1,08	1	3	1	29	78	2,41
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	18	...	1,12	1	5	...	28	72	2,36
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts 1905-6	...	6	24	3	26	10	8	...	16	22	1,15
	Budget 1906-7	...	7	30	3	20	12	6	...	20	22	1,20
	Revised 1906-7	...	6	25	3	20	11	9	...	17	22	1,13
	Accounts 1906-7	...	7	24	3	18	10	8	...	17	23	1,10
Contributions	Accounts 1905-6	10	19	6	9	2,91	2,41	50	5	64	37	7,32
	Budget 1906-7	9	15	7	25	75	2,41	49	5	66	38	5,30
	Revised 1906-7	10	7	7	18	83	2,40	50	5	67	38	5,25
	Accounts 1906-7	11	3	8	33	83	2,46	53	5	70	40	5,52
Other Receipts	Accounts 1905-6	1	1	8	3	22	34	5	...	50	4	1,28
	Budget 1906-7	...	1	6	4	11	17	6	...	51	3	99
	Revised 1906-7	2	1	11	10	10	26	4	...	56	3	1,43
	Accounts 1906-7	2	1	14	6	17	24	6	...	59	5	1,34

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1905-6	11	26	56	22	5,02	2,86	89	6	1,84	2,32	14,14
	Budget 1906-7	9	23	61	41	2,90	2,71	80	7	2,00	2,35	12,17
	Revised 1906-7	12	14	63	40	2,71	2,78	84	5	2,00	2,35	12,03
	Accounts 1906-7	13	11	64	50	2,81	2,82	90	5	2,04	2,34	12,34

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1905-6	94,2	1,2	95,4
	Budget 1906-7	81,1	1,0	82,1
	Revised 1906-7	80,2	1,0	81,2
	Accounts 1906-7	82,2	1,0	83,2

131. The receipts under this head showed an improvement of 17 over the Budget but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 1,80 The improvement occurred mainly under *Other Receipts* and was due in Burma (8) to special receipts and private subscriptions, in Bengal (6) to special receipts on account of the Albert Victor Leper Asylum, in the United Provinces (7) to receipts from the sale-proceeds of lymph and in Madras (8) from sale of "finished" calves at the King Institute and arrear collections of an endowment in Nellore Under *Contributions* the increases in Eastern Bengal and Assam (8), in Bengal (8) and in the United Provinces (5) were due to private contributions while the decline of 12 in the Central Provinces resulted from the non-recovery of dispensary contributions consequent on the provincialisation of Civil Surgeons' Office Establishment from 1st April 1906 and from the transfer of credit on account of tanks and wells to XXXI —Civil Works The actuals of the previous year under this head included a special contribution (2,00) from the Calcutta Hospital Port Dues Fund to the Presidency General Hospital Under *Lunatic Asylum Receipts* the fall in Burma (6) was due to over-estimate. The decline under *Hospital Receipts* in Bengal (18) was due to smaller receipts from paying-patients, while that in Bombay (7) to a decrease in the number of patients and to insufficient receipts of the Local Board Dispensaries and of nursing fees. The falling off of 5 in Madras under *Medical College and School Fees* was due to the Medical School and Minor Sanitary Engineering classes not having been as largely attended as was anticipated.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1905-6	2	19	2	...	3	15	12	...	7	31	91
	Budget 1906-7	4	18	2	1	3	21	18	...	15	33	1,15
	Revised 1906-7	2	20	2	5	4	15	18	..	17	35	1,18
	Accounts 1906-7	4	23	1	6	4	17	17	...	21	35	1,28
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts 1905-6	...	16	...	...	2	73	58	3	6	1	1,59
	Budget 1906-7	1	15	...	1	3	60	59	3	5	1	1,54
	Revised 1906-7	1	18	...	...	2	77	63	3	6	2	[illegible]
	Accounts 1906-7	1	17	..	...	2	79	62	3	6	3	1,73
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1905-6	...	...	...	...	2,13	...	...	...	2,40	...	4,53
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	2,36	...	...	...	2,70	...	5,06
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	2,20	...	...	...	2,72	...	4,92
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	...	2,06	...	...	...	2,42	...	4,48
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1905-6	19	14	..	2	8	1,25	96	...	...	4	2,68
	Budget 1906-7	1	11	...	1	2	61	81	..	...	3	1,60
	Revised 1906-7	2	15	...	2	7	70	81	1	..	3	1,81
	Accounts 1906-7	1	12	...	2	7	60	86	1	...	3	1,92
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts 1905-6	87	9	...	1	30	6	11	1	7	24	1,76
	Budget 1906-7	60	8	..	2	29	3	8	1	5	22	[illegible]
	Revised 1906-7	70	8	...	2	30	3	14	1	8	29	1,74
	Accounts 1906-7	92	9	...	1	32	3	16	1	7	35	1,96
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts 1905-6	...	5	...	45	40	...	...	.	26	1	1,17
	Budget 1906-7	...	4	...	55	40	...	...	..	18	...	1,17
	Revised 1906-7	...	4	...	49	54	...	...	..	19	1	1,27
	Accounts 1906-7	...	3	...	49	50	...	.	.	19	...	1,21

*Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc., by the Survey and Mathematical Instruments Department.	Accounts	1905-6	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
	Budget	1906-7	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Revised	1906-7	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
	Accounts	1906-7	63	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	63
Other Receipts	Accounts	1905-6	9	...	1	...	1	7	7	1	1,42	8	1,76
	Budget	1906-7	9	...	2	...	1	3	4	...	1,46	9	1,74
	Revised	1906-7	9	1	1	...	2	5	7	1	1,33	9	1,68
	Accounts	1906-7	16	8	1	...	2	3	7	1	1,36	9	1,83
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1905-6	1,75	63	3	48	2,97	2,26	1,84	5	4,28	69	14,98
	Budget	1906-7	1,37	56	4	60	3,14	1,54	1,70	4	4,59	68	14,26
	Revised	1906-7	1,57	66	3	58	3,19	1,70	1,83	6	4,55	79	14,96
	Accounts	1906-7	1,77	72	2	58	3,03	1,82	1,88	6	4,31	85	15,04

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1905-6	99,9	3	100,2
	Budget	1906-7	95,1	5	95,6
	Revised	1906-7	99,8	6	100,4
	Accounts	1906-7	100,3	6	100,9

132. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate by 78. The revenue from Cinchona plantations fell short by 58 owing to diminished sale of Quinine, Bark, Seeds, etc., but this was more than made up by more or less increased receipts under all the other heads. The actuals of the year 1905-06 included special receipts from Public Exhibitions and Fairs on account of the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad, but there have been larger receipts in the year under review under most of the other heads specially Experimental Cultivation and Veterinary and Stallion receipts.

133. Under *Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation* the increases were due in the Central Provinces (5) to the opening of the Experimental Farm at Akola and higher receipts from other farms, in Eastern Bengal and Assam (5) to the extension of experimental cultivation and in Madras (6) to the realisation of revenue by the Central Research and Teaching Institute, Coimbatore. Increased receipts from the sale of seeds and plants consequent upon the development of the business of gardens accounted for the improvement of 13 in the United Provinces under *Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.* The decreases in Bengal (30) and in Madras (28) under *Cinchona Plantations* were due to diminished sale of Sulphate of Quinine and of Bark, Plants and Seeds. Under *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* the increase of 19 in the United Provinces was due to arrear receipts of the Magh Fair at Allahabad. *Veterinary and Stallion Receipts* were higher in India (32) chiefly on account of increased sale-proceeds of unserviceable cattle at the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar, in the Punjab (8) on account of larger receipts from tuition fees in the Veterinary School, and in Bombay (13) on account of larger receipts from Veterinary College fees, larger recoveries of medicines supplied to the Petit Hospital and accumulated receipts from grazing fees at the Sholapur Cattle Farm. The larger receipts of Emigration Fees accounted for the increase of 10 in Bengal under *Labour and Emigration* but this was to some extent counterbalanced by an over-estimate in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Under *Other Receipts* the increase of 7 in India represented contributions mainly for the Daily Weather Report and that of 8 in the Central Provinces represented recovery of expenditure incurred in 1905-06. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a decline of 10 in Madras owing to short receipts from sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1905-06. Accounts.		1906-07. Budget.	1906-07. Revised	1906-07. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
18,57,04	India (Rupee figures)	19,96,98	19,86,28	20,02,13
£		£	£	£
12,380,3	India equivalent in Sterling	13,313,2	13,241,9	13,347,5
359,2	England	376,2	368,0	360,3
12,739,5	TOTAL	13,689,4	13,609,9	13,707,8

134. After excluding the actuals for 1905-06 and the Budget Estimate for 1906-07 on account of the expenditure of the Imperial Marine Department which has been transferred to Section L, as explained in the detailed remarks under the head "21.—Ports and Pilotage", the expenditure in this section showed an excess of £18,4 or R2,76 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £968,3 or R1,45,25 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget, there was an excess of £55,1 or R8,27 under General Administration, due chiefly to the formation of the Military Finance Secretariat of the Government of India, the deputation of officers on special duty, absences on privilege leave, and increased payments of hill journey allowances in the India Secretariats, the extra expenditure on account of the Durbar held at Agra in connection with the Amir's visit, and heavier charges for Commissioners mainly owing to absences on leave, the appointment of an additional Officer in the United Provinces, and revision of Commissioners, establishments in the Central Provinces and of Chowkidari Punchayats in Bengal; of £32,3 or R4,84 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due to the appointment of additional township Judges, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Myooks in Burma, the revision of establishments of Civil and Criminal Courts in the United Provinces, the payment of grain compensation allowance and an increase in the rates of pay of the ministerial staff in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the employment of temporary Additional Judges and heavier payment of fees to pleaders in the Punjab; of £59,1 or R8,87 under Law and Justice—Jails, on account of the larger purchase of raw materials owing to the development of Jail industries, increase in jail population and high price of food grains, and of £106,2 or R15,93 under Political, due to the expenditure incurred in connection with the Amir's visit to India, partly reduced by savings in the subsidy payable to the Amir. Against these excesses, there were savings under Police (£69,4 or R10,41), Education (£93,6 or R14,04) and Scientific, &c., Departments (£73,1 or R10,97), due in the first case to the non-introduction of reforms in several provinces to the extent anticipated in the Budget, and to the lapse of the provision for Military Police in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, in the second to the lapse of a considerable portion of the provision made in the Budget for the improvement of education, chiefly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and to the transfer of a portion of the grant made under this head in Madras to the Public Works Department for expenditure on the construction of Primary School buildings, and in the last case to sufficient progress not having been made with schemes for agricultural improvement in almost all provinces.

135. The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year was contributed by all the heads. Of this £166 or R2,49 occurred under General Administration, due to creation of the Military Finance Secretariat, the expansion of the Commerce and Industry Department, the appointment of a new Inspector General of Irrigation, and increased expenditure in the Foreign Department chiefly owing to the sanction during the year of an additional appointment and certain local allowances to officers, and to the extra expenditure on the Secretariat and other offices in Eastern Bengal and Assam, in consequence of the partition having been incurred for the entire year, partly diminished by the absence of the special expenditure incurred in the previous year, in connection with the visit of Their Royal

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*.

Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; £130,7 or R19,61 under Law and Justice —Courts of Law, due to the separation of Judicial and Executive establishments and change in the classification of certain charges between this head and Land Revenue in the Central Provinces, the employment of additional township Judges, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Myooks in Burma, increased rates of pay sanctioned for the ministerial staff and payment of grain allowance in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal, and heavier expenditure for additional Judges in the Punjab; £49,7 or R7,46 under Law and Justice—Jails due generally to the higher price of food grains, increase in Jail population and larger purchase of raw materials; £328,7 or R49,31 under Police, due to the introduction of Police reforms; £181,1 or R27,16 under Education, due to the expansion of education—primary, technical and university, and to larger payments of grants-in-aid; £68,2 or R10,23 under Medical, due to heavy expenditure on plague measures in Burma and the Punjab, to the additional expenditure due to the partition having been incurred for the whole year in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and to short recoveries from District Boards owing to a reduction in the rates of contribution towards the pay of Assistant Surgeons, higher travelling allowance charges and increased grants to dispensaries in the United Provinces; £116,6 or R17,49 under Political, mainly on account of the Amir's visit as stated above, and £71,2 or R10,68 under Scientific, etc., Departments, due to larger expenditure on account of the Survey of India and on agricultural improvements in all provinces, partly counterbalanced by a decrease due to the actuals of the previous year in Bombay having included a special grant of R3,00 to the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India.

18.—General Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Residents and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts 1905-6	2,53	62	96	67	96	96	1,20	62	1,20	2,64	12,36
	Budget 1906-7	2,53	61	96	96	96	96	96	53	1,20	2,42	12,09
	Revised 1906-7	2,53	75	96	1,00	1,03	96	96	53	1,20	2,35	12,27
	Accounts 1906-7	2,55	75	96	1,00	1,04	96	97	53	1,20	2,34	12,30
Staff and Household.	Accounts 1905-6	2,73	34	1,32	72	1,38	1,44	81	23	93	2,36	12,26
	Budget 1906-7	2,71	46	66	46	82	62	34	18	69	1,82	8,76
	Revised 1906-7	2,70	37	64	48	1,01	1,00	49	24	65	1,82	9,40
	Accounts 1906-7	2,53	26	69	44	1,20	1,02	31	32	62	1,90	9,29
Expenditure from Contract Allowance.	Accounts 1905-6	...	...	13	...	8	29	7	...	1,22	30	2,09
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	12	5	10	9	10	...	80	36	1,62
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	12	5	5	9	7	...	90	36	1,64
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	12	4	11	28	7	...	1,01	29	1,90
Durbar Fund.	Accounts 1905-6	2,17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,17
	Budget 1906-7	2,04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,04
	Revised 1906-7	2,20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,20
	Accounts 1906-7	2,07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07
Executive Council.	Accounts 1905-6	4,67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33	1,43	7,43
	Budget 1906-7	4,83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41	1,30	7,54
	Revised 1906-7	4,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38	1,28	7,60
	Accounts 1906-7	4,99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33	1,30	7,62
Legislative Council.	Accounts 1905-6	88	...	20	...	88	5	...	...	4	2	2,07
	Budget 1906-7	1,08	...	21	7	78	7	1	...	11	2	2,35
	Revised 1906-7	91	4	21	5	69	6	...	...	5	2	2,03
	Accounts 1906-7	79	...	21	1	77	6	...	...	4	1	1,89
Secretariat	Accounts 1905-6	27,36	2,68	3,44	1,92	6,49	3,58	2,60	1,05	4,31	5,36	58,79
	Budget 1906-7	28,48	2,72	3,34	2,63	6,17	3,59	2,41	1,06	3,94	5,60	59,94
	Revised 1906-7	29,55	2,69	3,60	2,89	6,28	3,55	2,55	1,00	4,02	5,50	61,63
	Accounts 1906-7	30,51	2,68	3,64	2,90	6,13	3,54	2,61	1,00	4,07	5,64	62,72

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Tour Charges	Accounts 1905-6	7,88	34	15	22	55	36	65	14	10	1,04	11,43
	Budget 1906-7	4,00	48	19	20	36	56	52	9	18	60	7,18
	Revised 1906-7	6,34	36	16	26	49	56	53	7	13	58	9,48
	Accounts 1906-7	7,15	37	18	21	41	35	45	8	16	70	10,06
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts 1905-6	4	...	1,16	61	3,15	3,65	1,65	66	1,69	...	12,61
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	1,16	1,81	3,02	3,56	1,65	71	1,64	...	13,55
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	1,18	1,75	3,15	3,28	1,68	77	1,70	...	13,51
	Accounts 1906-7	4	...	1,18	1,75	3,14	3,29	1,70	78	1,74	...	13,62
Commissioners	Accounts 1905-6	1	2,59	4,68	2,04	6,00	5,29	2,84	...	...	2,65	26,10
	Budget 1906-7	...	2,64	4,44	2,94	4,61	5,52	2,83	...	...	2,74	25,72
	Revised 1906-7	...	2,71	4,63	3,17	5,12	5,89	3,05	...	...	2,60	27,17
	Accounts 1906-7	...	2,74	4,65	3,25	5,13	5,96	3,04	...	...	2,50	[illegible],27
Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration, Excise, Jails, and Police.	Accounts 1905-6	...	44	...	43	8	53	63	...	...	...	2,11
	Budget 1906-7	...	46	...	25	...	50	62	...	...	...	1,83
	Revised 1906-7	...	60	...	21	...	54	51	...	...		1,86
	Accounts 1906-7	...	59	...	23	...	54	53	...	...	...	1,89
Account Offices	Accounts 1905-6	6,75	1,53	3,33	1,13	3,71	3,01	3,02	...	2,99	2,96	28,43
	Budget 1906-7	6,94	1,57	3,75	2,08	3,64	3,28	3,09	...	3,05	3,56	30,96
	Revised 1906-7	6,77	1,65	3,50	1,93	3,46	3,28	3,13	...	2,97	3,13	29,82
	Accounts 1906-7	6,86	1,66	3,48	1,95	3,41	3,31	3,12	...	2,99	3,24	30,02
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts 1905-6	1,39	...	40	...	...	15	18	...	38	93	3,43
	Budget 1906-7	1,35	...	41	...	...	22	19	...	38	96	3,51
	Revised 1906-7	1,65	...	42	...	..	15	19	...	38	1,00	3,79
	Accounts 1906-7	1,68	...	45	...	...	16	19	...	38	1,08	3,94
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts 1905-6	2,15	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28	68	3,11
	Budget 1906-7	2,12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	72	3,12
	Revised 1906-7	2,21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	72	3,21
	Accounts 1906-7	2,22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	72	3,22
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts 1905-6	3	79	...	40	2,42	98	1,41	19	3,40	1,21	10,89
	Budget 1906-7	4	76	...	1,20	1,99	1,00	1,48	21	3,56	1,30	11,54
	Revised 1906-7	3	78	...	1,21	1,88	1,21	1,43	19	3,38	1,29	11,40
	Accounts 1906-7	3	78	...	1,30	1,96	1,23	1,44	20	3,29	1,30	11,53
Reserve Treasuries.	Accounts 1905-6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Budget 1906-7	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
	Revised 1906-7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Accounts 1906-7	19	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	19
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1905-6	58,80	9,33	15,77	8,14	25,70	20,29	15,06	2,89	17,93	21,58	1,95,49
	Budget 1906-7	56,22	9,70	15,24	12,65	22,45	19,97	14,20	2,78	17,25	21,40	1,91,86
	Revised 1906-7	60,00	9,95	15,42	13,00	23,16	20,57	14,59	2,80	17,04	20,65	1,97,18
	Accounts 1906-7	61,61	9,83	15,56	13,06	23,30	20,70	14,43	2,91	17,11	21,02	1,99 53

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, includin England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1905-6	1,303,2	290,4	1,593,6
	Budget 1906-7	1,279,1	270,0	1,555,1
	Revised 1906-7	1,314,6	282,4	1,597,0
	Accounts 1906-7	1,330,2	280,0	1,610,2

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	5,40	8	...	2	...	...	5	14	...	23	5,92
	Provincial	...	2	38	49	1,10	48	22	...	20	...	2,89
	Local	...	3	...	...	...	29	..	...	.	(a) 3	35
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.	Imperial	3,87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3,91
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
Excess sanctioned by Local Government.	Imperial	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Provincial	...	2	38	49	1,10	28	22	...	20	...	2,69
	Local	...	3	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	3	35
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial	1,53	...	...	2	...	...	5	14	...	19	1,93

(a) Excess over the reduced grant.

136. The Indian expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 7,67 and 4,04, respectively. As compared with the Budget, the excess occurred chiefly under *Secretariat* (2,78), *Tour Charges* (2,38) and *Commissioners* (1,55). The main cause of the excess under the first head was the constitution of the new Military Finance Branch (1,58) for which there was no provision in the Budget; the rest of the excess expenditure was due, as usual, to the employment of officers on special duty and absences on privilege leave, coupled with heavier payments

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*.

18.—General Administration—*continued*.

of hill journey allowances to Secretariat clerks under the revised rules and larger expenditure consequent on the reorganisation of the Secretariat establishment in Burma. The increase under *Tour Charges* was caused by the additional expenditure on account of the Durbar held at Agra in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. The Budget under *Commissioners* was exceeded in every Province except Bombay; absences on privilege leave mainly contributed to the excess; other causes were the revision of the Establishment in the Central Provinces, the appointment of an additional Commissioner with establishment in the United Provinces, the revision of Chowkidari Punchayat in Bengal, and heavier outlay on steam boats in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal. As compared with the previous year, the excess was mainly contributed by India (2,81), and Eastern Bengal and Assam together with Bengal (2,52), and was distributed over several minor heads, *Secretariat* (3,93), *Board of Revenue* (1,01) *Commissioners* (1,17) and *Account Offices* (1,59), with a saving under *Staff and Household* (2,97). The increase in India is accounted for by the constitution of the Military Finance Branch, the expansion of the Commerce and Industry Department which was formed during the previous year, the creation of the appointment of Inspector General of Irrigation with his establishment and higher charges in the Foreign Department due to the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary, the sanction of Local allowances to the Assistant Secretaries and heavier payments of hill journey allowances as stated above. The increase in Eastern Bengal and Assam together with Bengal was due to the recurring expenditure on account of the Secretariats, Board of Revenue, etc., of the new Province having been incurred for the whole year, while the actuals of the previous year included similar additional expenditure only from the 16th October 1905, the date of the partition. The decrease under *Staff and Household* occurred in almost every Province and is explained by the absence of the extra expenditure incurred during the previous year in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

137. Under *Salaries of Governor General, Governors, etc.*, the excesses occurred in the Central Provinces (14), and Bengal (8), due to arrangements in consequence of the absence on leave of the Chief Commissioner and the Lieutenant Governor, and in Eastern Bengal and Assam (4) on account of transit pay of the new Lieutenant Governor, while there was a saving in Bombay (8) in the contingencies of the Commissioner in Sindh. The excess under *Staff and Household* is made up of increases in Bengal (38) due to the payment of the special furniture grant on change of incumbent for which no provision was made in the Budget and to larger motor car charges, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (40) caused by the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan and by the charges for the repair of a portion of the Viceroy's Camp equipage lent to the Lieutenant Governor on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and in the North-West Frontier Province (14) due to the purchase of table equipment on the standard scale. The excess would have been greater but for savings in India (18) and Central Provinces (20), due in the former case to decrease in telegram and hill journey charges and in the latter to less outlay on the purchase and maintenance of furniture. Under *Expenditure from Contract Allowance* the excess in the United Provinces and the savings in Burma and Bombay are due to the transfer of charges between this head and *Tour Charges*; and the excess in Madras was chiefly due to the unforeseen adjustment of the expenditure for the maintenance of the electric installation in the Government Houses at Madras and Ootacamund. The excess in India under *Executive Council* was caused by the absence of a member on leave and the saving in Madras resulted partly from the deputation of members and partly from the transfer to the head *Civil Secretariat* of charges for the maintenance of electric lights and fans. Under *Legislative Council* the saving in India (29) occurred in salaries and allowances of official and non-official members, that in Madras (7) was due to the allowance of the Madras member, for whom provision was made, having been disbursed in Calcutta, while the late constitution of the Council brought about a saving (6) in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

138. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the Budget in India (2,03), Burma (30), Eastern Bengal and Assam (27), Punjab (20), Madras (13) and Bombay (4) and fell short of it in the Central Provinces (4), Bengal (4), United Provinces (5) and the North-West Frontier Province (6). The details of the *India Secretariat* charges are given below :—

1905-6. Accounts.	*Secretariat (India).*	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
3,73	Financial Department	3,28	4,83	5,03
3,66	Home Department	3,59	3,50	3,60
1,73	Legislative Department	1,57	1,67	1,73
6,11	Foreign Department	6,38	6,55	6,79
1,86	Revenue and Agriculture Department	1,88	1,98	2,05
8	Translator's Department	7	7	7
29	Record Department	53	43	44
2,17	Public Works Department	2,67	2,68	2,78
5,22	Military Department	5,23	4,87	4,86
2,48	Commerce and Industry Department	3,28	2,93	3,15
3	Payments to officers of other Provinces	...	4	4
27,36	TOTAL	28,48	29,55	30,51

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

139. As stated above, the bulk of the excess occurred under Finance Department and was due to the creation of the Military Finance Branch (1,58), for which there was no Budget provision; the employment of officers on special duty, absences on privilege leave, and the revised rules for the grant of hill journey allowances to Secretariat employés caused excesses in most of the Secretariats. Apart from these causes, the increase in the Legislative Department was due to additional establishment charges (4) and to special charges on account of Digest of Indian Law Cases (3). Under Foreign Department the excess, due to the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary and the grant of local allowances to two Assistant Secretaries (13), was more than counterbalanced by savings in contingencies, mainly telegram charges (16). The decrease under Record Department was chiefly due to the appointment of Assistant Officer having remained vacant for half the year. The saving under Military Secretariats occurred partly under establishment (18) and partly under telegram charges (22) in consequence of the transfer to the newly constituted Military Finance Branch of a portion of the work formerly done in these Secretariats. The falling off under Commerce and Industry Department was due to an over-estimate of hill journey allowances and contingencies. The excesses in Burma and Madras were due partly to the deputation of officers on special duty and privilege leave arrangements (7 in Burma and 4 in Madras) and partly to the revision of the Secretariat Establishment in the former Province (18) and the transfer to this head, stated above, of charges for the maintenance of electric lights and fans in the latter (3). The excesses in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Punjab occurred mainly in contingencies and were due respectively to increased telegram charges (8) and the cost of re-furnishing the Secretariat (14). Under *Tour Charges* the large excess in India was chiefly due to the Durbar held at Agra in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan (2,74). The differences in Burma, United Provinces and Bombay have been explained above; the savings in the Central Provinces (11) and the Punjab (7) were due to an over-estimate, while the Budget proved insufficient in Bengal to a small extent (5). Under *Board of Revenue, etc.*, the total expenditure closely approximated the Budget; but there were variations in the expenditure adjusted in the several provinces, the more important of them being excesses in Bengal (12) and Madras (10), due generally to leave arrangements and a saving in the United Provinces (27) owing to the earlier termination of the term of appointment of the third member of the Board of Revenue and his establishment. Under *Commissioners* the excess in the Central Provinces (10) was due to the revision of the establishment; the increases in Burma (21) and the Punjab (21) were due to leave arrangements and transit pay; and that in the United Provinces (44) was due partly to the same cause and partly to the appointment of an additional Commissioner and his establishment. The excess in Eastern Bengal and Assam occurred in salaries (5), establishment charges (9) and cost of steamers (15). In Bengal there was an excess of 52 due to privilege leave allowances (13), the payment of salaries of officers of other Provinces (13), purchase of marine stores and coal for steam boats (10) and the revision of Chowkidari Punchayats (16) for which there was no provision in the Budget. There was, on the other hand, a saving in Bombay (24) owing to less payments for salaries of officers of other Provinces. The small excess under *Inspector General of Stamps, Registration, etc.*, was made up of an increase in the Central Provinces due to the absence on privilege leave of the Commissioner of Excise and the deputation of an officer to revise the Excise Manuals (13), diminished by a saving in the Punjab (9) on account of the transfer during the year of the establishment dealing with Registration and Joint Stock Companies to the office of the Director of Land Records.

140. The total charges for Account and Currency Offices are shown below:—

		Civil Account.	Currency Offices.	Total Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. Dept.	TOTAL
Accounts	1905-6	26,06	3,43	29,49	2,37	31,86
Budget	1906-7	28,43	3,51	31,94	2,53	34,47
Revised	1906-7	27,45	3,79	31,24	2,37	33,61
Accounts	1906-7	27,61	3,94	31,55	2,41	33,96

141. The saving under *Civil Account Offices* was mainly due to the late introduction of the Local Audit Scheme in Bombay (32), to the non-utilisation of the provision for the Local Audit Scheme in Eastern Bengal and Assam (13) and the Police Audit Scheme in Burma (9), to one appointment of Deputy Auditor General having remained vacant for a part of the year (21), and to vacancies in the Subordinate Account Service and the deputation of Superintendents to act as Chief Superintendents in India, Burma and Bengal, partly counterbalanced by excesses due to the privilege leave of the Comptroller General and the disbursement of undrawn pay of the previous year to the Comptroller of India Treasuries. The excess under *Currency Offices* occurred in India (33) and Bombay (12) and was due in the former province to the entertainment of additional establishment and the grant of compensation for dearness of food and in the latter to the payment of plague, grain and overtime allowances, the entertainments of extra shroffs and charges for the despatch of currency note forms to Calcutta. The saving in the

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*concluded.*

office of the *Accountant General, Public Works Department*, was caused by the abolition of the appointment of Deputy Accountant General and the posting of junior officers, as Assistant Accountants General. The increase in India under *Allowances to Presidency Banks* was due to the growth of the Public Debt and that under *Reserve Treasury* occurred in the purchase of gunny bags and miscellaneous charges of the department. Under *General Establishment of Local Fund Offices* excesses in Eastern Bengal and Assam (10), due to revision of establishments and larger contingent expenditure by the Assam Local Boards and in the United Provinces (23) due to the amalgamation of the offices of Deputy Inspector of Schools in some districts with those of District Boards, were nearly counterbalanced by a saving in Madras (27) due to an over-estimate of travelling allowances of non-official members and contingent charges of Local Boards.

142. The excess of £4,0 in England was mainly due to increased demand for stores (£6,8) and partly to increased expenditure (£9) in the cost of custody of gold for the Paper Currency Department, as payment was made half-yearly instead of annually in April. On the other hand, there was a saving of £2,7 in Home Establishments, etc.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
High Court, Chief Courts, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts. 1905-6	7	1,50	3,87	...	13,72	6,34	4,32	50	5,84	7,27	43,43
	Budget 1906-7	6	1,51	4,02	...	13,80	6,52	5,46	54	5,77	8,05	45,73
	Revised 1906-7	5	1,40	4,07	..	13,72	6,47	5,40	53	6,10	7,93	45,85
	Accounts 1906-7	5	1,44	4,15	...	13,44	6,42	5,47	52	6,14	7,91	45,54
Law Officers	Accounts. 1905-6	98	32	84	61	3,79	1,66	1,86	7	1,56	2,97	14,66
	Budget 1906-7	98	44	89	1,37	3,30	1,70	1,47	6	1,70	2,97	14,88
	Revised 1906-7	1,04	31	94	1,38	3,72	1,77	1,79	8	1,82	2,90	15,75
	Accounts 1906-7	1,05	32	95	1,41	4,05	1,76	1,78	7	1,77	2,96	16,12
Civil and Sessions Courts	Accounts. 1905-6	92	4,34	5,71	11,17	42,36	26,29	13,33	1,37	26,53	20,84	1,52,86
	Budget 1906-7	94	8,55	6,28	23,40	30,22	27,03	13,41	1,40	26,61	21,08	1,58,92
	Revised 1906-7	92	7,27	6,53	24,74	32,69	27,18	13,58	1,51	26,77	20,96	1,62,15
	Accounts 1906-7	93	7,44	6,51	24,88	32,70	27,35	13,70	1,45	26,92	20,88	1,62,76
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts. 1905-6	5	72	49	...	1,62	80	40	...	95	2,40	7,43
	Budget 1906-7	5	64	49	...	1,71	83	44	...	96	2,52	7,64
	Revised 1906-7	5	63	53	...	1,69	89	36	...	97	2,50	7,62
	Accounts 1906-7	5	63	54	...	1,72	88	33	...	98	2,52	7,65
Criminal Courts	Accounts. 1905-6	1,89	9,12	24,98	8,20	24,12	20,12	16,24	2,97	13,11	15,18	1,35,93
	Budget 1906-7	1,93	10,17	25,80	12,46	20,30	20,53	16,41	2,95	13,18	15,15	1,38,88
	Revised 1906-7	1,89	10,29	26,66	13,11	20,59	20,89	16,56	3,11	13,04	15,32	1,41,40
	Accounts 1906-7	1,91	10,24	26,72	12,97	20,36	20,78	16,79	3,13	12,98	15,36	1,41,27
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	...	...	1,08	...	...	...	60	1,06	2,74
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	1,04	...	...	...	59	97	2,60
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	1,12	...	...	...	63	1,03	2,78
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	...	1,16	...	...	...	63	1,01	2,80
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations).	Accounts. 1905-6	...	.	...	...	13	15	...		4	...	32
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	12	16	...	...	6	1	35
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	13	15	...	...	5	1	34
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	...	14	16	...	...	2	1	33
Refunds	Accounts. 1905-6	10	21	76	20	71	41	49	3	88	28	4,07
	Budget 1906-7	15	19	79	33	64	44	45	5	1,00	25	4,29
	Revised 1906-7	54	20	77	37	54	40	55	4	98	25	4,64
	Accounts 1906-7	54	19	76	34	53	39	52	8	92	27	4,54
Lump Provision	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	2,87	...	...	...	...	...	2,87
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1905-6	4,01	16,21	36,65	20,18	87,53	55,77	36,64	4,94	49,51	50,00	3,61,44
	Budget 1906-7	4,11	21,50	38,27	37,56	74,00	57,21	37,64	5,00	49,87	51,00	3,76,16
	Revised 1906-7	4,49	20,16	39,50	39,60	74,20	57,75	38,30	5,27	50,42	50,90	3,80,59
	Accounts 1906-7	4,56	20,26	39,63	39,60	74,10	57,74	38,59	5,25	50,36	50,92	3,81,61

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1905-6	2,409,6	2	2,409,8
	Budget 1906-7	2,507,7	5	2,508,2
	Revised 1906-7	2,537,3	5	2,537,8
	Accounts 1906-7	2,540,1	4	2,540,5

£

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

143. The Indian expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 4,85 and 19,57, respectively. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was contributed by all the Provinces, but chiefly by Central Provinces (4,05), Burma (2,98), Assam and Bengal (5,99), the United Provinces (1,97) and the Punjab (1,95). The increase in the Central Provinces was due to the separation of Judicial and Executive establishments, the debit to this head in full from 1st April 1906 of the pay of Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners in Central Provinces formerly debited in moieties to this head and to Land Revenue and the adjustment from 1906-07 of charges for executive officers in Berar in moieties between Land Revenue and this head instead of entirely under Land Revenue as in previous years. The increase in Burma occurred mostly under Civil and Sessions Courts (80) due to the appointment of a larger number of Township Judges with establishments and privilege leave arrangements in place of Divisional Judges, and under Criminal Courts (1,74) due mainly to the appointment of a larger number of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Myôoks, to increased outlay on diet and travelling allowance of witnesses in criminal cases and to heavier expenditure on Process-serving establishment. The excess in Assam and Bengal was chiefly due to the charges of the Legal Remembrancer of the new province having been incurred for the full year instead of for part as in the previous year, to increased rates of pay sanctioned for the ministerial staff and to payment of grain compensation allowance. Revision of establishments of Civil and Criminal Courts and increased expenditure on postage on account of the Imperialisation of postal lines account for the increase in the United Provinces, while that in the Punjab is explained by charges for additional Judges and their establishments having been incurred for the whole year instead of for a part as in 1905-06. Compared with the Budget the variations occurred from the following causes:—

144. Under *High Court, Chief Courts, etc.*, the excess in Burma (13) was due to the appointment as Chief Judge of a Barrister Judge whose pay is not subject to the 4 per cent. annuity deduction, to the absence on privilege leave of one of the judges and to payment of enhanced taxes on the Chief Court buildings; and in Madras (37) to larger expenditure on printing and translation work executed on behalf of suitors owing to the payment of arrear bills. The saving in the Central Provinces (7) was due to the appointment of an uncovenanted officer as 2nd additional Judicial Commissioner; in Bengal (36) to the post of a puisne judge having remained vacant for a portion of the year; in the United Provinces (10) to the absence of one of the judges on furlough, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure owing to the higher rate of salary drawn by the Deputy Registrar; and in Bombay (14) to the delay in starting the revised arrangements in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Under *Law Officers* the increase in India (7) was due to the privilege leave of the Administrator General and the reorganisation of his establishment and in United Provinces (6) to the absence of officers on leave; the excess in the Punjab (31) was due partly to the same cause and partly to heavier payments of fees to pleaders in civil and criminal cases. The last mentioned cause also contributed to the excesses in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and Madras, while the provision for these charges proved an over-estimate in the Central Provinces. Under *Civil and Sessions Courts* the increase in Burma (23) was chiefly due to the appointment of additional Township Judges; in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal to the increased rates of pay sanctioned for the ministerial staff, to the payment of grain compensation allowances and to the savings anticipated in the Budget not having been realised; and in United Provinces, Punjab and Madras partly to leave arrangements and partly to other causes, namely, the insufficiency of the provision for the revision of establishments in the United Provinces, the appointment of temporary additional judges in the Punjab and the non-realisation of the savings anticipated in the Budget in the salaries of District and Sub-Judges in Madras. The excess in Bengal under this head was more than covered by the lump provision made in the Budget for grain compensation allowances and revision of pay of ministerial officers. The saving in the Central Provinces under the same head was caused by the introduction of the scheme for the separation of Judicial and Executive Establishments from 1st October instead of from 1st April 1906 and the non-utilisation of the provision for the improvement of the Judicial Service and that in Bombay resulted from less payments to officers of other provinces and a reduction in the number of bailiffs. Under *Courts of Small Causes* the total expenditure closely followed the Budget; there were, however, excesses in Burma (5) and United Provinces (5), due in the former province to the entertainment of additional process-servers and in the latter to absence of officers on leave and revision of establishment which were counterbalanced by savings in the Punjab (11) owing to the employment as Judges of Extra Assistant Commissioners whose salaries are debited in moieties to *Land Revenue* and *Criminal Courts*. Under *Criminal Courts* the excess in Burma (92) was the result of increases under salaries (58) due to the appointment of additional Extra Assistant Commissioners and Myooks, travelling allowances (17), contingencies (4), and Process-serving establishments (25) due to the employment of a larger number of temporary Process-servers, reduced by decreases under Sub-Divisional establishment (5) and supplies and services (7) owing to smaller outlay on diet and travelling allowance of witnesses. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the excess occurred under travelling allowance of Honorary Magistrates and their establishments (12), contingencies (29), Process-serving establishments (9) chiefly on account of grain compensation allowance, transport and commissariat establishment (4) and

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded.*

ub-divisional establishment (32), partly counterbalanced by a saving in the salaries of officers (42). The increase in the United Provinces was distributed over salaries (8), establishment (7), allowances (6) and contingencies (9). The increase in the Punjab (38) occurred under salaries of Cantonment Magistrates (18), establishment (11) on account of revision, and supplies and services (9). In the North-West Frontier Province and Bombay the excess was in salaries and was due in the former to payment of arrears. The saving in Madras (20) was due to smaller payments of diet and road-money to prosecutors and witnesses. The excess under *Other Courts of Justice* occurred in the Presidency Magistrate's Courts, Bengal, and was due to heavier charges for mofussil witnesses attending the High Court and to larger contingent expenditure. Under *Refunds* the variations are due to the fluctuating nature of the charges. The Provincial excesses of 1,35, 2,05, 10, 53, 95 and 49 in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab and Madras, respect ively, have been sanctioned ; and out of the excess of 46 (Imperial) in India, 1 has been sanctioned while the balance 45 (Imperial) in India and 25 (Imperial) in North-West Frontier Province require to be sanctioned.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures.	Accounts.	1905-6	10	2,21	1,94	1,07	12,43	1,99	1,09	9	4,28	88	26,08
	Budget.	1906-7	9	2,27	2,07	2,86	9,20	2,19	1,05	10	4,10	91	24,84
	Revised.	1906-7	10	1,53	2,17	3,84	10,06	2,42	85	13	4,20	1,00	26,30
	Accounts.	1906-7	10	1,36	2,64	3,28	10,36	2,38	1,02	11	4,04	1,01	26,30
Other Jail Charges.	Accounts.	1905-6	73	3,95	9,42	4,36	15,04	14,77	9,27	98	9,08	7,38	74,98
	Budget.	1906-7	77	4,21	9,23	5,64	13,51	15,36	9,70	97	9,20	7,46	70,05
	Revised.	1906-7	74	3,87	9,63	7,46	15,04	15,98	9,65	1,01	9,95	8,00	81,33
	Accounts.	1906-7	71	3,76	9,27	8,31	16,27	15,93	9,48	1,04	9,98	7,92	82,67
Convict Charges at Port Blair, Nicobars, and Straits Settlements.	Accounts.	1905-6	17,95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,95
	Budget.	1906-7	16,69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,69
	Revised.	1906-7	17,83	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17,83
	Accounts.	1906-7	17,48	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17,48
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts.	1905-6	18,78	6,16	11,36	5,43	27,47	16,76	10,36	1,07	13,36	8,26	1,19,01
	Budget.	1906-7	17,55	6,48	11,30	8,50	22,71	17,55	10,75	1,07	13,30	8,37	1,17,58
	Revised.	1906-7	18,67	5,40	11,80	11,30	25,10	18,40	10,50	1,14	14,15	9,00	1,25,46
	Accounts.	1906-7	18,29	5,12	11,91	11,59	26,63	18,31	10,50	1,15	14,02	8,93	1,26,45

			equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts.	1905-6	793,4	...	793,4
	Budget.	1906-7	783,9	1	784,0
	Revised.	1906-7	836,4	1	836,5
	Accounts.	1906-7	843,0	1	843,1

145. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 8,87 and 7,44, respectively. As compared with the Budget, the excesses under *Jail Manufactures* occurred in Burma (57), Eastern Bengal and Assam (42), Bengal (1,16), and United Provinces (19), and were due generally to larger purchase of raw materials owing to the development of jail industries, counterbalanced in Bengal by savings in the charges for Europe stores (93). There was also a saving in the Central Provinces (91) in the expenditure on purchase of raw materials in consequence of the introduction of stone breaking and aloe pounding as the only manufacture in District Jails. Under *Other Jail Charges* the excesses in Eastern Bengal and Assam (2,67), and United Provinces (57), were chiefly due to dearness of provisions, while those in Bengal (2,76), Madras (78) and Bombay (46) were due partly to the same cause and partly to an increase in the jail population. There were, on the other hand, savings in the Central Provinces (45) and the Punjab (22) due, in the former Province to a decrease in the jail population and in the latter to the Mung Rasul Central Jail, for which provision was included in the Budget, not having been opened during the year. The excess under *Convict Charges, etc.*, was made up of increases under Commissariat Supplies (68) owing to the high price of provisions, marine supplies (18) due to the construction of two sewage barges and a ferry launch and passage money and freight (21) and decrease in the charges for Police establishment (10) and Forest supplies (11). The higher prices of food grains, increase in jail population and larger purchase of raw materials account for the increase over the actuals of the previous year. The Imperial excesses of 74 in India and 7 in North-West Frontier Province and the Provincial excesses of 61, 3,09, 3,92, 76, 72 and 56 in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Madras and Bombay respectively, have been sanctioned.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Presidency Police.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	...	...	9,57	...	...	...	3,64	4,32	17,53
	Budget 1906-7	.	...	..	...	10,07	...	...	...	4,85	3,78	18,70
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	11,19	...	...	...	3,99	3,36	18,54
	Accounts 1906-7	..	...	...	...	11,34	...	...	...	3,78	4,95	20,07
Superintendence.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	77	1,39	48	1,98	1,95	1,55	38	1,74	1,67	11,91
	Budget 1906-7	..	1,07	1,85	1,29	2,01	2,63	1,31	39	1,59	1,87	14,01
	Revised 1906-7	...	79	2,11	1,63	2.49	2,18	1,69	45	1,84	2,10	15,28
	Accounts 1906-7	...	84	2,15	1,43	2,29	2,24	1,89	50	1,82	2,85	16,01
District Executive Force.	Accounts. 1905-6	6,30	20,79	47,31	14,56	52,45	56,82	30,97	5,49	41,90	42,52	[illegible],19,11
	Budget 1906-7	6,82	25,92	52,72	27,25	47,61	61,70	37,57	5,55	42,39	48,93	3,[illegible]0,46
	Revised 1906-7	7.79	23,52	50,47	27,16	50,85	63 81	35,22	6,70	47,73	48,13	3,6[illegible]8
	Accounts 1906-7	7,60	23,29	50,39	27,10	50,97	63,21	34,71	6,00	47,85	46,64	3,57,70
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	...	...	49	1,71	5,06	63	...	28	8,17
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	54	...	5,99	59	...	49	7,61
	Revised 1906-7	...	..	...	..	50	...	4,12	58	...	...	5,20
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	...	...	55	...	4,47	56	...	...	5,58
Government Railway Police.	Accounts. 1905-6	53	33	44	22	1,96	1,91	3,72	...	1,23	1,12	11,46
	Budget 1906-7	55	47	43	41	2,17	2,19	3,74	...	1,14	1,13	12,23
	Revised 1906-7	54	33	42	31	2,03	2,21	3,68	...	1,40	1,12	12,04
	Accounts 1906-7	50	59	41	35	2,12	2.74	3,40	...	1,43	1,15	12,78
Village Police.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	3,01	18	18	4.90	31,74	...	...	4	9,95	50,06
	Budget 1906-7	...	3,06	21	42	5,11	31,96	...	...	5	9,40	50,27
	Revised 1906-7	...	3,06	16	29	5,12	31,81	..	...	5	10,05	50,54
	Accounts 1906-7	...	2,98	17	24	5,08	31,99	...	...	5	10,25	50,76
Special Police.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	53,64	8,25	1,14	3	1,34	4,80	18	5,29	74,67
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	56,91	10,03	63	4	1,39	5,86	15	4,94	80,55
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	54,66	8,85	55	2	1,37	4,87	9	5,25	75,66
	Accounts 1906-7	...	...	51,10	9,01	62	2	1,38	4,92	9	5,16	75,30
Cattle Pounds.	Accounts. 1905-6	3	1,48	16	37	27	1,24	39	4	2,58	1,14	7,70
	Budget 1906-7	3	1,56	18	47	30	1,24	42	5	2,75	1,23	8,23
	Revised 1906-7	3	1,55	18	46	29	1.19	38	5	2,42	1,26	7,81
	Accounts 1906-7	2	1,59	18	48	26	1,27	39	5	2,63	1,22	8,09
Other Charges	Accounts. 1905-6	1,46	8	55	1	52	10	12	6	17	69	3,76
	Budget 1906-7	1,20	14	22	1	80	11	8	1	18	57	3,32
	Revised 1906-7	1,43	57	80	44	1,20	60	74	1	48	53	6,80
	Accounts 1906-7	1,47	61	80	55	1,41	52	74	1	52	62	7,25
Lump Provision.	Budget 1906-7	1,00	...	...	...	...	1,25	.	...	10,40	...	12,65
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1905-6	8,32	26,46	1,03,67	24.07	73,34	95,50	43 15	11,40	51,48	66,98	5,04,37
	Budget 1906-7	9.60	32,22	1,12,52	40,48	69,24	1,01,12	50,50	12,45	63,50	72,40	5,64,03
	Revised 1906-7	9,79	29,82	1,08,80	39,14	74,22	1,01,82	47,20	12,06	58,00	71,80	5,53,25
	Accounts 1906-7	9.50	29,90	1,08,20	39,16	74,64	1,01,99	47,07	12,04	58,17	72,84	5,53,60

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1905-6	3,362,5	1,1	3,363,6
	Budget 1906-7	3,760,2	1,5	3,761,7
	Revised 1906-7	3,688,3	1,7	3,690,0
	Accounts 1906-7	3,690,6	1,7	3,692,3

146. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget by 10,43 but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 49,23. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces (2,32), Burma (4,32), Eastern Bengal and Assam (1,32), the Punjab (3,43) and Madras (5,33), counterbalanced by an excess in Bengal (5,40). The savings were generally due to the partial introduction of reforms for which provision was made in the Budget; lapses of the provisions for Military Police in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam also contributed to the decrease. The increase in Bengal was due to a greater number of reforms having been introduced than were provided for in the Budget. As compared with the previous year the excess occurred in all the provinces, but chiefly in the Central Provinces (3,44), Burma (4,53),

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

Eastern Bengal and Assam (15,09), United Provinces (6,49), the Punjab (3,92), Madras (6,69) and Bombay (5,86), and was due to the introduction of reforms recommended by the Police Commission out of the resources placed at the disposal of Provincial Governments for the purpose.

147. Under *Presidency Police* the excess in Bengal (1,27) was due to payment of grain compensation allowance (48), larger payments of ambulance, motor car and horse allowances (8), increases in supplies and services (7) and hospital charges (6), unadjusted balance under Dock Police charges (15) and the non-realisation of the probable savings anticipated in the Budget (42), and in Bombay (1,17) to the payment of extra pay to policemen in recognition of their duties during the Royal Visit, grain compensation and plague allowances and increased salaries to private watchmen and ramosis and to the contribution from the Bombay Municipality having slightly fallen in arrears. The saving in Madras (1,07) was due to the non-utilisation of the provision for the reorganisation of the non-gazetted ranks of the City Police (1,30) on which account no charges were incurred during the year though the scheme was introduced from the 10th January 1907, counterbalanced to a small extent by increases due to the promotion of the Commissioner of Police to the rank of Deputy Inspector General (4) and to the raising of the pay of constables (17). Under *Superintendence* the falling off in the Central Provinces (23) and United Province (39) are only apparent as the Budget Estimate under this head included the provision for the Criminal Investigation Department, the actuals on which account are shown under *Other Charges* ; there was, on the other hand, an excess in the former province (14) owing to the deduction from the Budget Estimate for probable savings not having been realised. The excess in Burma (30) was due to the higher rate of salaries sanctioned for the two Deputy Inspectors General, revision of the Inspector General's establishment and larger contingent expenditure, in Eastern Bengal and Assam (14) to an under estimate of the increased expenditure necessitated by the partition, in Bengal (28) to increases under supplies and services and contingencies, partly counterbalanced by savings due to the non-utilisation of the provision for the assistant in charge of the special branch, in the Punjab (58), to the creation of an additional Deputy Inspector Generalship of Police, in the North-West Frontier Province (11) to reorganisation, in Madras (23) to the revised rates of pay sanctioned for the Deputy Inspector General and the Assistant Inspector General of Police and increased charges on account of the Establishment of the Inspector General and in Bombay (98) to the additional appointments of Deputy Inspectors General and their establishments sanctioned during the year and to increased expenditure on the purchase of tents. The excess of 1,30 under *District Executive Force* is made up of increases in India (78), Bengal (3,36), United Provinces (1,51), North-West Frontier Province (45) and Madras (5,46) and decreases in the Central Provinces (2,63), Burma (2,33), Punjab (2,86) and Bombay (2,29). The excess in India was due to the payment from the Imperial Revenues, under revised arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India, of Cantonment Police charges in Hyderabad which were formerly met from the local Cantonment and Abkari Funds (43) and to a special refund (33) to the Indore Abkari Fund of contributions towards the cost of the Central India Agency Police recovered in excess in the previous year, in Bengal to increases under salaries (72), police force (2,98) and training school (53) owing to the reorganisation of the superior staff and subordinate establishment of the police force, under allowances (1,70) on account of grain allowance and under supplies and services (1,85) for increased expenditure on petty construction and repairs and clothing and cost of escorts, partly counterbalanced by the lump provision of 4,00 for additional police reforms, in the United Provinces to the introduction of the Reform Scheme, the revised rules for the grant of travelling allowance to Inspectors and constables and increased outlay on account of His Majesty the Amir's visit, on railway fare and carriage of Police escorts and rewards for meritorious services partly counterbalanced by savings in the cost of clothing, in the North-West Frontier Province to reorganisation of the Police and in Madras to heavier outlay on petty construction owing to the increased powers of construction delegated to the Inspector General and to the opening of two Additional Head Quarter Offices and to the introduction during the year of the following schemes of reform for which a lump provision of 10,40 was entered in the Budget, *viz.*, the creation of a new class of Deputy Superintendents and increased rates of pay sanctioned for superior officers, the creation of the new rank of Sub-Inspectors, the revised rates of pay sanctioned for European Head Constables and Constables, addition to the armed reserves, increased daily allowance sanctioned for constables and the opening of a riding class in the Vellore Training School. The falling off in the Central Provinces, Burma, the Punjab and Bombay was chiefly due to additional police reforms not having been carried out to the extent anticipated in the Budget. The same cause accounts for the saving in the Punjab (1,52) under *Municipal and Cantonment Police* ; no charges appeared under this head in Bombay as they were adjusted under the head *District Executive Force* in consequence of the provincialisation of the Cantonment Police. Under *Government Railway Police* excesses in Central Provinces (12), due to the recovery of the charges for the second half year having been made in 1907-1908 instead of in March 1907, in the United Provinces (55) to the higher rates of pay drawn by Police Officers under the Reform Scheme, increased house rent allowance of Sub-Police Officers sanctioned by the Government of India, the debit to provincial of the share of cost of the Indian Midland Railway Police formerly recovered from Native States and the transfer to these provinces of charges on account of the North-Western Railway and in

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

Madras (29) to the sub-division of the Railway Police into two charges, the transfer to this head of one-fourth cost of the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways, the increase of pay of European Head Constables and Constables and the appointment of Sub-Inspectors, were to a small extent counterbalanced by a saving in the Punjab (25) on account of the transfer of expenditure formerly adjusted under this head partly to the head "Criminal Investigation Department" included under *Other Charges* and partly to the United Provinces as stated above. Under *Village Police* the excess was in Bombay (79) on account of payments of grain compensation and famine allowances to Village Officers and was partly counterbalanced by savings in Eastern Bengal and Assam (18) in rewards to Chowkidars and petty construction and in Central Provinces (8) in payments to Village Police Establishments. The falling off under *Special Police* occurred in Burma (2,81), Eastern Bengal and Assam (1,62), and the North-West Frontier Province (94) and was due to the non-utilisation of the provision included in the Budget for two additional Companies of Military Police for the Chindwin Battalion and for strengthening the Lower Burma Military Police, for the reorganisation of the Military Police and for increase in the pay of the Border Military Police, respectively. The small saving under *Cattle Pounds* calls for no remarks. Under *Other Charges* the excess in India occurred in the Central Criminal Intelligence Department and was due to the creation of the appointments of Assistant Director and Government Expert in Handwriting, the employment of officers on special duty and the reorganisation of establishments; in other provinces the excess was due to the charges of the newly constituted Criminal Investigation Department for which provision was included in some provinces under *Superintendence*. In Burma larger expenditure on Steam Boiler Inspection establishments also contributed to the increase. Against the excesses mentioned above, there were lump provisions in India (1,00), United Provinces (1,25) and Madras (10,40). The Imperial excess of 5 in India, the Provincial excesses of 5,38, 82, 17 (over the reduced grant) and 97 in Bengal, United Provinces, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and the Local excesses of 3, 2, 5 and 3 in Burma, Bengal, United Provinces and Bombay, respectively, have been sanctioned.

148. The small excess in England (£2) was due to an increase in the number of officers appointed.

21.—Ports and Pilotage.

			Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts	1905-6	79	3	97	15	27	2,21
	Budget	1906-7	95	4	1,03	16	28	2,46
	Revised	1906-7	90	4	1,03	17	28	2,42
	Accounts	1906-7	89	...	1,02	16	32	2,39
Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of Officers and Men afloat.	Accounts	1905-6	1,56	29	1,16	...	9	3,10
	Budget	1906-7	1,64	31	1,01	...	10	3,06
	Revised	1906-7	1,70	30	1,01	...	9	3,10
	Accounts	1906-7	1,70	7	1,03	...	8	2,88
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts	1905-6	2,75	25	1,58	..	3	4,61
	Budget	1906-7	2,86	32	1,23	...	4	4,45
	Revised	1906-7	3,35	23	1,71	...	5	5,34
	Accounts	1906-7	3,18	23	1,31	...	4	4,76
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts	1905-6	...	5	7,76	...	...	7,81
	Budget	1906-7	...	15	6,88	...	...	7,03
	Revised	1906-7	...	20	7,88	...	...	8,08
	Accounts	1906-7	...	23	7,76	...	...	7,99
Other Charges	Accounts	1905-6	4,62	37	1,40	..	1	6,40
	Budget	1906-7	5,92	1,44	82	...	1	8,19
	Revised	1906-7	4,35	1,21	65	...	1	6,22
	Accounts	1906-7	4,31	1,32	62	...	1	6,26
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1905-6	9,72	99	12,87	15	40	24,13
	Budget	1906-7	11,37	2,26	10,97	16	43	25,19
	Revised	1906-7	10,30	1,98	12,28	17	43	25,16
	Accounts	1906-7	10,08	1,85	11,74	16	45	24,28

			Total, India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1905-6	160,9	1	161,0
	Budget	1906-7	168,0	..	168,0
	Revised	1906-7	167,8	...	167,8
	Accounts	1906-7	161,9	1	162,0

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Ports and Pilotage—*concluded.*

149. The transactions of the Imperial Marine Department have been transferred to a separate head in the group for Military charges in the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1906-07 in accordance with the re-arrangement of heads sanctioned in Secretary of State's Financial Despatch No. 141 (Financial), dated 11th October 1907. Deducting the Imperial Marine expenditure from the actuals for 1905-06 and the Budget Estimates for 1906-07, the charges in India under this head show a falling off of 91 as compared with the Budget and a small excess of 15 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As explained below, the former is due to a saving in Burma on account of the transfer to the Postal books of subsidies hitherto adjusted under this head, and to the lapse of a provision for launches for the Excise Department, partly counterbalanced by heavy payments in Bengal of allowances to Free List Pilots.

150. The decrease under *Marine Survey and Establishment* occurred in Burma and was due to the absence of the Principal Port Officer on leave and the appointment of First Assistant Port Officer having remained vacant for a portion of the year. The falling off under *Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of officers and men afloat* occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam and arises from the transfer of charges formerly included under this head to the head "Other Charges." Under *Marine Stores and Coal, etc.* there was an excess in Burma owing to larger purchase of stores than necessary for consumption and to a rise in the price of coal. The increase in Bengal under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishments, etc.*, was due to larger payments of allowances to Free List Pilots (1,55), counterbalanced by savings in the allowances to Licensed Pilots (58). The decrease in Burma under *Other Charges* resulted from the transfer to the head "Post Office" of subsidies for conveyance of mails hitherto adjusted under this head and from the non-utilisation of the provision for launches for the Excise Department; the small saving under the same head in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal occurred in the charges for purchase and hire of steamers. The Provincial excesses of 77 and 2 in Bengal and Bombay respectively and the local excess of 3 in Eastern Bengal and Assam have been sanctioned.

22.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Direction	Accounts . 1905-6	47	38	64	32	98	67	74	...	76	58	5,54
	Budget . 1906-7	55	39	61	40	91	66	77	...	76	62	5,76
	Revised . 1906-7	52	39	51	62	1,22	67	76	...	73	58	6,00
	Accounts . 1906-7	54	41	57	66	1,21	68	80	..	85	61	6,33
Inspection	Accounts . 1905-6	18	1,77	2,50	1,80	6,40	4,20	2,35	30	5,58	3,21	28,29
	Budget . 1906-7	18	1,80	2,66	3,30	5,44	4,59	2,04	37	6,21	3,67	30,86
	Revised . 1906-7	14	1,68	2,71	3,29	5,45	4,58	2,49	24	5,02	3,24	29,74
	Accounts 1906-7	13	1,66	2,72	3,40	5,51	4,62	2,66	24	6,04	3,15	30,13
University	Accounts . 1905-6	...	...	...	...	87	1,68	90	...	21	8	3,74
	Budget . 1906-7	...	...	...	...	80	80	90	...	20	35	3,05
	Revised . 1906-7	...	...	...	...	81	1,80	90	...	25	35	4,11
	Accounts . 1906-7	...	...	...	...	81	1,80	90	...	25	35	4,11
Government Colleges.	Accounts . 1905-6	83	42	51	63	8,05	3,93	1,03	...	4,24	2,98	22,62
	Budget . 1906-7	91	39	61	1,07	9,60	4,22	1,28	...	4,05	3,60	25,73
	Revised . 1906-7	91	39	63	1,24	8,27	5,05	1,36	...	4,27	2,95	25,07
	Accounts . 1906-7	95	40	68	1,40	8,67	5,07	1,34	...	4,25	2,83	25,59
Government Schools.	Accounts 1905-6	53	10,50	5,33	6,02	11,19	18,11	12,90	54	12,88	26,53	1,04,53
	Budget . 1906-7	57	12,52	6,15	13,16	11,46	19,83	16,54	99	13,32	29,63	1,24,17
	Revised . 1906-7	54	11,45	5,82	10,50	11,53	19,28	14,92	74	12,98	28,03	1,15,79
	Accounts . 1906-7	54	11,60	6,40	8,86	11,06	19,36	14,45	82	13,66	27,90	1,14,65
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts . 1905-6	90	1,78	7,45	4,87	18,08	6,74	7,09	15	12,97	7,49	67,52
	Budget . 1906-7	3,32	2,64	7,41	7,08	16,76	7,20	4,66	14	13,10	8,82	71,13
	Revised . 1906-7	87	2,40	8,85	6,49	19,62	10,36	4,73	18	13,85	8,25	75,60
	Accounts . 1906-7	89	2,04	8,24	7,04	19,34	10,06	5,80	20	13,99	9,79	77,39
Scholarships	Accounts . 1905-6	9	38	30	56	2,09	79	1,10	6	58	1,21	7,16
	Budget . 1906-7	11	52	41	1,09	2,12	96	1,23	8	54	1,52	8,58
	Revised . 1906-7	9	43	31	84	1,87	99	1,19	7	60	1,26	7,65
	Accounts . 1906-7	10	42	31	85	1,93	91	1,17	6	65	1,30	7,70

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts . 1905-6 .	11	25	45	34	1,60	94	33	2	24	1,19	5,47
	Budget . 1906-7	10	34	40	54	1,54	82	48	2	28	99	5,51
	Revised . 1906-7 .	11	29	41	52	1,54	83	59	2	81	1,01	6,13
	Accounts 1906-7	10	25	42	90	1,42	77	50	3	80	86	6,05
Lump Provision	Budget . 1906-7 .	...	...	...	...	4,37	84	...	...	6,01	...	11,22
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	3,11	15,48	17,18	14,54	49,26	37,06	26,44	1,07	37,46	43,27	2,44,87
	Budget 1906-7	5,74	18,60	18,25	26,73	53,00	39,92	28,50	1,60	44,47	49,20	2,86,01
	Revised . 1906-7 .	3,18	17,03	19,24	23,50	50,31	43,56	26,94	1,25	39,41	45,67	2,70,09
	Accounts . 1906-7	3,25	16,78	19,34	23,11	49,95	43,27	27,62	1,35	40,49	46,79	2,71,95

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1905-6	1,632,5	5,6	1,638,1
	Budget . 1906-7	1,906,7	6,1	1,912,8
	Revised . 1906-7	1,800,6	6,2	1,806,8
	Accounts . 1906-7	1,813,0	6,2	1,819,2

151. The Indian expenditure under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 14,06 but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 27,08. The saving as compared with the Budget occurred in all provinces except the United Provinces but mainly in Eastern Bengal and Assam (3,62) and Bengal (3,05), owing to the lapse of a considerable portion of the lump provision included in the Budgets of these provinces and in Madras (3,98) chiefly on account of the transfer of 3,36 to the Public Works books for expenditure on the construction of Primary School buildings. The variations are explained in detail below. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the increase was contributed by all the provinces but mostly by Burma (2,16), Eastern Bengal and Assam (8,57), United Provinces (6,21), Madras (3,03) and Bombay (3,53), and was due generally to the expansion of education, primary, technical and university and to larger expenditure on grants-in-aid. Besides these causes, the increase in Eastern Bengal and Assam was also due to the actuals of the previous year having included the expenditure in the Eastern Bengal districts from the 16th October only.

152. Under *Direction* the increase in Eastern Bengal and Assam (17) was due to the appointment of a special officer to enquire into the condition of education among the tea garden population and of a Personal Assistant to the Director (10) and to small increases under establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies, in Bengal (30) to the deputation of officers on special duty (9), the reorganisation of the Educational Service (15), payment of grain compensation allowance (2) and larger contingent expenditure (3), and in Madras (9) to the payment of privilege leave allowances of the Director of Public Instruction. Under *Inspection* the saving in the Central Provinces (14) was due to one Inspector of the Indian Educational Service not being on duty during the year, in the North-West Frontier Province (13) to the deputation of Dr. Stein on special duty in connection with the archæological exploration of Eastern Turkistan and the appointment of an officiating officer drawing less pay, in Madras (17) partly to the deduction in the Budget for probable savings having proved low and partly to the lapse of a portion of the lump provision for the charges on account of two Inspectors newly appointed, and in Bombay (52) to the provision for the revision of the inspecting staff having been utilised only to a small extent. There were slight excesses in all the other provinces, the highest excess occurring in Eastern Bengal and Assam (10) owing to the reorganisation of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services and payment of increased rates of pay with retrospective effect. The increase in the United Provinces under *University* was due to the additional grant (1,00) sanctioned by the Local Government for the establishment of a Law College. Under *Government Colleges* the savings in Bengal (93) and Bombay (77) due in the former case to the transfer to the Public Works Department of the grant for the Patna College Scheme and in the latter to absences on leave and to the non-utilisation of the provision for the revision of the Training College staff, were, to a large extent, counterbalanced by excesses in Eastern Bengal and Assam (33) on account of the reorganisation of the Educational Services as stated above, in the United Provinces (85) on account of the transfer to this head from 30—Stationery and Printing of the charges for the Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Department attached to the Civil Engineering College, larger outlay on machinery and workshop manufactures in that College and heavier contingent expenditure in Arts Colleges, and in Madras (20) due chiefly to larger payments of stipends to students in the Teachers' College. Under *Government Schools* the saving in the Central Provinces (92) was due chiefly to less expenditure on petty construction and repairs,

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*concluded.*

owing to the transfer to the Public Works Department of the provision for the construction of girls' schools on payments to municipal schools, on salaries of masters in Local Boards' Schools, and on stipends to pupils, and contingencies in Training Schools and to the non-utilisation of the provisions for the improvement of technical education and for the school of handicrafts and of a portion of the lump provision for Local Boards' Schools; in Eastern Bengal and Assam (4,30) to lapses from the lump provisions under Provincial and Local for the improvement of primary education; in Bengal (40) to the non-utilisation of the grant for training institutes for girls, partly counterbalanced by an excess under District schools owing to the reorganisation of the Educational Service and payment of grain allowance; in the United Provinces (47) to less expenditure by Local Boards coupled with the partial utilisation of the lump provision for the purchase of a steam engine for the Industrial School; in the Punjab (2,09) to a variety of causes, chiefly less expenditure on primary schools by Local Boards; in the North-West Frontier Province (17) to the grants to District Boards, for which provision was made under this head, having been adjusted through the head "I--Land Revenue"; and in Bombay (1,73) to the provision included under this head for the development of technical education having been used for grants to Special and Technical Schools in aid of buildings and purchase of apparatus, books and furniture the debits for which appear under the head "Grants-in-aid." The only excesses under this head appeared in Burma (25) and Madras (34) and were due in Burma to the non-utilisation of the provisions made for the Anglo-Chinese School, Maymyo and the Engineering School, Insein, and the partial utilisation of that for additional secondary and primary schools counterbalanced by payment of municipal taxes at enhanced rates, and special contributions to the Rangoon and Mandalay Municipalities and in Madras to special expenditure on elementary schools of District Boards which was met from the lump provision for primary education. The falling off in India (2,43) under *Grants-in-aid* represents the provision for grants-in-aid of European Education which was included in the India Budget and distributed among the different Provinces during the year, and that in Central Provinces (60) occurred in grants to European Schools and Colleges, General. The excess in Burma (83) was due to an over-estimate of the amount deducted for probable savings; in Bengal (2,58) to larger payments to Colleges and Schools and towards buildings; in United Provinces (2,86) and the Punjab (1,14) to special building, apparatus and furniture grants sanctioned by the Local Government; in Madras (89) to the introduction of the new Grant-in-aid Code under which teaching grants to elemenatry schools are paid through the agency of District Boards and Municipalities, the contributions to the Boards being shown under "Adjusting heads" and those to Municipalities under "Miscellaneous," while the payments by the Boards are debited to this head; and in Bombay (97) to grants sanctioned as stated above out of the provision included under the head *Government Schools*. Under *Scholarships* the saving occurred chiefly in Eastern Bengal and Assam (24), Bengal (19) in Lower Primary and Post graduate scholarships, and Bombay (22) in the allowances to Lower Primary Schools. The excess under *Other Charges* occurred mostly in Eastern Bengal and Assam (36) in the expenditure of District Funds and in Madras (52) owing to contributions to Municipal Funds for teaching grants to elementary schools having been adjusted under this head as stated above. Against the excesses mentioned above, there was a considerable lapse in the lump provisions included in the Budget under Madras and Bengal besides the transfer to the P. W. Books, of 3,66 in Madras for the construction of primary school buildings by the Local Fund Engineering Staff. The Provincial excesses of 1,29, 30 (over the reduced grant), 3,82, 52, and 6 (over the reduced grant) in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, United Provinces, Punjab and Madras, respectively, and the Local excesses of 7, 3,22 and 17 (over the reduced grant) in North-West Frontier Province, Madras and Bombay, respectively, have been sanctioned.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL
Church of England.	Accounts.	1905-6	1,74	72	1,16	16	1,78	2,28	2,02	33	3,01	2,95	16,15
	Budget	1906-7	1,81	76	1,19	24	1,70	2,37	2,17	32	2,93	2,89	16,38
	Revised	1906-7	1,75	75	1,20	25	1,71	2,32	2,18	35	2,84	3,09	16,44
	Accounts.	1906-7	1,77	74	1,21	25	1,67	2,42	2,26	36	2, 4	3,15	16,67
Church of Scotland.	Accounts.	1905-6	3	...	...	...	30	8	...	...	24	27	92
	Budget	1906-7	3	...	...	...	36	15	...	...	29	34	1,17
	Revised	1906-7	3	...	...	...	25	8	...	...	27	32	95
	Accounts.	1906-7	3	...	...	...	23	8	...	...	29	30	93
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts.	1905-6	1	...	4	...	7	5	7	...	6	17	47
	Budget	1906-7	1	...	4	1	7	5	7	...	6	17	48
	Revised	1906-7	1	...	4	1	7	5	9	...	6	17	50
	Accounts.	1906-7	...	...	4	...	14	6	9	...	7	17	57

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N. W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL
Payments to officers of other Provinces.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	Accounts 1906-7	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Charges for Cemeteries.	Accounts. 1905-6	4	3	7	2	7	9	5	1	8	9	55
	Budget 1906-7	4	3	7	2	7	9	6	1	8	9	56
	Revised 1906-7	4	3	7	3	7	9	6	1	8	9	57
	Accounts 1906-7	4	3	7	2	8	8	6	2	7	9	56
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1905-6	1,82	75	1,27	18	2,22	2,50	2,14	34	3,39	3,55	18,16
	Budget 1906-7	1,89	79	1,30	27	2,20	2,66	2,30	33	3,36	[illegible]	18,64
	Revised 1906-7	1,83	78	1,31	29	2,10	2,54	2,33	36	3,25	3,74	18,53
	Accounts 1906-7	1,84	77	1,32	27	2,12	2,64	2,41	38	3,27	3,81	18,83

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1905-6	121,1	3	121,4
	Budget 1906-7	124,3	4	124,7
	Revised 1906-7	123,5	4	123,9
	Accounts 1906-7	125,5	4	125,9

153. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 19 and 67, respectively. The variations under this head are mostly due to variations in the number of junior and senior chaplains on duty or on leave and to vacancies. The absence of the Lord Bishop on leave accounted for the saving in Madras, while the introduction of the revised scale of salaries and payments to officers of other provinces were mainly responsible for the increase in Bombay. The Imperial excesses of 2, 1, 10, 5 and 6 (out of 27) in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Bombay, respectively, require to be sanctioned.

24.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL
Medical Establishments.	Accounts. 1905-6	1,55	3,40	3,97	2,41	7,22	5,31	4,08	79	5,71	4,63	39,07
	Budget 1906-7	1,55	3,35	4,16	3,90	5,76	5,83	4,07	83	5,94	4,56	39,95
	Revised 1906-7	1,55	3,09	4,00	3,62	6,05	6,16	3,78	70	5,94	4,44	39,33
	Accounts 1906-7	1,61	3,02	4,04	3,63	5,85	6,15	4,05	70	5,68	4,45	39,18
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Accounts 1905-6	1,38	2,48	5,55	3,11	10,93	6,76	3,94	40	12,36	8,79	55,70
	Budget 1906-7	1,36	2,90	7,10	4,13	9,78	6,97	4,19	48	12,98	9,14	59,03
	Revised 1906-7	1,38	2,91	5,09	4,30	10,35	6,94	4,20	42	12,10	8,72	57,31
	Accounts 1906-7	1,32	2,88	6,19	4,76	10,61	7,17	4,26	42	11,91	9,28	58,80
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts. 1905-5	89	98	1,25	78	2,21	2,11	1,42	12	9,20	4,38	23,34
	Budget 1906-7	85	1,09	1,22	1,44	2,72	2,00	1,44	12	10,48	4,54	25,90
	Revised 1906-7	93	1,00	1,32	1,54	2,48	1,96	1,47	12	9,18	4,70	24,70
	Accounts 1906-7	90	65	1,40	1,43	2,59	1,96	1,49	12	9,17	5,02	24,73
Medical Schools and Colleges.	Accounts. 1905-6	4	...	3	38	3,68	52	1,68	...	2,30	2,20	10,83
	Budget 1906-7	4	...	16	56	3,66	53	1,66	...	2,47	2,28	11,36
	Revised 1906-7	3	...	3	51	3,45	53	1,79	...	2,44	2,21	10,99
	Accounts 1906-7	3	...	7	55	3,43	50	1,78	...	2,61	2,18	11,15
Lunatic Asylums	Accounts. 1905-6	6	24	77	31	1,17	1,11	68	...	94	1,48	6,76
	Budget 1906-7	8	26	90	41	1,10	1,24	65	...	97	1,57	7,18
	Revised 1906-7	7	25	78	50	1,29	1,20	64	...	96	1,57	7,26
	Accounts 1906-7	7	26	86	49	1,32	1,18	68	...	96	1,60	7,42
Grants for Medical Purposes.	Accounts. 1905-6	1,02	10	2,79	10	1,65	1,46	3,68	2	5,50	2,97	19,29
	Budget 1906-7	1,41	47	2,34	17	1,41	1,22	4,99	13	5,29	3,80	21,23
	Revised 1906-7	2,03	43	7,83	15	1,23	1,35	3,99	7	4,04	2,35	23,47
	Accounts 1906-7	1,82	53	7,82	16	1,38	1,36	4,34	4	3,81	2,10	23,36

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts. 1905-6	...	1	16	...	48	28	16	...	30	47	1,86
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	32	...	66	31	20	...	34	67	2,50
	Revised 1906-7	...	...	25	...	49	31	18	...	34	51	2,08
	Accounts 1906-7	...	1	28	...	52	33	18	...	33	52	2,17
Lump alteration	Budget. 1906-7	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	—89	...	—82
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1905-6	4,94	7,21	14,52	7,09	27,34	17,55	15,64	1,33	36,31	24,92	1,56,85
	Budget 1906-7	5,31	8,07	16,20	10,61	25,14	18,10	17,20	1,56	37,58	26,56	1,66,33
	Revised 1906-7	5,99	7,68	20,20	10,62	25,34	18,45	16,05	1,31	35,00	24,50	1,65,14
	Accounts 1906-7	5,75	7,35	20,66	11,02	25,70	18,65	16,78	1,28	34,47	25,15	1,66,81

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts. 1905-6	1,045,6	10,9	1,056,5
	Budget 1906-7	1,108,9	9,2	1,118,1
	Revised 1906-7	1,100,9	12,9	1,113,8
	Accounts 1906-7	1.112,1	12.6	1,124.7

154. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 48 and 9,96, respectively. The total expenditure closely followed the Budget, but there was a large excess in Burma (4,46) on account of direct expenditure on plague and contributions to Municipalities and Town Funds in aid of plague expenditure against which there were nearly equivalent savings in Madras (3,11) and Bombay (1,41), due to less outlay in connection with plague and to smaller expenditure from Local Funds in the former province on dispensaries and sanitation and conservancy. As compared with the previous year, the excesses occurred in India (81), Burma (6,14), Assam and Bengal (2,29), United Provinces (1,10), and the Punjab (1,14), while there was a decrease in Madras (1,84). The increase in India was due to the special grant for the Central Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (35), Plague charges (18), and the cost of the Plague Research Committee (26), in Burma to special plague expenditure and to larger outlay on Mofussil Hospitals and special equipments, in Assam and Bengal to the additional expenditure consequent on the partition having been incurred for the whole year instead of for part in the previous year, in United Provinces chiefly to short recoveries from District Boards in consequence of the reduction in the rate of contribution towards the pay of Assistant Surgeons, to increased travelling allowance of Civil Surgeons and to additional grants to the Dufferin Fund Hospital and other dispensaries, and in the Punjab to heavier expenditure on plague. Against these increases there was a falling off in Madras (1,84) in the expenditure from Local Funds on dispensaries, sanitation and conservancy.

155. Under *Medical Establishments* the saving in Central Provinces (33), Eastern Bengal and Assam (27), North-West Frontier Province (13), and Bombay (11) occurred in salaries, chiefly on account of absence of senior officers on leave; the saving in Burma (12) was due to the non-utilisation of the provision for a Civil Surgeon for the Hanthawaddy District and in Madras (26) to an over-estimate of charges for Reserve Medical Subordinates and to the lapse of the provision for the increase of the War Reserve of Civil Hospital Assistants. There was, on the other hand, an excess in the United Provinces (32) on account of smaller recoveries from District Boards in consequence of the reduction in the rate of contribution for the pay of Assistant Surgeons and the payment from Provincial Revenues of the travelling allowance of Civil Surgeons for visiting Branch Dispensaries formerly paid from District Boards' funds and provided for under the head "Hospitals and Dispensaries." The saving under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* is made up of decreases in Burma (91) and Madras (1,07), diminished by increases in Eastern Bengal and Assam (63), Bengal (83), United Provinces (20), and Bombay (14). The falling off in Burma was due chiefly to the lapse of the provision for a voluntary venereal hospital and for revision of the establishment of the Rangoon General Hospital and its equipment in consequence of the non-completion of the new hospital buildings, and in Madras to savings in the charges for medical stores and other hospital necessaries for Local Fund dispensaries. The excess in Eastern Bengal and Assam was due to leave allowances of Assistant Surgeons and increased grants to Dispensaries, in Bengal partly to the latter cause and partly to heavier contributions by District Boards to Municipalities, in the United Provinces to additional grants to the Dufferin Fund Hospital and other dispensaries, partly counterbalanced by a decrease owing to the transfer to Provincial funds of travelling allowances for visiting dispensaries, and in Bombay to larger expenditure on clothing, bedsteads, instruments and apparatus and increased grants-in-aid for nursing in the Presidency Hospitals and Dispensaries. Under *Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner* savings in the Central Provinces (44) owing to the transfer of the charges for excavation of tanks and wells to the head

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*concluded.*

"45-Civil Works" and to decreases in sanitary charges and conservancy contingencies in Bengal (13) due to lapse of the annual grant for taking anti-malarial measures and in Madras (1,31) owing to over-estimate of charges for sanitation and conservancy, were counterbalanced to some extent by excesses in Burma (18) and Bombay (48) due in the former province to an officer on higher salary having been on duty as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, to the revision of the Sanitary Commissioner's Office Establishment and to larger expenditure on Vaccination Establishment maintained at the cost of District Cess Funds and in the latter to the purchase of rat-destroying apparatus for the Port Health Officers, Bombay and Karachi. The saving under *Medical School and College* occurred in salaries of Professors and supplies and services in Bengal (23) and Bombay (10), and on account of the late opening of the Medical School in Burma (9), reduced by increases in Madras (14) due to revised rates of pay sanctioned for Professors and in Punjab (12) due to a special payment to the North India School of Medicine for Christian women at Ludhiana. The excess under *Lunatic Asylums* occurred in Bengal (22) and was due to the appointment of a whole time Superintendent in the Berhampur Lunatic Asylum, payment of grain compensation allowance and larger expenditure on diet and clothing. Under *Grants for Medical Purposes* the Budget was exceeded in India by 41, chiefly on account of a special contribution (35) to the Central Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association and in Burma by 5,48, owing to heavier outlay on measures undertaken by Government for the suppression of plague as well as liberal assistance rendered to Municipalities and Town Funds of which the Rangoon Municipality received 1,00, Mandalay 50 and Maymyo Town Fund 41, besides 90 distributed among other Municipalities and Funds. Against these excesses there were savings in other provinces, the Punjab (65), Madras (1,48) and Bombay (1,70) owing to smaller outlay in connection with plague. The saving under *Other Charges* was brought about by the lapse in Bengal (14) of the provision for a Probationary Examiner in the Chemical Examiner's Office, and in Bombay (15) for a Chemical Analyser and Port Health Officer and for purchase of apparatus for the Laboratory at Karachi. Against the savings mentioned above under Madras, there was a lump deduction of 89 in the Budget Estimate. Out of the Imperial excess of 51 in India, 32 has been sanctioned, while the balance 19 requires to be sanctioned. The Provincial excesses of 3,09, 50, 19 (over the reduced grant) 24 in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and United Provinces respectively, and the Local excesses of 1,36, 49, 31, 94 and 13 (over the reduced grant) in Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay, respectively, have been sanctioned.

156. The excess in England (£3,4) was caused by a large increase in the allowances to Medical Officers on special duty and by a payment to an officer for the license to use his apparatus for decanting prophylactic fluid.

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Political Agents	Accounts. 1905-6	25,71	42	3,64	70	76	12	3,03	3,94	75	6,70	45,77
	Budget. 1906-7	25,55	43	4,00	63	...	12	2,97	15,01	77	7,21	56,69
	Revised. 1906-7	26,26	39	3,94	66	20	10	3,28	4,19	82	6,94	46,78
	Accounts. 1906-7	26,84	40	3,95	69	30	8	3,05	4,55	88	6,82	47,56
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts. 1905-6	14,97	...	...	...	...	...	10	19,84	...	...	34,91
	Budget. 1906-7	15,34	...	...	...	...	.	10	9,28	...	...	24,72
	Revised. 1906-7	16,45	..	...	...	...	...	10	19,59	...	...	36,14
	Accounts. 1906-7	16,54	...	...	...	...	...	10	19,00	...	...	35,64
Charges on Tibet Frontier	Accounts. 1905-6	1,40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40
	Budget. 1906-7	1,44	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	1,44
	Revised. 1906-7	2,14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,14
	Accounts 1906-7	2,21	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,21
Political Subsidies.	Accounts. 1905-6	38,08	..	...	...	...	...	7	12	...	...	38,27
	Budget. 1906-7	44,72	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	..	...	44,92
	Revised. 1906-7	28,44		...	...	...	...	8	12	...	...	28,64
	Accounts. 1906-7	34,92	.	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	35,12
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts. 1905-6	93	...	13	7	2	...	9	1,21	...	20	2,65
	Budget. 1906-7	39	...	2	8	...	..	10	1,13	...	20	1,92
	Revised. 1906-7	39	...	..	7	...	.	9	1,35	...	26	2,16
	Accounts 1906-7	67	..	..	7	...	..	7	1,21	...	28	2,30
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts 1905-6	50	...	9	1	5	1	8	15	1	54	1,44
	Budget. 1906-7	59	2	14	2	6	1	8	18	...	61	1,71
	Revised. 1906-7	50	1	10	1	3	1	7	13	...	47	1,33
	Accounts 1906-7	46	...	5	1	7	...	3	13	...	44	1,19
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts. 1905-6	19	...	1	...	5	1,00	3,15	32	13	91	5,76
	Budget. 1906-7	20	...	2	...	5	97	3,20	32	11	92	5,88
	Revised. 1906-7	21	...	1	...	5	96	2,95	32	11	1,31	5,92
	Accounts. 1906-7	20	...	...	...	5	96	2,85	32	11	1,25	5,74

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N. W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts 1905-6	9,31	1	30	3	8	7	9	43	13	4	10,49
	Budget 1906-7	3,96	1	57	4	5	4	14	46	9	8	5,44
	Revised 1906-7	26,20	1	50	4	4	74	24	40	2	4	28,23
	Accounts 1906-7	26,51	1	51	3	5	74	24	39	2	18	28,68
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1905-6	91,09	43	4,17	81	96	1,20	6,61	26,01	1,02	8,39	1,40,69
	Budget 1906-7	92,19	46	4,75	77	16	1,14	6,76	26,50	97	9,02	1,42,72
	Revised 1906-7	1,00,59	41	4,55	78	32	1,81	6,81	26,10	95	9,02	1,51,34
	Accounts 1906-7	1,08,35	41	4,51	80	47	1,78	6,41	25,73	1,01	8,97	1,58,44

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1905-6	937,9	5,5	943,4
	Budget 1906-7	951,4	2,4	953,8
	Revised 1906-7	1,008,9	4,3	1,013,2
	Accounts 1906-7	1,056,2	3,8	1,060,0

157. The Indian expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 15,72 and 17,75, respectively. As compared with the Budget, the increase was due to the large expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan (19,81), for which an additional grant of 20,19 was sanctioned in Government of India Finance Department No. 7215A, dated 27th December 1906, partly counterbalanced by a decrease under Political Subsidies (9,80) owing to the Amir not having drawn in full the subsidy due to him. The Revised Estimate anticipated a larger saving on this account, but it was not realised owing to unexpected drawals towards the close of the year. The reorganisation of the Political Department, the expansion of the trade agencies in the Tibet Frontier and the adjustment under this head of charges for the Robat Escort, for which there was no provision in the Budget, also contributed to the increase. The increase over the actuals of the previous year is explained by the above causes, coupled with the fact that there was heavy special Political expenditure in that year chiefly on account of the Seistan Mission (3,03).

158. Under *Political Agents* the Budget Estimate for the North-West Frontier Province included a provision of 11,03 on account of the Waziristan and Kurram Militia, the charges for which are adjusted under the minor head *Charges on the North-West Frontier.* Allowing for this, the total expenditure under *Political Agents* exceeded the Budget by 1,90. The excess occurred in India (1,29), Bengal (30), North-West Frontier Province (57) and Madras (11), reduced by a saving in Bombay (39). The excess in India was due to heavier payments of salaries (1,38) owing to the reorganisation of the Political Department, sanctioned in Government of India, Foreign Department Resolution No. 1573G., dated 13th July 1906, for purchase of boats and hire of transport (16), increased telegram and miscellaneous charges in Bushire and Baluchistan (45) and special expenditure in the Central India Agency in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in the previous year (33), partly counterbalanced by the lump provision of 1,00 for compensation for easements of Political Officers which was not utilised and by a saving (16) in the furniture grant of the Rajputana Agency. The increase in Bengal represents the charges on account of the Political Agent of the Orissa Feudatory States for which there was no provision in the Budget. The excess in Madras was due to the payment of privilege leave allowances to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and that in North-West Frontier Province occurred chiefly in the Wana, Kurram and Tochi Agencies owing to an under-estimate of salaries, while the saving in Bombay resulted from less telegram charges in Aden and from smaller expenditure on salaries and travelling allowances of officers owing to changes in personnel. The bulk of the excess under *Charges on the North-West Frontier* was due to the special charges for the Robat Escort (1,46), for which there was no provision in the Budget. There were also other excesses due to the higher rate of pay drawn by the Agent to the Governor General at Meshed and the Consul at Turbat-i-Haidari and payment of arrears (17), larger expenditure on petty construction in Khorasan (8), higher charges for escorts and cost of the newly created telegraph establishment in Turbat-i-Haidari (6), excess expenditure under various heads in Seistan (36) and increased contingent and Toshakhana expenditure in Turbat-i-Haidari (4); but these were more than covered by the lapse of the lump provision of 75 for additional levies in Baluchistan and by a saving in the Levy charges of the Political Agent, Sibi (10). As stated above, the actuals under this head in the North-West Frontier Province include the charges for the Waziristan and Kurram Militia, the provision for which is included under the minor head *Political Agents.* Taking this provision into account, there is a saving of 1,31 which occurred in the charges on account of the above Militia and of the Khyber Rifles and Tribes. The excess under *Charges on Tibet Frontier* (77) is explained by the adjustment of charges for the maintenance of Dak and Telegraph lines for which there was no provision in

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*concluded.*

the Budget. The saving under *Political Subsidies* (9,80) was due to the amount of subsidy due to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan not having been drawn in full. The Revised Estimate provided for a larger saving on this account (16,28), but there were unexpected drawings towards the close of March 1907. The important excess under *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* occurred in India (28) and was due partly to expenses incurred by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan in connection with the Viceroy's visit (6) and partly to the adjustment under this head of half the original cost of certain articles of furniture purchased in connection with the Amir's visit and subsequently taken over for the equipment of Hastings House, Alipore (12); the rest of the excess in India, and the excesses in the North-West Frontier Province and Bombay were due to a larger number of Chiefs than expected, having had to be entertained. Under *Refugees and State Prisoners* the excess in Bombay (33) was due to the higher personal allowance to the ex-King Theebaw sanctioned in Government of India, Finance Department, No. 4944-Ex., dated 31st August 1906. and the saving in the Punjab (44) to deaths and desertions among the Political Refugees and prisoners. The Budget for *Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels* was over-estimated in India (13), Burma (9) and Bombay (17) and to a smaller extent in Punjab (5) and North-West Frontier Province (5). The excess under *Other Charges* in India was due to charges connected with the visit to India of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan (19,81) and of the Tashi Lama (1,14), arrear charges of the Seistan Arbitration Commission (25) and charges on account of the Karun River Irrigation Scheme in Bushire (25). The increase in the United Provinces under the same head (70) represents the expenditure incurred in that Province in connection with the Amir's visit, while the excesses in the Punjab (10) and Bombay (10) were due, respectively, to charges in connection with Mr. Calvert's journey in Western Tibet and to the deputation of an officer on special duty to settle certain disputes between the Navangar, Mervi and Cutch States. The Imperial excess of 16,16 in India, the Provincial excesses of 3, 31, 68 and 11 in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, United Provinces and Madras, respectively, and the Local excess of 1 in India have been sanctioned.

159. The increased expenditure in England (£1,4) was partly on account of Tibet Frontier Commission and partly on account of unforeseen demand.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
SCIENTIFIC.												
Survey of India	Accounts. 1905-6	17 80	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,80
	Budget 1906-7	23,31	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	23,31
	Revised 1906-7	23,12	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	23,12
	Accounts 1906-7	23,62	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,62
Geological and other Surveys.	Accounts. 1905-6	5,67	3	22	5	1	1	1	...	60	1	6,61
	Budget 1906-7	4,70	5	24	6	5	1	5	...	68	5	5,89
	Revised 1906-7	4,51	4	24	6	2	1	3	...	65	3	5,59
	Accounts 1906-7	4,78	3	28	1	2	...	...	...	40	6	5,58
Meteorological Department.	Accounts. 1905-6	4,54	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,54
	Budget 1906-7	4,80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,80
	Revised 1906-7	4,74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,74
	Accounts 1906-7	4,76	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,76
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts. 1905-6	4,38	3	4	11	19	12	6	...	69	3,29	8,91
	Budget 1906-7	4,90	11	6	11	18	12	6	...	72	28	6,60
	Revised 1906-7	5,41	7	3	11	46	12	9	...	73	27	7,29
	Accounts 1906-7	5,53	8	3	12	46	12	10	2	71	26	7,43
AGRICULTURAL.												
Veterinary and Stallion charges.	Accounts. 1905-6	2,52	66	1,41	12	1,56	1,03	2,86	40	70	1,63	12,89
	Budget 1906-7	2,61	79	1,76	33	1,86	1,55	2,84	31	90	1,77	14,72
	Revised 1906-7	2,51	73	1,50	25	1,81	1,36	3,20	30	96	1,70	14,32
	Accounts 1906-7	2,55	74	1,47	27	1.88	1,31	3,64	25	95	1,68	14,74
Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts. 1905-6	3,60	1,52	18	21	3,59	1,06	40	23	2,26	1,96	15,01
	Budget 1906-7	5,43	1,59	1,85	14	4,02	4,04	1,38	20	3,12	2,83	24,66
	Revised 1906-7	3,41	1,34	33	1,08	3,18	2,04	1,23	10	1,87	3 01	17,59
	Accounts 1906-7	3,45	1,33	41	1,22	3.37	2,05	97	1	2,06	2,97	17,84
Other charges.	Accounts. 1905-6	4	45	20	6	3,87	3,55	1,75	12	2,18	39	12 61
	Budget 1906-7	4	52	25	10	3,80	2,71	1,44	19	2,70	34	12 09
	Revised 1906-7	3	49	22	22	3,70	3,12	1,82	19	2,35	55	12,69
	Accounts 1906-7	2	51	20	15	3,69	3,17	1.92	15	2,64	61	13,06
LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.	Accounts. 1905-6	7	14	6	39	63	9	5	..	21	22	1,86
	Budget 1906-7	8	17	7	38	68	10	6	..	22	19	1,95
	Revised 1906-7	8	13	6	38	57	10	5	...	21	19	1,77
	Accounts 1906-7	9	9	6	41	54	11	3	...	21	18	1,72

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
STATISTICS	Accounts. 1905-6	2,92	54	68	23	52	32	17	4	46	50	6,38
	Budget 1906-7	2,91	55	38	6	60	35	17	4	60	50	6,16
	Revised 1906-7	3,33	54	40	10	62	31	14	4	57	57	6,62
	Accounts 1906-7	3,55	46	40	11	58	31	17	4	57	56	6,75
MISCELLANEOUS.	Accounts 1905-6	1,53	3	31	6	27	50	28	...	2,11	33	5,42
	Budget 1906-7	1,47	6	39	26	41	49	25	..	2,56	39	6,28
	Revised 1906-7	1,53	4	35	29	25	47	31	...	2,19	38	5,81
	Accounts 1906-7	1,42	4	35	31	25	50	31	...	2,13	42	5,73
Lump provision.	Budget 1906-7	...	...	..	2,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1905-6	43,07	3,40	3,10	1,23	10,64	6,68	5,58	79	9,21	8,33	92,03
	Budget 1906-7	50,31	3,84	5,00	3,44	11,60	9,37	6,25	80	11,50	6,35	1,08,46
	Revised 1906-7	48,67	3,38	3,13	2,49	10,61	7,53	6,87	63	9,53	6,70	99,54
	Accounts 1906-7	49,77	3,28	3,20	2,60	10,79	7,57	7,14	47	9,67	6,74	1,01,23

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts. 1905-6	613,6	45,1	658,7
	Budget 1906-7	723,0	80,0	803,0
	Revised 1906-7	663,6	59,5	723,1
	Accounts 1906-7	674,9	55,0	729,9

160. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 7,23 but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 9,20. As compared with the Budget, the falling off occurred in almost every province but mostly in Burma (1,80), the United Provinces (1,80) and Madras (1,83) and was due to the lapse of a considerable portion of the provision made in all provinces for special expenditure towards the development of agriculture. As compared with the previous year, the increase was contributed mainly by India (6,70), Eastern Bengal and Assam (1,37) and the Punjab (1,56) due in the first to higher expenditure on the Survey of India and in the others on agricultural improvements. There was, on the other hand, a decrease in Bombay (1,59) which is explained by the actuals for the previous year having included a special grant of 3,00 for the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, and by the larger expenditure in the year under report on experimental farms.

161. The excess of 31, compared with the Budget, under *Survey of India* was due to smaller recoveries for maps and instruments from other Governments and Departments and from the Head-quarter Offices and Survey parties. There were also excesses in the charges for the Head-quarter and Trigonometrical Offices (61), owing to the payment of grain compensation allowances and higher rates of hill journey allowance in the former and the entertainment of an additional officer in the latter and in the payments for piecework in the Mathematical Instrument Manufactory (21), but they were nearly covered by savings in the Controlling and Administrative Staff on account of the employment of a smaller number of officers at head-quarters (63) and in the charges for survey parties (21). The decrease under *Geological and other Surveys* occurred in Madras (28) and was due to the transfer to the head *Experimental Cultivation*, of charges for Botanical Survey for which provision was included here. There was also a small excess in India (8) due to an increase in travelling allowances and in the charges for the publication of Palæontologica Indica and other special work in Europe (16) under *Geological Survey*, reduced by a saving in the lump provision for reorganisation under *Archæological Department* (10). The small decrease under *Meteorological Department* was caused by the appointment of the Assistant Director of the Kodaikanal Observatory having remained vacant for a portion of the year. The excess under *Other Scientific Departments* occurred in India (57), and Bengal (28). The latter was due to a special grant of 25 to the Dalhousie Institute; the former was made up of increases under *Inspector of Mines* (12), due to the charges for the examination for Mine Managers' certificates, *Bacteriology* (41) due to larger expenditure on the purchase of chemicals and apparatus and the purchase, feed and keep of bullocks, cattle, etc., and *Central Research Institute* (29) owing to the cost of Mansfield Gas apparatus, special charges for typhoid investigation and heavier contingencies, and decreases under *Reporter on Economic Products* (17) in consequence of the absence of the permanent Reporter on deputation and *Central Museum* (6) owing to the recovery of the charges for Mr. Gwyther's deputation in connection with the Museum buildings. The total expenditure under *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* followed the Budget, but there was a large excess in the Punjab (80) in the charges for the purchase of stallions and in the expenditure by Local Boards, against which there were savings in nearly every other province, India (6), Central Provinces (5), Burma (29), Eastern Bengal and Assam (6), United Provinces (24), North-West Frontier Province (6) and Bombay (9), which were due generally to absences on leave and to

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

the non-entertainment of the full number of Veterinary Assistants and less outlay on the purchase of colts for stud purposes in Burma and smaller expenditure by District Boards in the Punjab. The decrease under *Experimental Cultivation* occurred in India (1,98), Burma (1,44), Bengal (65), United Provinces (1,99), the Punjab (41), North-West Frontier Province (25) and Madras (1,06). The excess under this head in Eastern Bengal and Assam is only apparent as there was a lump provision of 2,00 in the Budget for agricultural and veterinary development. In India the lump provision of 61 in the Budget for additional expenditure was not utilised, and the appointments of cotton, tobacco, sugar, etc., experts under the Inspector General of Agriculture and of the supernumerary Agricultural Chemist, Mycologist, Entomologist and Botanist and the second Entomologist, for all of which provision was made in the Budget, were vacant during the year. The saving in all the other provinces was generally due to lapses of the provision made for special expenditure for the development of agriculture out of the resources placed at the disposal of the Local Governments for this purpose. In Burma the provisions for purchase of live-stock and implements and for the Director of Farms, Agricultural Botanists and Chemist and Mycologist were not utilised. In Bengal the provision for the cattle breeding farm at Pusha lapsed, while that for the initial cost of a new farm was only partly used. In the United Provinces a portion of the provision under this head was transferred to the Public Works Department for the construction of buildings. The appointments of Director of Agriculture, Principal of the new Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore and Agricultural Chemist in Madras were filled up only towards the latter part of the year, while the appointment of 2nd Deputy Director of Agriculture was vacant. Under *Other Charges* the Budget was exceeded in the United Provinces (46), the Punjab (48) and Bombay (27). The excess in United Provinces was due to the large expenditure sanctioned by the Local Government for laying out gardens and parks, in the Punjab to the expenditure for the improvement of the Zoological Gardens at Lahore and for the maintenance of the gardens attached to the Tombs of Isa Khan Safdar Jung, etc., and in Bombay to the acquisition of the Bassein Fort for an experimental garden and to the transfer to this head of charges for the Bassein and Ganesh Khind gardens which were hitherto classified under *Experimental Cultivation*. The savings under *Labour and Emigration* resulted from an over-estimate in the charges for the Inspector of Factories in the Central Provinces (8) and the non-entertainment of the Additional Inspector and Medical Officer for Factories (7) and smaller expenditure from the Inland Labour Transport Fund (4) in Bengal. Under *Statistics* the only important variation occurred in India where the Budget was exceeded by 64 chiefly under *Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs* owing to an under-estimate of the charges for Central India and Baluchistan. The saving under *Miscellaneous* was due to the appointment of Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in Bengal having remained vacant for a portion of the year (16) and to the lapse of a portion of the provision for development of the weaving industry at Salem in Madras (43), partly owing to the delay in getting machinery from England and partly to the indifference shown to the new methods of weaving by the local weaving community. Out of the Imperial excesses of 7 and 15 in Bengal and Madras, respectively, 3 and 14 have been sanctioned and the balances 4 and 1 require to be sanctioned. The Provincial excesses of 14, 47 and 43 in Bengal, Punjab and Bombay and the Local excesses of 51, 3 and 12 in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Bombay, respectively, have been sanctioned.

162. The saving in England (£25,0) was due to the demand for stores having proved smaller than indicated in the Indian forecasts (£20,5) and to less payments on account of the Provincial Gazetteer of India (£4,5).

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-07. Budget.	1906-07. Revised.	1906-07. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	RECEIPTS:—			
95,55	India (Rupee figures) . .	85,31	1,30,73	1,37,94
£		£	£	£
637,0	Equivalent in Sterling . .	568,7	871,5	919,6
127,4	England	82,0	85,9	87,4
764,4	TOTAL .	650,7	957,4	1,007,0

163. The total receipts in this section showed an improvement of £356,3 or R53,45 over the Budget Estimate and of £242,6 or R36,39 over the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget, the important increases occurred under Exchange (£150,0 or R22,51) and under Miscellaneous (£203,2 or R30,48), the latter due to extraordinary receipts such as on account of two instalments of the Tibetan Indemnity (£111,1 or R16,67) and on account of value of certain lands sold in Bombay (£54,8 or R8,32) and miscellaneous receipts, chiefly value of currency notes written off and recoveries of Famine Relief expenditure.

164. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the chief increases occurred under Exchange (£107,1 or R16,08) and under Miscellaneous (£134,8 or R20,21), the latter due to the extraordinary receipts referred to above, partly counterbalanced by high receipts in England in 1905-06 under recoveries on account of stores lost in transit.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts. 1905-6 .	15	...	...	...	27	1	1	...	7	12	63
	Budget . 1906-7 .	9	...	...	...	31	1	1	...	6	5	53
	Revised . 1906-7 .	2	...	...	...	27	2	1	...	5	12	49
	Accounts. 1906-7 .	5	...	...	...	31	2	2	...	3	11	54
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.	Accounts 1905-6 .	49	43	63	26	1,11	1,38	66	9	1,01	1,02	7,c8
	Budget . 1906-7 .	42	45	63	35	1,10	1,40	c9	10	1,13	1,22	7,49
	Revised . 1906-7 .	48	52	80	55	92	1,42	71	10	1,06	1,10	7,66
	Accounts 1906-7 .	55	50	75	53	96	1,43	69	10	1,09	1,07	7,67
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds.	Accounts. 1905-6 .	44	7	14	8	38	44	26	...	17	31	2,29
	Budget . 1906-7 .	41	7	14	11	36	43	23	...	20	35	2,30
	Revised . 1906-7 .	39	6	12	12	36	40	23	...	13	28	2,09
	Accounts. 1906-7 .	41	7	11	12	37	38	19	...	12	26	2,03
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities.	Accounts. 1905-6 .	2,99	21	31	9	46	61	52	2	51	2,05	7,77
	Budget . 1906-7 .	3,00	21	35	17	44	73	54	2	46	2,10	8,02
	Revised . 1906-7 .	3,21	19	27	10	46	77	65	3	46	2,05	8,19
	Accounts. 1906-7 .	2,93	20	28	11	48	74	60	3	44	2,06	7,87
Other Items .	Accounts. 1905-6 .	26	1	...	...	45	3	...	...	...	...	75
	Budget . 1906-7 .	26	...	...	1	13	2	...	...	...	...	42
	Revised . 1906-7 .	26	...	..	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	43
	Accounts. 1906-7 .	24	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	41
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1905-6 .	4,33	72	1,08	43	2,67	2,47	1,45	11	1,76	3,50	18,52
	Budget . 1906-7 .	4,18	73	1,12	64	2,34	2,59	1,47	12	1,85	3,72	18,76
	Revised . 1906-7 .	4,36	77	1,19	77	2,15	2,64	1,60	13	1,70	3,55	18,86
	Accounts. 1906-7 .	4,18	77	1,14	76	2,26	2,60	1,50	13	1,68	3,50	18,52

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts. 1905-6	123,4	70,9	194,3
	Budget . 1906-7	125,1	68,3	193,4
	Revised . 1906-7	125,8	67,8	193,6
	Accounts. 1906-7	123,5	66,4	189,9

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*concluded.*

165. The receipts in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by 24, but agreed with the actuals of the previous year. The decrease, as compared with the Budget, mainly occurred under *Subscriptions to the Civil Funds*, and *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities*. The decreases in Burma (3), the United Provinces (5), the Punjab (4), Madras (8) and Bombay (9) under the first-named head were due to decline in the membership owing to retirement and to absence of subscrbers on long leave. Under the second head the decreases in India (7) and Eastern Bengal and Assam (6) were chiefly due to over-estimates; and that under Burma (7) to less realisations owing to retirement or re-transfer of Government Officers lent to the Burma Railway Company. The deficiences under these heads were to some extent made up by an excess under *Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations*, due mainly to an under-estimate of the increase of membership in India and Burma, partly set off by an overe-stimate on the same account in Bombay.

166. In England the decrease occurred under Civil and Military Funds.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Tot.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts	1905-6	1,22	...	7	3	1	71	64	..	20	7	2,9[illegible]
	Budget	1906-7	1,10	...	7	4	1	55	57	...	25	5	2,64
	Revised	1906-7	1,70	...	9	8	2	94	55	...	16	5	3,[illegible]
	Accounts	1906-7	1,82	...	9	7	2	88	53	...	16	5	3,[illegible]
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts	1905-6	.72	4	38	2	94	1.09	6	...	55	28	4,08
	Budget	1906-7	83	4	37	2	88	1,07	6	...	59	28	4,14
	Revised	1906-7	80	5	33	3	89	1,07	6	...	59	28	4,10
	Accounts	1906-7	81	5	42	3	1.01	1,05	6	...	60	28	4,31
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts	1905-6	53	33	7	8	38	81	81	10	35	52	3,98
	Budget	1906-7	70	30	6	17	41	68	78	10	31	50	4,01
	Revised	1906-7	70	55	10	14	32	14	99	11	30	53	3,88
	Accounts	1906-7	80	44	13	13	33	19	92	8	35	48	3,85
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1905-6	2 47	37	52	13	1,33	2,61	1,51	10	1,10	87	11,01
	Budget	1906-7	2,63	34	50	23	1,30	2,30	1,41	10	1,15	83	10,79
	Revised	1906-7	3,20	60	52	25	1,23	2,15	1,60	11	1,05	86	11,57
	Accounts	1906-7	3.43	49	64	23	1,36	2,12	1,51	8	1,11	81	11,78
													£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1905-6											73,4
	Budget	1906-7											71,9
	Revised	1906-7											77,1
	Accounts	1906-7											78,5

167. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget by 99 and the actuals of the previous year by 77. The increase occurred chiefly under *Receipts from Sale of Stationery*, due in India (72) to under-estimate of the recei pts of the Office of the Controller of Stationery and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (33), to higher receipts from sale of stationery supplied to State Railways. A small decrease in Madras (9) was caused by the discontinuance of sale of stationery to some Estates on their transfer of management from Court of Wards to the proprietors. Under *Sale of Gazettes and other Publications* the increase in Bengal (13) is due to larger sales of Gazettes and Custom House publications. The falling off under *Other Press Receipts* occurred chiefly in Bengal (8) and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (49), due in the former chiefly to smaller recoveries for value of printing work done for Local Funds, etc., at the Secretariat Press and in the latter to the transfer to XIX.—Education, of the receipts of the Photo-mechanical and Lithographical Department of the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. These decreases were partly set off by increases in India (10) due to under-estimate of the receipts at the Central Press, in the Central Provinces (14) to sale proceeds of Rasid Bahis to Patwaris having been credited to this head instead of to VI.—Provincial Rates, in Burma (7) to special receipts and in the Punjab (14) to collection of outstanding balance and to the disposal of mill made paper in the Lahore Central Jail Press

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued*.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts.				Credit + or Debit — to Exchange.		
	1906-7.				1906-7.	
Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
18,731,3	18,565,4	18,333,9	Net Expenditure in England . .	...	+14,48	+14,30
306,9	161,0	164,7	Guaranteed Companies	—4,66	+3,53	+2,40
			Subsidised and other Companies—			
100,9	68,7	54,9	Southern Mahratta and Mysore . .	+27	+38	+38
—167,8	—76,6	—68,9	Indian Midland	...	—6	—6
—28,6	—26,2	—53,9	Bengal-Nagpur	...	—2	—4
7,0	12,4	13,1	Rohilkund-Kumaon	...	+1	+1
119,7	88,2	87,7	Assam-Bengal	...	+7	+7
—73,8	—147,0	—144,9	Burma	...	—11	—11
			Total Subsidised and other Companies	+27	+27	+25
			Remittance Accounts—			
1,001,0	1,011,1	1,011,9	East Indian Railway Advances . .	...	+79	+79
190,0	161,1	152,6	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances .	...	+12	+12
296,6	219,5	208,4	South Indian Railway do. .	...	+17	+16
111,4	165,8	164,2	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	...	+13	+13
639,5	478,9	469,5	Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	...	+37	+37
119,5	110,7	112,3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	...	+9	+9
...	10,9	10,4	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Advances and Interest	...	+1	+1
—917,5	14,048,2	13,349,9	Miscellaneous	+1	+10,91	+9,89
			Total Remittance Accounts .	+1	+12,59	+11,56
			Lump correction	+10,38	—1,87	...
			Total in Rupees .	+6,00	+29,00	+28,51
				£	£	£
			Total in Sterling .	+40,0	+193,3	+190,0

168. The actuals under this head vary with the average rate of exchange and variations in the sterling transactions of the Railways.

169. The Budget was as usual calculated at an average rate of 16*d.* the rupee, but the actual average rate proved to be much better, *viz.*, 16·084*d.* This accounted for the net credit of 14,30 under *Net Expenditure in England.* Under *Guaranteed Companies* the Budget provided for a total debit of 4,66 under Exchange, composed of a debit of 12,66 on account of receipts in India (£309,6) on Capital Account o the Madras Railway and a credit of 8,00 for recoveries on account of stores used on Revenue Account. The Capital transactions in India of that Railway, however, resulted in a receipt of £165,2 only, owing to smaller receipts than anticipated, partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £51,3 in withdrawals owing to the provision for certain works not having been fully worked up to. As a consequence, the net debit under Exchange on Capital transactions amounted to 6,62. On the other hand, the credit under Revenue stores was greater by 1,02, due to larger issue of stores from Capital to Revenue Account. Under *Subsidised Companies,* the total credit for exchange closely followed the Budget; the variations under the different Railways do not require special notice. The credits to exchange on the items under the head *Remittance Accounts* represent chiefly exchange at the average rate of the year on sterling transactions The large credit under *Miscellaneous* is due chiefly to the exchange on transactions in connection with the purchase of silver.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts . 1905-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Budget . 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Revised . 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Accounts . 1906-7	20	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	20
Premium on Bills.	Accounts . 1905-6	2,17	1	22	2	36	9	8	2	24	59	3,80
	Budget . 1906-7	2,18	1	23	4	36	8	6	1	25	60	3,82
	Revised . 1906-7	2,50	2	32	4	35	9	8	2	34	70	4,46
	Accounts . 1906-7	2,45	2	34	4	38	9	8	2	31	75	4,48
Unclaimed Deposits.	Accounts . 1905-6	37	80	35	3,05	3,06	1,74	29	17	85	72	11,40
	Budget . 1906-7	17	40	35	2,24	3,71	78	83	6	80	40	9,74
	Revised . 1906-7	36	40	35	2,24	3,86	45	20	6	84	40	9,16
	Accounts . 1906-7	18	1,16	33	2,27	4,36	38	71	8	63	21	10,31
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts . 1905-6	26	19	52	8	52	40	41	6	30	16	2,90
	Budget . 1906-7	30	18	50	12	51	70	57	7	28	52	3,75
	Revised . 1906-7	30	20	55	11	47	65	43	7	30	16	3,24
	Accounts . 1906-7	30	25	54	7	50	47	43	8	31	14	3,09
Contributions	Accounts . 1905-6	...	51	...	9	76	2	28	9	89	15	2,79
	Budget . 1906-7	...	44	1	11	69	2	28	9	95	9	2,68
	Revised . 1906-7	...	53	81	11	75	2	22	9	92	12	3,57
	Accounts . 1906-7	...	53	80	3	68	2	24	9	93	11	3,43
Rents	Accounts . 1905-6	4	28	5,30	29	31	1,20	7	...	6,20	1	13,70
	Budget . 1906-7	11	22	5,80	36	28	1,13	6	...	6,01	1	13,98
	Revised . 1906-7	5	20	5,75	30	28	1,25	7	...	6,37	1	14,28
	Accounts . 1906-7	4	18	5,20	30	23	1,14	7	...	6,42	1	13,59
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts . 1905-6	76	5	13	4	17	1	13	1	53	8	1,91
	Budget . 1906-7	68	4	13	7	13	1	13	2	54	8	1,83
	Revised . 1906-7	70	6	13	3	13	4	13	2	37	8	1,89
	Accounts . 1906-7	76	6	12	6	18	1	14	1	55	6	1,95
Extraordinary Items.	Accounts . 1905-6	...	...	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	3	21
	Budget . 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised . 1906-7	16,67	...	...	11	...	1	...	2	...	...	16,81
	Accounts . 1906-7	16,07	12	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	8,32	25,26
Other Items	Accounts . 1905-6	2,25	2,01	1,16	62	2,84	72	3,19	77	88	2,43	16,87
	Budget . 1906-7	1,40	2,49	1,88	96	2,28	48	2,46	83	47	68	13,93
	Revised . 1906-7	4,16	2,25	67	68	2,60	51	2,89	94	63	2,55	17,88
	Accounts . 1906-7	3,93	2,32	37	65	2,15	49	2,77	78	71	2,65	16,82
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . 1905-6	5,85	3,85	7,68	4,32	8,02	4,23	4,45	1,12	9,89	4,18	53,59
	Budget . 1906-7	4,84	3,78	8,90	3,90	7,96	3,20	4,39	1,08	9,30	2,41	49,76
	Revised . 1906-7	24,74	3,06	8,58	3,62	8,44	3,02	4,02	1,22	9,97	4,03	71,30
	Accounts . 1906-7	24,53	4,64	7,70	3,54	8,48	2,63	4,4[illegible]	1,06	9,86	12,25	79,13

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1905-6	357,3	56,5	413,8
	Budget . 1906-7	331,7	13,7	345,4
	Revised . 1906-7	475,3	18,1	493,4
	Accounts . 1906-7	527,6	21,0	548,6

170. The total Indian receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate by 29,37, and the actuals of the previous year by 25,54. The bulk of the increase occurred under *Extraordinary Items* and comprised two instalments of the Tibetan Indemnity received in India and certain special receipts for sale of land in Bombay. Under *Other Items* the Budget proved too low chiefly in the value of Currency notes written off, in the percentages on Europe stores, and in the recoveries of famine relief expenditure. The actuals under *Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India* represented net gain by exchange on transactions in local currency in certain India treasuries. Under *Premium on Bills* the actuals show an excess of 66 due to larger Bill operations at the Presidency towns and Rangoon. The Budget Estimates of *Unclaimed Deposits* were not realised chiefly in the United Provinces and Bombay owing to heavier refunds, but on the other hand the lapses were considerably heavier in the Central Provinces and Bengal. On the whole the actuals were better than the Budget by 57, but the actuals of the previous year were considerably higher chiefly in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the United Provinces. Under *Government Audit Fees* there were deficiencies in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay. In the United Provinces the full programme of audit work for the Court of Wards and Municipal accounts was not carried out, and certain items of fees were also not

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*concluded.*

recovered within the year; in the Punjab the recoveries from Local funds were less, while in Bombay the Budget Estimate was based on an extended scheme of Local Audit which, however, was delayed in introduction. Under *Contributions* the actuals include a special receipt (80) representing repayment by the Moulmein Municipality of a temporary contribution in the previous year. Under *Rents* there was a decrease of 60 in the Central Provinces under Rents of Town and Civil Station Lands, but this decrease was partly set off by an increase in Madras (41) under choultry and market rents. There was a large excess under *Extraordinary Items* in India (16,67) due to the payment of two instalments of the Tibet Indemnity in accordance with the Lhassa Convention, and in Bombay (8,32) on account of proceeds of lands sold to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay Port Trust. The head *Other Items* shows an excess of 2,89 over the Budget Estimate. The chief increases occurred in India (2,53), Punjab (31), Madras (24) and Bombay (1,97). The first is due to a credit (1,27) for the value of currency notes assumed to be no longer in circulation, to an under-estimate (about 80) of the Percentages chargeable on European stores and to recovery of commission (20) on Government passages received from the P. & O. S. N. Co. The increase in the Punjab occurred partly under Percentages on European stores and partly under Value of Currency Notes Written off. In Madras the increase also occurred chiefly under Percentages on European stores. In Bombay there were special recoveries amounting to 1,86 from the Barsi Light Railway Company on account of the cost of the earthworks on extensions transferred to it and adjustments in connection with famine labour on Jalgaon water works. These increases were partly set off by deficiencies chiefly in Burma (1,51), on account of the restriction of Kheddah operations, and in Eastern Bengal and Assam (31) owing to over-estimate.

171. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by £7,3, the result of an increase of £12,4 in Fines and Penalties incurred by contractors in providing stores, and a decrease of about £5,5 in the receipts on account of Diplomatic and Consular services in Persia.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS,—*continued.*

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	EXPENDITURE :—			
2,91,24	India (Rupee figures) . .	2,92,00	3,01,43	2,98,09
£		£	£	£
1,941,6	Equivalent in Sterling . .	1,946,7	2,009,5	1,987,3
2,376,5	England	2,376,8	2,432,4	2,423,3
4,318,1	TOTAL .	4,323,5	4,441,9	4,410,6

172. The expenditure in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by £87,1 or R13,06 and £92,5 or R13,85, respectively. As compared with the Budget there were excesses of £58 6 or R8,79 under Stationery and Printing chiefly in purchase of stationery and English stores, of £44,0 or R6,60 under Miscellaneous due chiefly to high charges for special commissions of enquiry and arrear charges on account of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of £10,1 or R1,52 under Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances paid in England. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by savings of £17,1 or R2,56 under Territorial and Political Pensions due to non-drawal and under-estimate of lapses and of £8,5 or R1,29 under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions due to over-estimate of the normal growth of pensionary charges.

173. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, Territorial and Political Pensions showed a saving of £11,1 or R1,67 due to lapses as usual and Miscellaneous a saving of £4,92 or R7,39 owing to the fact that the actuals of 1905-6 contained the bulk of the charges connected with the Royal visit. But these savings were more than covered by the normal growth of the charges under the other heads.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts . . 1905-6	1,39	2,13	...	5	8,91	7,92	1,09	53	4,38	6,12	32,52
	Budget . . 1906-7	1,30	2,20	...	9	9,28	8,01	1,06	57	4,38	6,51	33,40
	Revised . . 1906-7	1,27	2,08	...	11	8,64	7,90	1,11	56	4,13	6,32	32,12
	Accounts . . 1906-7	1,18	2,10	.	11	8,64	7,39	1,10	58	4,11	5,38	31,09
Charitable Allowance.	Accounts . . 1905-6	34	3	1,20	...	6	51	60	4	1	2	2,81
	Budget . . 1906-7	34	3	1,21	...	7	56	59	3	2	3	2,88
	Revised . . 1906-7	34	2	1,20	...	7	51	54	4	2	3	2,77
	Accounts . . 1906-7	32	2	1,19	...	7	50	51	4	1	3	2,69
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . . 1905-6	1,73	2,16	1,20	5	8,97	8,43	1,69	57	4,39	6,14	35,33
	Budget . . 1906-7	1,64	2,23	1,21	9	9,35	8,57	1,65	60	4,40	6,54	36,28
	Revised . . 1906-7	1,61	2,10	1,20	11	8,71	8,41	1,65	60	4,15	6,35	34,89
	Accounts . . 1906-7	1,50	2,12	1,19	11	8,71	8,39	1,61	62	4,12	5,41	33,78

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1905-6	235,6	11,1	246,7
	Budget . 1906-7	241,9	10,8	252,7
	Revised . 1906-7	232,6	10,5	243,1
	Accounts . 1906-7	225,2	10,4	235,6

Section B.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions—*concluded.*

174. The Indian expenditure under this head fell short of the Budget by 2,50 and of the actuals of the previous year by 1,55. The saving as compared with the Budget, was contributed to by all the provinces except Eastern Bengal and Assam and North-West Frontier Province, and was due chiefly to lapses by death and non-drawal of pensions or postponement of payment during the year. Under *Territorial and Political Pensions*, the saving in Bengal was accounted for by the deaths of Jhansi Jehan Begum of the Nizamut Family, Asmanjah Bahadur and Kaziris Hossein Bahadur of Oudh Family, and Kumar Rupnarayan Singh of Maharaja Sitab Ray's Family. Besides lapses by death and non-drawal on due dates, non-settlement of the pension relating to the late Sakharam Rao accounted for the saving in Madras. In Bombay (1,13) the saving was due to the arrears of pension (76) to the Angria Family, provided for in the Budget, not having been paid owing to some legal difficulties and to smaller savings in the provision for Satara, Sind and Miscellaneous pensions. The Imperial excesses of 2 in Eastern Bengal and Assam and 2 in North West-Frontier Province require to be sanctioned.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
...	India	1	1	2
1	Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...
1	Bengal	1	...	...
1	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2	1	1
...	Madras	1	1	[illegible]
...	Bombay	1	1	
3	TOTAL IN RUPEES	6	4	5
£		£	£	£
2	Equivalent in Sterling	4	2	3
234,5	England	243,0	250,2	253,2
234,7	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	243,4	250,4	253,5

175. The excess of 1 (Imperial) in India requires to be sanctioned.

176. The expenditure in England exceeded the Budget by £10,2 and the actuals of the previous year by £18,7. The excess over the Budget occurred under Civil Furlough (£5,8) and Absentee Allowances (£4,4).

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts	1905-6	7,44	5,68	5,44	3,59	26,42	25,27	14,07	92	20,50	23,87	1,33,20
	Budget	1906-7	7,74	6,01	6,02	6,49	25,46	26,33	14,65	91	21,42	24,82	1,39,85
	Revised	1906-7	7,60	5,88	6,03	6,38	24,83	25,69	14,33	93	21,06	25,59	1,38,32
	Accounts	1906-7	7,74	5,82	6,02	6,41	24,94	25,78	14,37	94	21,03	24,90	1,37,95
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts	1905-6	15	4	...	1	14	23	27	8	22	55	1,69
	Budget	1906-7	12	5	...	2	15	23	25	9	23	45	1,59
	Revised	1906-7	12	3	...	2	15	26	26	7	22	55	1,68
	Accounts	1906-7	11	4	...	2	14	26	28	8	22	54	1,69
Gratuities	Accounts	1905-6	7	5	7	5	9	15	18	1	11	22	1,00
	Budget	1906-7	11	4	8	5	10	14	13	2	13	19	99
	Revised	1906-7	11	4	6	4	10	17	17	1	25	19	1,14
	Accounts	1906-7	9	4	5	4	10	18	9	1	30	14	1,04
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts	1905-6	...	...	1	...	39	15	13	2	4	3	77
	Budget	1906-7	1	..	3	1	39	12	15	2	4	3	80
	Revised	1906-7	1	...	1	1	36	16	10	1	5	4	75
	Accounts	1906-7	1	..	1	1	37	15	8	2	4	6	74
Pensions of the Military Fund.	Accounts	1905-6	3	...	...	...	6	27	3	...	24	12	75
	Budget	1906-7	3	2	...	...	11	27	3	...	22	11	79
	Revised	1906-7	2	...	...	...	6	27	...	...	25	12	78
	Accounts	1906-7	4	1	...	...	3	21	...	...	24	20	73

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	19	2	...	...		...	3	...	10	4	38
	Budget . 1906-7	15	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	3	33
	Revised . 1906-7 .	16	2	...	...	...	1	5	...	5	3	32
	Accounts . 1906-7	15	1	..	...	...	1	5	...	4	4	30
Other Charges	Accounts . 1905-6 .	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	34	2	70
	Budget . 1906-7	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	34	2	66
	Revised . 1906-7 .	14	...	..	...	...	...	6	15	37	2	74
	Accounts . 1906-7	14	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	40	1	75
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . 1905-6 .	8,00	5,79	5,52	3,65	27,10	26,07	14,78	1,18	21,55	24,85	1,38,49
	Budget . 1906-7	8,25	6,14	6,13	6,57	26,21	27,09	15,30	1,19	22,48	25,65	1,45,01
	Revised . 1906-7 .	8,16	5,97	6,10	6,45	25,50	26,56	14,97	1,17	22,25	26,54	1,43,67
	Accounts . 1906-7	8,28	5,92	6,08	6,48	25,58	26,59	14,93	1,18	22,27	25,89	1,43,20

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1905-6	923,2	2,019,3	2,942,5
	Budget . 1906-7	966,7	2,021,5	2,988,2
	Revised . 1906-7	957,8	2,033,0	2,990,8
	Accounts . 1906-7	954,7	2,025,0	2,979,7

Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial . .	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11	14
	Provincial . .	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	24	28
	Local . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19	...	19
Excess sanctioned by Local Government.	Provincial .	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	24	28
	Local . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government.	Imperial . .	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14

177. The Indian expenditure under this head showed a saving of 1,81, as compared with the Budget, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 4,71. The increased provision in the Budget for the normal growth of the pension list under *Superannuation and Retired Allowances*, which form the bulk of the charges under this head, proved too high in most of the provinces. In Bombay the usual advance of pensionary charges exceeded that anticipated in the Budget by 8.

178. The following statement shows the growth of pension charges during the last six years:—

	R
1901-1902	1,12,15
1902-1903	1,16,58
1903-1904	1,21,75
1904-1905	1,28,38
1905-1906	1,33,20
1906-1907	1,37,95

179. The increase in Bombay (9) under *Compassionate Allowances* was due to larger payments on account of compassionate gratuities, and that in Madras (17) under *Gratuities*, to payment of gratuities by certain District Boards to their employés. The saving in Madras (6) under *Pensions of the Civil Fund* was due to the marriage of a pensioner and transfer of another pension to England.

180. The increase in England (£3,5) occurred under Pensions of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service (8,5), Indian Civil Service Family Pensions (1,3) and payments under Civil Funds, partly counterbalanced by savings in the Military and Medical Funds.

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Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts	1905-6	2,02	...	...	...	56	..	...	...	41	36	3,35
	Budget	1906-7	2,36	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	43	36	3,86
	Revised	1906-7	2,36	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	41	36	3,74
	Accounts	1906-7	2,33	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	34	35	3,66
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts	1905-6	24,43	2	23	19	46	65	1,26	22	3,26	5,96	36,68
	Budget	1906-7	23,72	3	23	44	43	71	1,33	18	4,25	6,35	37,67
	Revised	1906-7	29,01	4	23	28	35	63	1,34	21	4,75	6,32	43,16
	Accounts	1906-7	28,65	3	26	27	33	64	1,53	18	4,76	6,45	43,10
Government Presses	Accounts	1905-6	7,71	1,07	3,45	90	3,85	3,27	2,05	26	4,05	3,97	30,58
	Budget	1906-7	9,35	1,35	4,24	1,12	4,19	3,51	2,08	35	4,68	4,29	35,16
	Revised	1906-7	9,29	1,11	3,80	1,27	4,58	2,74	2,21	23	4,77	4,06	34,06
	Accounts	1906-7	8,96	1,24	3,74	1,25	4,93	2,77	2,26	24	4,88	4,30	34,57
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts	1905-6	—28,82	1,46	3,05	94	6,14	3,32	1,40	14	7,19	5,18	...
	Budget	1906-7	—28,14	1,78	2,93	94	5,03	4,06	1,36	16	6,88	5,00	...
	Revised	1906-7	—29,02	1,80	2,93	1,25	5,89	3,59	1,40	16	6,88	5,12	...
	Accounts	1906-7	—32,19	1,60	3,18	1,18	7,05	4,02	1,84	11	7,29	5,92	...
Stationery supplied to Postal and Telegraph Departments.	Accounts	1905-6	—3,72	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	—3,72
	Budget	1906-7	—3,35	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	—3,35
	Revised	1906-7	—3,42	...	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	—3,42
	Accounts	1906-7	—3,48	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	—3,48
Other Charges	Accounts	1905-6	11	22	...	4	35	26	64	13	1,41	11	3,27
	Budget	1906-7	8	5	...	12	29	35	71	16	1,02	11	2,89
	Revised	1906-7	9	25	...	10	30	31	65	11	98	11	2,90
	Accounts	1906-7	8	27	.	10	30	35	62	9	1,05	14	3,00
Lump alteration	Revised	1906-7	1,02	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	—12	90
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1905-6	1,73	2,77	6,73	2,07	11,36	7,50	5,35	75	16,32	15,58	70,16
	Budget	1906-7	4,02	3,21	7,40	2,62	10,65	8,63	5,48	85	17,26	16,11	76,23
	Revised	1906-7	9,33	3,20	6,96	2,90	11,73	7,27	5,60	71	17,79	15,85	81,34
	Accounts	1906-7	4,35	3,14	7,18	2,80	13,25	7,78	6,25	62	18,32	17,16	80,85

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts	1905-6	467,7	89,8	557,5
	Budget	1906-7	508,2	87,5	595,7
	Revised	1906-7	542,3	117,0	659,3
	Accounts	1906-7	539,0	115,3	654,3

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	15	97
	Provincial	...	...	...	23	256	...	79	...	57	89	504
	Local	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.	Imperial	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	82
Excess sanctioned by Local Government.	Provincial	...	...	...	23	256	...	79	...	57	89	504
	Local	...	..	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15

181. The Indian charges showed an excess of 4,62 over the Budget Estimate and of 10,69 over the actuals of the previous year. The excess over the Budget occurred chiefly under *Purchase of Stationery. Government Presses* cost more in the year under review than in the previous year, but the Budget anticipated this increase. Under *Stationery Office at the Presidency* there were savings in Bengal and Madras, the former due to the non-utilisation of a lump provision for revision of establishment and the latter to less expenditure on freight and carriage of stationery. Under *Purchase of Stationery* increased expenditure was incurred in India in order to meet the increased demands of the several Governments and departments. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the Budget was pitched too high and was reduced in the Revised. In Bengal the savings occurred in the grants for the Civil and Sessions Courts and in the United Provinces and Oudh in those for the Police Department. The Punjab excess is made up of a number of small excesses. In Madras low stock left at the end of 1905-06 necessitated a larger expenditure on replenishment. The small excess in Bombay was on account of purchases for the Calcutta Central Stores. Under *Government Presses* there were savings in India (39) owing to larger recoveries on account of printing work done for the Postal and Telegraph Departments, in the Central Provinces (11) in the Secretariat and Jail Presses, in Burma (50), partly in the provision for overtime and day extra establishment and for map work and

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*concluded.*

partly owing to lower outlay on material and stock, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (74) on account of smaller outlay on establishment of the Government Press and of the transfer to 22—Education of the charges relating to the Civil Engineering College Press, Roorkee, and in the North-West Frontier Province chiefly on account of the non-utilisation of the provision for the extension of the Government Press. Partly setting off these savings there were excesses in Eastern Bengal and Assam (13) owing to increased work in the Shillong Government Press, in Bengal (74) chiefly in the extra temporary and piece-hand establishment and in the grant of grain compensation allowance, in the Punjab (18) under Temporary Establishment in the Secretariat Press and under Purchase of materials in the Jail Press, and in Madras (20) due to additional expenditure on materials, stock and machinery and to the printing of Settlement Registers and Police Gazette at the Government instead of at private presses. Under *Stationery supplied from Central Stores*, there was a large excess of 2,02 in Bengal, chiefly due to abnormal supplies to the Presidency Jail Press which was not foreseen either in the Budget or the Revised. There were smaller variations in the other provinces due to normal causes. Those in Madras and Bombay are attributed, the first to larger supplies of special articles to the Land Revenue and Public Works Departments and of hand made paper to the Registration Department, and the second to larger demands for paper by the printing presses and the Photo-Zinco Department. *Stationery supplied to the Postal and Telegraph Departments* exceeded the Budget Estimate by 13. Under *Other Charges* there were small variations, a provision for supply of printed forms for Patwaris having been included under 3.—Land Revenue, Local, in the Central Provinces.

182. The demand for English stores was under-estimated in the Budget.

32.—Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts. 1905-6	6	2	34	6	17	2	7	3	10	28	1,15
	Budget 1906-7	5	2	43	10	17	7	6	3	11	23	1,27
	Revised 1906-7	5	4	42	6	18	9	12	7	10	26	1,39
	Accounts 1906-7	8	3	44	4	19	9	9	7	10	23	1,36
Remittance Charges.	Accounts 1905-6	1,31	12	52	20	23	78	58	1	44	1,39	5,58
	Budget 1906-7	96	13	50	35	30	80	42	1	47	1,00	4,94
	Revised 1906-7	1,17	8	56	30	20	78	55	1	31	1,80	5,70
	Accounts 1906-7	84	7	50	34	16	81	47	1	25	1,71	5,16
Charitable Donations.	Accounts. 1905-6	8	2	9	4	1,64	39	15	...	63	1,29	4,33
	Budget 1906-7	8	5	6	10	1,37	32	8	1	59	87	3,53
	Revised 1906-7	9	2	9	8	1,54	29	7	...	56	92	3,66
	Accounts 1906-7	9	2	9	8	1,57	29	7	..	59	87	3,67
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts. 1905-6	1	40	35	18	8	10	5	1	16	4	1,38
	Budget 1906-7	2	41	32	17	6	12	6	1	16	6	1,39
	Revised 1906-7	1	33	38	18	6	15	5	1	15	4	1,36
	Accounts 1906-7	1	27	39	19	6	16	5	1	15	4	1,33
Petty Establishments.	Accounts. 1905-6	3	19	1,67	42	33	28	2,33	18	3,44	7	8,94
	Budget 1906-7	3	16	1,86	49	17	28	2,07	25	3,85	9	9,25
	Revised 1906-7	2	21	1 76	44	17	27	2,10	21	3,44	7	8,69
	Accounts 1906-7	2	26	1,77	44	3	28	2,15	18	3,58	5	8,76
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts. 1905-6	1,99	...	...	...	31	...	...	..	8	...	2,38
	Budget 1906-7	1,35	..	...	..	26	2	..	...	10	3	1,76
	Revised 1906-7	4,08	...	...	..	87		...	...	55	...	5,50
	Accounts 1906-7	3,70	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	56	...	5,13
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts. 1905-6	1	61	4	13	5	..	1	5	3	−11	82
	Budget 1906-7	...	50	1	3	8	5	24	...	8	5	1,04
	Revised 1906-7	2	28	1	5	3	1	90	...	10	5	1,45
	Accounts 1906-7	5	7	...	1	...	2	24	1	10	1,28	1,78
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts. 1905-6	26	3	26	5	32	...	...	...	7	1,36	2,35
	Budget 1906-7	26	1	26	14	30	...	...	...	8	1,27	2,32
	Revised 1906-7	38	11	26	8	35	...	...	...	7	1,27	2,52
	Accounts 1906-7	43	12	78	5	37	...	..	...	8	1,27	3,10
Extraordinary Items.	Accounts 1905-6	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	63
	Budget 1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
	Revised 1906-7	1	...	.		..	..	...	...	...	..	1
	Accounts 1906-7	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	.	...	..	2

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Items	Accounts . 1905-6	5,99	13	4,13	70	1,34	39	1,85	5	2,24	2,85	19,67
	Budget . 1906-7	59	52	3,18	98	74	40	25	1	1,14	1,11	8,92
	Revised . 1906-7	2,61	32	2,66	98	82	40	1,25	1	1,23	87	11,15
	Accounts . 1906-7	2,13	22	2,53	92	86	44	73	1	1,22	84	9,90
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . 1905-6	10,13	1,52	7,40	1,78	4,47	1,96	5,04	33	7,37	7,23	47,23
	Budget . 1906-7	3,14	1,80	6,62	2,36	3,45	2,06	3,18	32	6,58	4,71	34,42
	Revised . 1906-7	8,44	1,39	6,14	2,17	4,22	1,99	5,04	31	6,51	5,28	41,49
	Accounts . 1906-7	7,36	1,06	6,50	2,07	4,12	2,09	3,80	29	6,63	6,29	40,21

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1905-6	314,9	21,8	336,7
	Budget . 1906-7	229,5	14,0	243,5
	Revised . 1906-7	276,6	21,7	298,3
	Accounts . 1906-7	268,1	19,4	287,5

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	E. B. and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget.	Imperial Civil	4,19	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	48	4,74
	Imperial Departmental	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	70	1	33	...	29	1,11	2,44
	Local	...	...	...	...	..	2	24	...	...	...	26
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.	Imperial Civil	2,59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3,07
	Imperial Departmental	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Excess sanctioned by Provincial Government.	Provincial	...	...	...	...	70	1	33	...	29	1,11	2,44
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	26
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government.	Imperial	1,60	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1,67

183. The total Indian charges exceeded the Budget Estimate by 5,79 chiefly due to charges for Special Commissions of Enquiry and arrear charges on account of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The actuals of the previous year were considerably greater as they included the bulk of the charges on account of the Royal Visit.

184. Under *Remittance Charges* the actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 22, but fell short of those of the previous year by 42. The Budget did not anticipate a repetition of the high charges of 1905-06 in India and Bombay, but towards the close of 1906-07 considerable charges, exceeding those of the previous year, were incurred in Bombay. Under *Charitable Donations* there was an excess of 14 due to excess expenditure in Bengal in grants to St. Mary's Home of Charity, District Charitable Society, Zanana Hospital and St. Andrew's Colonial Home. Under *Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals* a saving of 14 in the Central Provinces was nearly made up by small excesses in some of the other provinces. *Petty Establishments* showed a saving of 49, in Madras (27) due to smaller charges on account of choultries chiefly in the Tanjore District, in Bengal (14) on account of a write-back of an erroneous debit of 12 under Circuit House in the previous year on account of the furniture grant of the Chaqubagh House, and in Burma (9) on account of a partial lapse of the provision for additional bazar and conservancy establishments. Under *Special Commissions of Enquiry* the Budget in India provided for 52 for the Assam Labour Committee, 31 for the Stores Committee and 50 for the Excise Committee. For the first the actual expenditure was larger by about 11 and was covered by additional grant, for the third the actual expenditure was larger than the estimate by 63; in addition expenditure was incurred to the extent of 11 on account of the Statistical Committee, 23 on account of the Calcutta University Regulations Committee, 1,16 on account of the Telegraph Committee covered by an additional grant, and 11 on account of the Factory Labour Committee also covered by an additional grant. In Bengal the Budget did not include provision for the charges of the Drainage Committee and for those of the Enquiry into the Fisheries of Bengal. In Madras the charges for Mr. H. C. Wilson's enquiry into certain fishery questions, as also those of the Committee for the examination of the recruitment, etc., of the Subordinate Public Works Establishments, were not provided for in the Budget Estimate. Charges for *Irrecoverable Loans written off* are necessarily of a very fluctuating character. In Bombay an unexpected heavy adjustment of Tagai advances in Sind caused an excess, partly set off by savings in some of the other provinces, chiefly the Central Provinces. Under *Rents,*

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.

32.—Miscellaneous—*concluded.*

Rates and Taxes the chief excesses occurred in Burma (52) on account of payment of increased Municipal Taxes on Government buildings together with arrears at the close of the year, and in India (17) similarly on account of municipal rates and taxes on Government buildings at Simla and Calcutta. Under *Other Items* arrear charges connected with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales account for the excess in India (1,54), and grants-in-aid to Chenab Canal villagers and construction of a grain mart in the Hissar District led to an excess in the Punjab. On the other hand there were savings chiefly in the Central Provinces (30) owing to the lapse of a provision for a payment to the Nagpur Municipality for the extension of Sitabaldi; in Burma (65) on account of the suspension of Khedda operations and in Bombay (27) on account of some payments of interest on Guaranteed Loans to Native States having been made in March 1906 instead of in the year under review.

185. The increased charges in England were partly on account of increased annual allowances to Indian Civil Service probationers and partly on account of Miscellaneous Store Charges.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1905-6. Accounts.		Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	Accounts
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
1,48,15	India (Rupee figures)	1,49,00	1,48,93	1,49,09
£		£	£	£
987,7	Equivalent in Sterling	993,3	992,9	993,9
12,3	England	6,7	7,1	6,1
1,000,0	TOTAL	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0

186. As a result of improvement in the agricultural conditions in India, Punjab, Madras and Bombay, the actuals under direct Famine Relief showed a saving of R34,70 or £231,4 after meeting the cost of relief operations in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal which had not been foreseen in the Budget Estimates. There were savings also on Protective Railways (R50 or £3,3) and Irrigation works (R12,67 or £84,5). The appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt was thus correspondingly larger than the Budget Estimate by R47,87, or £319,2.

187. The following statement shows the total amount chargeable to this grant, and its distribution:—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1905-6. Accounts.		Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	Account
R		R	R	R
20,38	33. Famine Relief	80,86	46,89	46,16
7,01	34. Construction of Protective Railways	1,01	79	51
43,92	35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,14	51,52	52,56
76,84	36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,99	49,73	49,86
1,48,15	TOTAL	1,49,00	1,48,93	1,49,09
£		£	£	£
987,7	Equivalent in Sterling	993,3	992,9	993,9
12,3	England	6,7	7,1	6,1
1,000,0	TOTAL	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1905-6 Accounts.		Budget.	1906-7. Revised	Accounts
R		R	R	R
6,77	India	13,50	4,98	4,20
2	Burma	...	...	...
...	Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	75	1,06
...	Bengal	...	8,00	8,42
8,94	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	20,00	19,41	19,29
5	Punjab	2,36	1,18	94
97	Madras	3,00	...	...
3,63	Bombay	42,00	12,57	12,25
20,38	TOTAL	80,86	46,89	46,16
£		£	£	£
135,9	Equivalent in Sterling	539,1	312,6	307,7

188 An unfavourable agricultural situation in Ajmer-Merwara (India) and in parts of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Madras and Bombay necessitated the provision for famine relief in those provinces. The agricultural conditions, however, improved considerably later on in Ajmer, Punjab and Bombay, and Madras entirely escaped the visitation. On the other hand, the distress in Eastern Bengal and the failure of crops following the inundations in Bihar and elsewhere in Bengal necessitated the starting of relief operations in those provinces. The excesses of 81 (Provincial) and 25 (Local) in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and 7,11 (Provincial) and 1,30 (Local) in Bengal, and 2,77 (Imperial) and 11 (Local) in Bombay were sanctioned.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts
R		R	R	R
	INDIA—			
2,10	Bellary-Royadrug Railway	25	15	4
1,29	Hospet-Kottur Railway	55	30	16
1,74	Tirupattur-Krishnagiri Railway	3	7	4
1,88	Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway	18	27	27
7,01	TOTAL	1,01	79	51
£		£	£	£
46,7	Equivalent in Sterling	6,7	5,3	3,4
8,6	ENGLAND	...	...	...
55,3	GRAND TOTAL	6,7	5,3	3,4

189. The short outlay as compared with the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to the postponement of certain works on the Bellary-Royadrug and Hospet-Kottur Railways.

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1905-06. Accounts.		1906-07. Budget.	1906-07. Revised.	1906-07. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
96	INDIA	91	76	77
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
5,44	Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	10,71	7,23	6,98
4,28	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	4,29	3,53	3,36
9,72		15,00	10,76	10,34
	BENGAL—			
53	Dhaka Canal	60	60	54
4,18	Tribeni Canal	7,40	5,33	5,91
1	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	...	1	1
4,72		8,00	5,94	6,46
	UNITED PROVINCES—			
5,01	Betwa Canal	5,86	6,44	6,59
12,59	Ken Canal	11,20	10,72	10,52
1,53	Dassan Canal	6,45	6,69	6,92
1	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	...	25	21
19,14		23,51	24,10	24,24
	PUNJAB—			
...	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	...	...	11
	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—			
9	Swat River Canal	91	...	—27
	MADRAS—			
2,32	Mopad project	5,68	2,80	2,79
...	Bhavanasi tank project	71	1	1
33	Rushikulya project	61	15	16
2,31	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	1,87	1,80	1,92
4,96		8,87	4,76	4,88

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*concluded.*

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—*concluded.*

	BOMBAY—			
...	Godaveri Canal	...	38	68
9	Nira Canal	6	6	
5	Mhasvad tank	...	...	
2,02	Chankapur tank	3,74	2,26	2,49
2	Shetphal tank	...	...	
—1	Maladevi tank	...	...	
7	Budhihal tank	...	11	26
...	Reserve	1,75	...	
2,09	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	2,39	2,39	2,58
4,33		7,94	5,20	6,03
43,92	TOTAL INDIA .	65,14	51,52	52,56
£		£	£	£
292,8	Equivalent in Sterling .	434,3	343,5	350,4
3,7	EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND	6,7	7,1	6,1
296,5	GRAND TOTAL	441,0	350,6	356,5

190. The outlay in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by 12,58, the decreases occurring chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, Madras and Bombay. The decrease in the Central Provinces was mainly due to short outlay on several projects, particularly the Ramtek Reservoir, and the Chandpur, Rumal, Asola Mendha and Gherajheri tanks, while that in Bengal was on account of slow progress of work on the Tribeni Canal. In the North-West Frontier Province the lapse was due to the transfer of the Lower Swat River Canal to head "49.—Irrigation Works" during the year, while that in Madras was due to surrenders of grants for the Mopad Reservoir, Bhavanasi, and Rushikulya projects, in consequence of stoppage of work on the first named under the orders of the Government of India, and to the programme of works in the case of the two latter having been restricted. The decrease in Bombay was mainly due to short outlay on the Chankapur tank and to the late receipt of sanction to commencement of work on the Godaveri Canal. The increase of 73 in the United Provinces is accounted for by larger outlay on the Betwa Canal. The actuals for the year exceeded those of the previous year by 8,64 due chiefly to larger expenditure on the Tribeni Canal in Bengal, to heavier outlay on the Betwa and Dassan Canals in the United Provinces, and to larger outlay on the Chankapur tank, the commencement of the Godaveri Canal works, and the preparation of Public Works projects for inclusion in Famine Relief Programmes in Bombay.

36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
76,84	India	1,99	49,73	49,86
£		£	£	£
512,3	Equivalent in Sterling	13,2	331,5	332,4

191. The charge under this head represents as usual the balance of the Famine Insurance Grant left after meeting the expenditure on the relief of famine and the construction of Protective Works.

Section II.—RAILWAYS.

192 The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account, taking the gross figures for Guaranteed Railways instead of the net figures shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts:—

	State Railways	Guaranteed Railways.	1906 7 Subsidised Companies	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
	R	R	R	R	R
GROSS RECEIPTS—					
India . .	38 73,16	1,52,03	3,89	...	40,29,08
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	25,821,1	1 013,6	25,9	.	26,860,6
England . . .	2	.	30,3		30,5
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	25 821 3	1,013,6	56 2	...	26,891,1
CHARGES—	R	R	R	R	R
INDIA—					
Working Expenses . .	19,31 81	92 21		...	20,24,02
Surplus Profits . .	59,45	9,05		...	68,50
Interest	3,85,59	...	.	.	3,85,59
Land and Supervision .	.	—2 79	5,17	...	2,38
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . .	..	...	...	6 13	6,13
TOTAL INDIA . .	23,76,85	98 47	5 17	6,13	24,86,62
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	15 345 7	656,5	34,5	40 9	16,577 6
ENGLAND—	£	£	£	£	£
Interest . . .	4 397,0	584 7	.		4,981,7
Annuities . .	2,869,4				2 869 4
Sinking Funds . .	148 9				148,9
TOTAL ENGLAND .	7 415,3	584,7		.	8 000 0
TOTAL CHARGES . .	23 261 0	1,241,2	34,5	40 9	24,577 6
NET GAIN OR LOSS TO GOVERNMENT—	£	£	£	£	£
1906-1907 . .	+2 560 3	—227 6	+ 21 7	— 40,9	+2 313 5
1905-1906 . .	+2 277 6	—245 6	+ 5 4	— 35 5	+2 001 9
1904-1905 . . .	+2,265,6	—108,9	— 29	— 48 3	+2,105,5
1903-1904	+1,114 4	—208,6	+ 9 3	— 54 4	+ 860 7
1902-1903 .	+ 451,6	—171,6	+ 7 9	— 58 9	+ 229,0

193 These figures show that the net result of the working of all railways was a gain of £2,313,5 after meeting all charges for interest, annuities etc which, compared with the gain in the previous year, shows an increase of £311 6 or R46 74 Under Receipts there was an increase of £1,343,1 or R2,01,46 due mainly to additional mileage opened, general development of traffic, heavy coal traffic on the East Indian Railway and grain traffic on the North-Western, Eastern Bengal and Indian Midland Railways The total charges were more by £1,031,5 or R1 54 72 made up of an increase of 1 93 33 in working expenses due partly to heavier expenditure on renewals of permanent-way engines and vehicles opening of new lines, repairs of bridges and flood damages and partly to the heavier traffic worked, and a decrease of £257,4 or R38,61 in charges for interest, annuities, sinking funds etc , due to an alteration in the method of calculating interest on Debt and smaller shares of surplus profits paid to Companies.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	RECEIPTS—			
36,86,41	India	39,20,01	39,67,32	39,36,87
£		£	£	£
24,576,0	Equivalent in Sterling	26,133,4	26,448,8	26,245,8
18,1	England	21,2	30,5	30,5
24,594,1	TOTAL	26,154,6	26,479,3	26,276,3

194. The following are the items comprised in this group, particulars of which are given in the succeeding statements :—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	India—			
35,44,40	State Railways (gross)	38,52,26	39,00,66	38,73,16
1,38,29	Guaranteed Companies (net)	62,65	62,37	59,82
3,72	Subsidized Companies	5,10	4,29	3,89
36,86,41	TOTAL INDIA	39,20,01	39,67,32	39,36,87
£		£	£	£
24,576,0	Equivalent in Sterling	26,133,4	26,448,8	26,245,8
	England—			
2	State Railways (gross)	2	2	2
17,9	Subsidized Companies	21,0	30,3	30,3
18,1	TOTAL ENGLAND	21,2	30,5	30,5
24,594,1	GRAND TOTAL*	26,154,6	26,479,3	26,276,3

195. *State Railways.*—The gross receipts under India for the year 1906-07 show an increase compared with the actuals of the previous year, of 3,28,76. The variations on the more important railways were as under :—

Increases (+)		Decreases (—)	
East Indian	27,25	Rajputana-Malwa	2,53
Eastern Bengal	38,84	Great Indian Peninsula	21,70
North-Western	62,97		
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,75		
Bengal-Nagpur	19,18		
Tirhoot	5,51		
Indian Midland	23,35		
Southern Mahratta	82		
South Indian	4,15		
Burma Railways	35		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,53,46		
Other State Railways—Imperial	14,32		
" " " Local	4		
	3,52,99		24,23
		Net increase	3,28,76

196. There was thus an improvement in the earnings of all the more important railway systems with the exception of the Rajputana-Malwa and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. The decreases on these lines were due to a fall in traffic in food grains and cotton owing to short crops and the production being below the average.

*Excludes the deductions of Working Expenses and Surplus Profits, etc., shown on the Receipt side of the Abstract Statement.

Section II.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*

197 The principal increases were due —On the East Indian Railway (27,25) chiefly to improved passenger and coal traffic, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway (38,84) to a large 3rd class passenger traffic in connection with eclipses of the sun and moon in January 1907, and heavy grain traffic owing to scarcity in Eastern Bengal and Assam North-Western Railway (62,97), to development of export grain traffic to Europe and opening of new lines, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (1,75) to Magh and other religious melas held at Allahabad, Bengal-Nagpur (19,18), to development of both coaching and goods traffic, Tirhoot (5,51) to heavy imports of grain to Bengal, and general development of traffic, Indian Midland (23,35) to development of traffic in wheat and other food grains, oilseeds, and cotton, South Indian (4,15) to general development of traffic and opening of new lines, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (1,53,46) nominal being due to the inclusion under this head of the figures for the full 12 months of the year as against only 3 months in 1905-06

198. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a net gain of 20,90 made up as follows :—

Gains (+)		Losses (—)	
East Indian	8,55	Rajputana-Malwa	14,40
Eastern Bengal	23 83	Oudh and Rohilkhand	44
North Western	16 09	Bengal Nagpur	6,12
Tirhoot	1 52	Burma	6,28
Indian Midland	18 63	Great Indian Peninsula	32,47
Southern Mahratta	1,11	Other State Railways—Local	17
South Indian	50		
Bombay Baroda and Central India	77		
Other Railways—Imperial	6 74		
" , Provincial	4		
	77 78		56,88
		Net gain	20 90

The above results were due generally to the same causes as account for the variations compared with the actuals of the previous year

199 *Guaranteed Railways* The total net receipts were less than those of the previous year by 78,47 The decrease was however, to a certain extent nominal as the previous year s figures included the net receipts of the Bombay Baroda and Central India for three months of the year amounting to 74,46 against an adjustment of 2 07 during the year under review Eliminating these figures from the comparison, the actual decrease is 6 08 *viz*, 5 67 on the Madras Railway and 41 on the Madras Railway Extensions, due in the case of former to a large increase in working expenses under renewals and locomotive expenses, and in the case of the latter to a falling off in passenger traffic owing chiefly to outbreak of cholera and plague at Tellicherry The same causes generally account for the decrease of 4,90 on the Budget Estimate

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1905-6. Gross Receipts.	Accounts, 1905-6. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1905-6. Net.	Capital Outlay to 31st March 1907.	Railways.	Budget, 1906-7. Gross Receipts.	Budget, 1906-7. Working Expenses.	Budget, 1906-7. Net.	Revised, 1906-7. Gross Receipts.	Revised, 1906-7. Working Expenses.	Revised, 1906-7. Net.	Accounts, 1906-07. Gross Receipts.	Accounts, 1906-07. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1906-07. Net.
R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
				INDIA—									
				IMPERIAL.									
7,71,30	2,70,23	5,01,07	67,55,42	East Indian	7,90,00	2,72,63	5,17,37	18,10,00	3,16,40	4,93,60	7,98,55	3,13,27	4,85,28
2,14,99	1,19,54	95,45	20,63,94	Eastern Bengal	2,30,00	1,29,50	1,00,50	2,55,00	1,34,00	1,21,00	2,53,83	1,43,99	1,09,84
2,81,13	1,24,81	1,56,32	16,70,98	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	2,90,00	1,26,00	1,64,00	2,80,00	1,32,60	1,47,40	2,78,60	1,33,31	1,45,29
5,73,12	3,04,76	2,68,76	63,44,06	North-Western	6,20,00	3,53,50	2,66,50	6,35,00	3,30,00	3,05,00	6,36,09	3,34,91	3,01,18
1,61,81	90,13	71,68	19,26,08	Oudh & Rohilkhand	1,65,00	96,00	69,00	1,65,00	92,00	73,00	1,64,56	95,62	68,94
2,54,70	1,14,17	1,40,53	28,59,83	Bengal-Nagpur	2,80,00	1,19,00	1,61,00	2,75,00	1,29,00	1,46,00	2,73,88	1,29,89	1,43,99
62,01	25,79	36,22	5,68,47	Tirhoot	66,00	26,70	39,30	70,00	27,10	42,90	67,52	27,36	40,16
83,78	40,73	43,05	11,45,55	Indian Midland	88,50	43,50	45,00	1,08,00	53,00	55,00	1,07,13	51,98	55,15
80,29	49,27	31,02	10,27,68	Southern Mahratta	80,00	47,50	32,50	82,00	49,20	32,80	81,11	47,14	33,97
1,29,85	65,45	64,40	10,92,62	South Indian	1,33,50	71,65	61,85	1,34,00	72,10	61,90	1,34,00	69,14	64,86
1,58,37	96,69	61,68	14,07,09	Burma	1,65,00	94,50	70,50	1,60,00	90,84	60,16	1,58,72	1,00,29	58,43
5,29,23	2,50,59	2,78,64	44,28,64	Great Indian Peninsula	5,40,00	2,57,25	2,82,75	5,10,00	2,50,00	2,60,00	5,07,53	2,53,06	2,54,47
47,31	19,20	28,11	16,53,78	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2,00,00	90,00	1,10,00	2,05,00	94,10	1,10,90	2,00,77	95,24	1,05,53
33,47,89	15,70,96	17,76,93	3,29,44,14	TOTAL	36,48,00	17,27,73	19,20,27	36,89,00	17,79,34	19,09,66	36,62,29	17,95,20	18,67,09
				OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL.									
3,54	3,46	8	...	Bengal Central	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3,16	2,67	49	37,42	Nilgiri	3,20	2,90	30	3,20	2,80	40	3,20	2,84	36
4,92	2,45	2,47	1,61,92	Tinnevelly-Quilon	5,00	2 80	2,20	4,90	2,65	2,25	4,99	2,56	2,43
8,36	3,81	4,55	40,24	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	8,00	4 00	4,00	9,25	4,25	5,00	9,41	4,42	4,99
37	14	23	2,39	Palanpur-Deesa	35	15	20	40	18	22	39	20	19
3,26	1,58	1,68	33,24	Bhopal	3,25	1,60	1,65	3,60	1,80	1,80	3,60	1,82	1,78
5,68	3,58	2,10	12,81	Warora Colliery	4,50	3,40	1,10	— 7	57	— 64	7	57	—64
3,47	1,43	2,04	11,82	Bezwada Extension	3,50	1,50	2,00	3,50	1,60	1,90	3,40	1,57	1,92
35,20	32,74	2,46	12,56,10	Assam-Bengal	40,00	34,00	6,00	46,00	38,50	7,50	45,74	39,82	5,92
16,11	6,86	9,25	1,21,57	Lucknow-Bareilly	17,00	7,08	9,92	16,00	7,50	8,50	16,19	7,90	8,29
8,12	4,74	3,38	59,25	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	7,50	4,80	2,70	9,25	5,50	3,75	9,03	5,25	3,78
18,62	11,17	7,45	1,63,83	Mysore	17,00	11,00	6,00	18,50	11,50	7,00	18,58	11,20	7,38
65,44	38,46	26,98	6,50,07	North-East line, Madras Railway.	70,00	43,00	27,00	60,00	37,25	22,75	59,67	37,46	22,21
3,19	1,59	1,60	27,09	Hardwar-Dehra	3,25	1,64	1,61	3,40	1,70	1,70	3,46	1,73	1,73
8,05	3,85	4,20	1,27,86	Agra Delhi Chord	13,00	6,35	6,65	16,50	8,30	8,20	16,46	8,31	8,15
6	7	—1	8,43	Morappur-Dharmapuri	37	34	3	37	34	3	34	35	—1
23	25	—2	10,82	Tirruppatur-Krishnagiri	48	48	.	48	48	...	48	48	...
24	27	—3	7,79	Bellary-Rayadrug	40	35	5	43	38	5	40	34	6
43	40	—3	14,18	Hospet-Kottur	44	44	...	50	50	...	48	48	..
1,21	53	68	1,62,44	Kalka-Simla	...	..	...	8,00	4,50	3,50	7,58	4,74	2,84
...	...	..	1,26,62	Azikhal Mangalore	...	...	...	55	25	30	56	26	30
1,89,66	1,20,11	69,55	30,44,89	TOTAL OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL	1,97,24	1,25,83	71,41	2,04,76	1,30,55	74,21	2,03,98	1,32,30	71,68
35,37,55	16,91,07	18,46,48	3,59,89,03	TOTAL	38,45,24	18,53,56	19,91,68	38,93,76	19,09,89	19,83,87	38,66,27	19,27,50	19,38,77
				Surplus Profits and share of net earnings, etc.									
...	5,85	—5,85	..	Bengal-Nagpur	.	6,00	—6,00	...	8,00	—8,00	...	8,58	—8,58
...	18,62	—18,62	...	East Indian	.	19,37	—19,37	..	18,60	—18,60	...	18,50	—18,50
...	1,18	—1,18	..	Bengal Central	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	65	—65	.	Lucknow-Bareilly	..	67	—67	...	70	—70	..	65	—65
...	7,55	—7,55	...	Southern Mahratta	..	6,50	—6,50	...	8,30	—8,30	.	8,28	—8,28
...	1,74	—1,74	..	Mysore	.	1,50	—1,50	..	1,75	—1,75	..	1,79	—1,79
...	6,17	—6,17	..	South Indian	...	5,35	— 5,35	...	4,90	—4,90	...	4,80	—4,80
...	6,77	—6,77	..	Burma	..	7,50	—7,50	...	5,66	—5,66	...	5,66	—5,66
...	4,64	— 4,64	.	Great Indian Peninsula	..	4,75	—4,75	...	4,70	—4,70	...	4,71	—4,71
...	...	..	..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	..	5,50	—5,50	...	3,90	— 3,90	..	3,96	—3,96
..	34	—34	..	Hardwar-Dehra	.	36	—36	...	40	— 40	...	40	—40
...	1,70	—1,70	...	Tirhoot	..	1 80	—1,80	...	1,90	- 1,90	...	2,01	—2,01
...	8	—8	.	Palanpur-Deesa	...	8	—8	. .	12	- 12	...	11	—11
...	55,29	—55,29	..	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	...	59,38	—59,38	...	58,93	—58,93	..	59,45	—59,45
35,37,55	17,46,36	17,91,19	3,59,89,03	TOTAL IMPERIAL	38,45,24	19,12,94	19,32,30	38,93,76	19,68,82	19,24,94	38,66,27	19,86,95	18,79,32
				PROVINCIAL.									
86	73	13	9,22	Jorhat	82	76	6	90	80	10	86	89	—3
				LOCAL.									
5,99	3,37	2,62	47,09	Mayavaram-Mutupet	6,20	3,90	2,30	6,00	3,60	2,40	6,03	3,42	2,61
35,44,40	17,50,46	17,93,94	3,60,46,24	TOTAL INDIA	38,52,26	19,17,60	19,34,66	39,00,66	19,73,22	19,27,44	38,73,16	19,91,26	18,81,90
£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
23,629,3	11,669,7	11,959,6	240,308,3	Equivalent in Sterling	25,681,7	12,784,0	12,897,7	26,004,4	13,154,8	12,849,6	25,821,1	13,275,1	12,546,0
				England—									
2	...	2	...	East Indian	2	...	2	2	..	2	2	...	2
23,629,5	11,669,7	11,959,8	240,308,3	GRAND TOTAL	25,681,9	12,784,0	12,897,9	26,004,6	13,154,8	12,849,8	25,821,3	13,275,1	12,546,2

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.

Section II.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—continued.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
2,33,37	Coaching	2,41,00	2,43,24	2,43,34
5,18,86	Goods	5,35,50	5,54,33	5,45,93
19,10	Miscellaneous and Suspense	13,53	12,46	9,31
7,71,33	TOTAL	7,90,03	8,10,03	7,98,58

200. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 27,25 due chiefly to improved passenger and coal traffic. The improvement was to a certain extent anticipated and provided for in the Budget Estimate. The decrease of 11,45 on the Revised Estimate is due to the anticipated improvement in coal traffic at the close of the year not having been realised.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
80,34	Coaching	85,00	95,00	95,69
1,22,60	Goods	1,28,00	1,45,00	1,44,08
12,05	Miscellaneous and Suspense	17,00	15,00	14,06
2,14,99	TOTAL	2,30,00	2,55,00	2,53,83

201. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the receipts show an improvement of 38,84 to which coaching traffic contributed 15,35, due chiefly to increase in 3rd class passenger traffic consequent on festivals in connection with eclipses of the sun and moon in January 1907, the Industrial Exhibition and the Minto Fête, and goods traffic 21,48 due to heavy grain traffic owing to scarcity in Eastern Bengal and Assam and increased traffic in tea and sugar. In addition the period under review includes the earnings of the Central Section, Kaunia-Bonarpara and Murshidabad Branches for the complete year against 9,8 and 6½ months respectively of the previous year. The increase of 23,83 on the Budget Estimate is due generally to the same causes.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
88,55	Coaching	89,00	95,00	95,73
1,87,63	Goods	1,95,65	1,79,75	1,81,87
4,95	Miscellaneous and Suspense	5,35	5,25	1,00
2,81,13	TOTAL	2,90,00	2,80,00	2,78,60

202. The receipts show a falling off of 2,53 compared with the actuals of the previous year. The decrease of 5,76 under Goods traffic is attributable to smaller bookings of food grains and cotton, due in the case of the first named commodity to larger demand in the previous year in Rajputana and Central India following on a scanty rainfall and in that of the second to the crop having fallen below the average, and the decrease of 3,95 under Miscellaneous and Suspense to an increase in outstandings. The decrease was to a certain extent compensated for by an increase in coaching traffic, chiefly under 3rd class passengers due to the celebration of a greater number of Hindu marriages, reduction in fares, and to the visit of His Majesty the Ameer of Afghanistan. The decrease of 11,40 on the Budget Estimate is attributable chiefly to a falling off in traffic in raw cotton, wheat and other grains and to an increase in outstandings.

North-Western Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
1,85,87	Coaching	1,80,00	1,91,00	1,95,81
3,80,18	Goods	4,32,00	4,34,00	4,33,69
7,07	Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,00	10,00	6,59
5,73,12	TOTAL	6,20,00	6,35,00	6,36,09

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL—*continued.*

203. The receipts were better than those of the previous year by 62,97. The increase which occurred mainly under *Goods* was due chiefly to development of export grain traffic to Karachi. The increase under *Coaching* was principally in the 3rd class traffic and is attributable to the opening of new lines, the Jech Doab Railway (Southern Section) and Amritsar Patti Railway, and to the continued growth of traffic. The excess of 16,09 on the Budget Estimate was due generally to the same causes, which were only partly anticipated and provided for.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
74,76	Coaching	70,00	78,00	78,26
75,23	Goods	82,00	75,00	73,88
11,82	Miscellaneous and Suspense	13,00	12,00	12,42
1,61,81	TOTAL	1,65,00	1,65,00	1,64,56

204. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net increase of 2,75 in the receipts. Under *Coaching* and *Miscellaneous* there were increases of 3,50 and 60, respectively, due principally to the *Magh* and other religious *Melas* held at Allahabad in January 1907, and to general expansion of traffic, while *Goods* showed a falling off of 1,35, due to limited exports of wheat owing to the poor rabi harvest of 1906.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
80,17	Coaching	82,00	87,15	87,49
1,65,58	Goods	1,88,00	1,79,00	1,80,28
8,95	Miscellaneous and Suspense	10,00	8,85	6,11
2,54,70	TOTAL	2,80,00	2,75,00	2,73,88

205. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the receipts show an increase of 19,18 due to development of both coaching and goods traffic. The decrease of 6,12 on the Budget Estimate is chiefly due to the earnings under "Goods" having been over-estimated, and to an increase in outstandings.

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1905-6 Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
57,69	Coaching	59,85	65,00	64,65
58,57	Goods	64,74	74,75	74,10
10,11	Miscellaneous and Suspense	11,41	11,75	11,34
1,26,37	TOTAL	1,36,00	1,51,50	1,50,09
64,36	*Deduct*—Deposits in respect of Bengal and North-Western Railway Gross earnings	*70,00*	*81,50*	*82,57*
62,01	Net Tirhoot Railway	66,00	70,00	67,52

206. The receipts were better than those of the previous year by 5,51, due chiefly to heavy imports of grain to Bengal, solar eclipse and other *Melas*, and general development of traffic. The increase of 1,52 on the Budget Estimate was due generally to the same causes.

Section II.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—continued.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL—continued.

Indian Midland Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
33,39	Coaching	34,24	35,60	35,89
59,09	Goods	61,63	79,46	76,99
—23	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,13	2,19	3,52
92,25	TOTAL	97,00	1,17,25	1,16,40
8,47	*Deduct*—Bhopal Railway earnings	8,50	9,25	9,27
83,78	Net Indian Midland Railway proper	88,50	1,08,00	1,07,13

207. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year by 23,35. The increase which fell mainly under goods traffic was due to development of import traffic in wheat and other food grains chiefly from the Punjab and Oudh, oil seeds, cotton and other articles. The increase under coaching traffic was due partly to greater facilities offered to the travelling public by the opening of additional City Booking Offices at important stations and partly to bathing fairs held at Hoshangabad and Allahabad in January 1907. The increase of 18,63 on the Budget Estimate is attributable generally to the same causes.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
28,89	Coaching	29,76	28,83	28,94
51,28	Goods	48,91	52,08	51,69
12	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,33	1,09	48
80,29	TOTAL	80,00	82,00	81,11

208. The receipts compared with the actuals of the previous year show an increase of 82 only, due to general development of coaching and goods traffic and to reduction in suspense balances. The increase of 1,11 on the Budget Estimate is attributable to the same causes.

South Indian Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
69,73	Coaching	70,75	72,00	72,29
58,35	Goods	60,25	59,90	60,12
1,77	Miscellaneous and Suspense	2,50	2,10	1,59
1,29,85	TOTAL	1,33,50	1,34,00	1,34,00

209. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the receipts were better by 4,15 due to general development of both coaching and goods traffic throughout the line and to the opening for public traffic of the Rameswaram Extension in September 1906. The improvement was to a certain extent anticipated and provided for in the Budget Estimate.

Burma Railways.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
69,99	Coaching	73,65	71,00	70,72
84,71	Goods	88,60	86,00	85,96
3,67	Miscellaneous and Suspense	2,75	3,00	2,04
1,58,37	TOTAL	1,65,00	1,60,00	1,58,72

210. The small increase of 35 in the receipts as compared with the actuals of the previous year does not call for remark. The decrease of 6,28 on the Budget Estimate was due to a bad season consequent on shortage of rainfall and the spread of plague.

Section II.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL—*concluded.*

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
42,29	Coaching	1,42,00	1,49,00	1,49,49
78,31	Goods	3,93,00	3,58,55	3,59,09
8,63	Miscellaneous and Suspense	5,00	2,45	—1,05
5,29,23	TOTAL	5,40,00	5,10,00	5,07,53

211 Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net decrease of 21,70. *Coaching* traffic improved by 7,20 consequent on increased facilities offered to the public by the opening of additional City Booking offices increase in the number of Week-end Tickets and to a bathing fair held at Nasik in January 1907, but goods traffic showed a decrease of 19,22 attributable to smaller bookings of cotton for export during the year, the crop being later than usual and to a fall in wheat traffic. There was also a decrease of 9,68 under Miscellaneous and Suspense due largely to freight on traffic carried at the end of the year not being adjusted until after the close of the year owing to the Easter holidays. The decrease of 32,47 on the Budget Estimate falls mainly under goods traffic and is due generally to the causes mentioned above

Bombay, Baroda and Central India.

1905-6 Accounts R		1906-7 Budget R	1906-7 Revised R	1906-7 Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
16,98	Coaching	70,00	74,00	73,32
35,55	Goods	1,26,00	1,28 00	1,27,26
—5,22	Miscellaneous and Suspense	4,00	3 00	19
47,31	TOTAL	2 00 00	2,05,00	2,00,77

212 The actuals of the previous year represent the receipts for 3 months only, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway having become a State line from 1st January 1906, while those of the year under review are for the full twelve months of the year The small increase of 77 on the Budget Estimate does not call for remark, while the decrease of 4 23 on the Revised Estimate is due to the improvement in goods traffic, for which allowance was made, not having set in until after the close of the year.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1905-6 Accounts R	1906-7 Budget R	1906-7 Revised R	1906-7 Accounts. R
1,89,66	1,97,24	2,04,76	2,03,98

213 Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net increase in receipts of 14,32 made up of increases aggregating 29,42 and decreases 15,10 The principal increases were 1,05 on the Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway (British Section) owing to increase in recoveries made from the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway of the outstanding balance under 'Traffic Account', 10,54 on the Assam-Bengal Railway due to abnormal traffic in imported rice from Burma owing to scarcity in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and to development of passenger traffic 91 on the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway due to improvement in train service and other facilities tending to the comfort and convenience of the travelling public and to the timely and plentiful rains 8,41 on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway due to the more general use made of the Railway during the year, chiefly by traffic from the Punjab to the South-East Districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Bombay, and 6,37 on the Kalka Simla Railway due partly to the inclusion of the figures for the full 12 months of the year as against only the last 3 months of the year 1905 06 and partly to general development of traffic

214 The principal decreases were 5,75 on the Warora colliery due to the colliery work having been closed from 1st May 1906 owing to the subsidence of the surface and underground area at number 5 Pit, and 5,77 on the North-East Line, Madras Railway, due to cessation of famine conditions which prevailed last year The decrease of 3,54 on the Bengal Central Railway was only nominal being due to the amalgamation of the line with the Eastern Bengal State Railway with effect from 1st July 1905.

Section II.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Other State Railways—Imperial—*continued.*

215. The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 6,74 made up of increases 22,50 of which the principal were 1,58 on the Mysore Railway, due to improvement in train service and other facilities tending to the comfort and convenience of the travelling public, and large shipments of manganese ore to Europe, and 1,41 on the Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway; 5,74 on the Assam-Bengal Railway; 1,53 on the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway; 3,46 on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and 7,58 on the Kalka-Simla Railway, and of decreases to the extent of 15,76 of which the principal were 4,57 on the Warora colliery and 10,33 on the North-East line, Madras Railway, due generally to the same causes as account for the increases and decreases on these Railways as compared with the actuals of the previous year.

STATE RAILWAYS—PROVINCIAL.

1905-6. Accounts.	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	R	R	R
86	82	90	86

216. These figures relate to the Jorhat State Railway.

STATE RAILWAYS—LOCAL.

1905-6. Accounts.	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts
R	R	R	R
5,99	6,20	6,00	6,03

217. These figures relate to the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1905-6.			Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1906-7.			Revised, 1906-7.			Accounts, 1906-7.			Guaranteed interest, 1906-7.	Percentage of working expenses on receipt
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		
R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1,38,18	63,72	74,46	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	2,08	1	2,07	2,08	1	2,07	...	·48
1,39,56	77,39	62,17	Madras . .	1,43,00	82,00	61,00	1,47,00	88,00	59,00	1,46,73	90,23	56,50	87,71	61·49
3,63	1,97	1,66	Ditto Extensions	4,00	2,35	1,65	3,25	1,95	1,30	3,22	1,97	1,25		61·18
2,81,37	1,43,08	1,38,29	Total .	1,47,00	84,35	62,65	1,52,33	89,96	62,37	1,52,03	92,21	59,82	87,71	60·65
£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,875,8	953,9	921,9	Equivalent in Sterling.	980,0	562,3	417,7	1,015,5	599,7	415,8	1,013,6	614,8	398,8	584,8	

Gross Receipts.

218. Ownig to the purchase of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the State with effect from January 1906, the transactions of the line for the year under review have been shown under State Railways, and the figures shown under this head represent adjustment of certain items relating to the period prior to 31st December 1905.

219. The receipts of the Madras Railway were better than those of the previous year by 7,17 due mainly to general improvement in 3rd class passenger traffic and to larger movements of grain and pulse following on the failure of the raggi crops west of Erode and also to improved traffic in coal and coke to meet the demands of the Kolar Gold Fields. The increase was to a certain extent anticipated and provided for in the Budget Estimate. The decreases of 41 and 78, respectively, on the last year's actuals and the Budget Estimate of the Madras Railway Extensions are attributable chiefly to a falling off in passenger traffic owing to outbreak of cholera and plague at Tellicherry.

Working Expenses.

220. The increase of 12,84 in the working expenses of the Madras Railway as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly under *Maintenance* due to heavier outlay on relaying, strengthening girder bridges, and repairs of stations and buildings, and under Locomotive due to the rise in the price of coal. The same causes generally account for the increase of 8,23 compared with the Budget Estimate.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*concluded*.

XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Government Share of Surplus Profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
1,44	Mysore Railway	2,68	1,89	1,51
2,19	Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway (Native State Section)	2,40	2,38	2,38
9	Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway	2	2	...
3,72	TOTAL INDIA	5,10	4,29	3,89
£		£	£	£
24,8	Equivalent in Sterling	34,0	28,6	25,9
	ENGLAND—			
1,8	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway	...	...	...
16,1	Southern Punjab Railway	21,0	30,3	30,3
42,7	TOTAL	55,0	58,9	56,2

221. The credits under India represent the amounts recoverable from the Mysore and Travancore Durbars, and from the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company. The recovery from the Mysore Durbar is in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in connection with the Mysore Railway. The details of the amounts are as follows:—

	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
7,18	Interest on Capital	7,20	7,20	7,16
4	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	2	6	7
7,14		7,18	7,14	7,09
5,70	Net receipts	4,50	5,25	5,58
1,44	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	2,68	1,89	1,51

The recovery from the Travancore Durbar is on account of—

(i) interest on so much of the South Indian Railway debentures as have been raised for the Native State Section of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, and

(ii) interest on Government advances, *i.e.*, on outlay in excess of the amount of debenture capital raised in respect of the section.

The recovery due from the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company represents interest and dividends on the shares aggregating R59,900 allotted to Government in respect of survey expenditure, and the value of famine earthwork at normal rates, which is treated as a Government share in the undertaking. No adjustment was made during the year under review on this account.

222. The credit under England represents the amount received from the Southern Punjab Railway Company, in settlement of the Government share of the surplus profits of that Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
23,72,73	India	25,65,32	26,32,33	23,94,41
£		£	£	£
15,818,2	Equivalent in Sterling .	17,102,2	17,548,8	15,962,8
6,774,0	England	6,823,1	6,772,7	8,000,0
22,592,2	TOTAL .	23,925,3	24,321,5	23,962,8

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R
	India—			
16,95,17	Working Expenses* .	18,58,22	19,14,29	19,31,81
55,29	Surplus Profits, etc.* .	59,38	58,93	59,45
5,52,84	Interest on Debt . .	5,84,24	5,94,60	3,41,50
34,89	Interest on Advances .	36,45	37,13	37,39
4,29	Interest on Capital Deposits	8,25	8,04	6,70
23,42,48	TOTAL INDIA .	25,46,54	26,12,99	23,76,85
£		£	£	£
15,616,5	Equivalent in Sterling .	16,976,9	17,419,9	15,845,7
	England—			
1,169,3	Interest on Debt . .	1,535,6	1,536,1	2,763,3
2,869,7	Annuities . . .	2,869,4	2,869,3	2,869,4
144,1	Sinking Funds . .	148,8	148,8	148,9
265,7	Interest on Advances .	270,4	264,6	264,6
1,286,6	Interest on Capital Deposits	1,414,1	1,369,1	1,369,1
5,735,4	TOTAL ENGLAND .	6,238,3	6,187,9	7,415,3
21,351,9	TOTAL STATE RAILWAYS .	23,215,2	23,607,8	23,261,0
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
R	India—	R	R	R
18,93	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	34	6,56	6,26
40	Interest	4	...	...
19,33	TOTAL INDIA .	38	6,56	6,26
£		£	£	£
128,9	Equivalent in Sterling .	2,6	43,7	41,7
	England—			
1,038,6	Interest	584,8	584,8	584,7
1,167,5	TOTAL GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	587,4	628,5	626,4
	SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—			
R	India—	R	R	R
5,59	Land and Subsidy . .	11,50	5,92	5,17
£		£	£	£
37,3	Equivalent in Sterling .	76,7	39,5	34,5
R	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY	R	R	R
5,33	EXPENDITURE . .	6,90	6,86	6,13
£		£	£	£
35,5	Equivalent in Sterling .	46,0	45,7	40,9
22,592,2	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	23,925,3	24,321,5	23,962,8

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses and Surplus Profits.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
16,95,17	Working Expenses . .	18,58,22	19,14,29	19,31,81
55,29	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	59,38	58,93	59,45
17,50,46	TOTAL .	19,17,60	19,73,22	19,91,26

223. The details of these amounts by individual railways are given on page 100. An explanation of the variations compared with the actuals of the previous year and figures of the Budget Estimate is given below. Of the excess of 74,01 under Imperial, 55,88 has been sanctioned and 18,13 requires to be sanctioned. Under Provincial the excess of 13 in Eastern Bengal and Assam has been sanctioned by the Local Government.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
59,43	Maintenance	65,00	74,67	73,22
73,73	Locomotive	73,56	82,73	85,26
35,00	Carriage and Wagon	31,08	38,72	32,97
58,19	Traffic	56,88	68,87	70,10
43,88	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	46,11	51,41	51,72
2,70,23	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	2,72,63	3,16,40	3,13,27
18,62	Share of Surplus profits paid to the Company . .	19,37	18,60	18,50
2,88,85	TOTAL .	2,92,00	3,35,00	3,31,77

224. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net increase of 43,04 in the working expenses, due chiefly to heavier expenditure on repairs of bridges, costly repairs and renewals of engines and tenders, increased mileage run consequent on the opening of the Grand Chord line, opening of new stations and block huts, increase in number and salaries of existing staff, grant of grain compensation allowance, payment of rental of the South Behar Railway, heavier payment to Foreign Railways for hire and demurrage and to a special credit in 1905-06 on account of substantial improvements. The increase of 40,64 on the Budget Estimate is due generally to the same causes.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
31,35	Maintenance	39,66	34,30	41,41
30,75	Locomotive	26,86	31,36	32,08
11,07	Carriage and Wagon	12,53	11,23	12,07
25,59	Traffic	27,71	32,92	34,76
20,78	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	22,74	24,19	23,67
1,19,54	TOTAL .	1,29,50	1,34,00	1,43,99

225. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase in working expenses of 24,45, due mainly to heavier expenditure on relaying of permanent-way, strengthening of bridges and special repairs of damages caused by floods, higher prices paid for coal and increased train mileage, employment of additional staff, increase in salaries, and grant of grain compensation allowance. The increases of 14,49 and 9,99 on the Budget and Revised Estimates, respectively, are due generally to the abovementioned causes which were anticipated only to a partial extent.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—continued

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL—continued.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
23,43	Maintenance	24,50	26,66	26,99
48,94	Locomotive	49,50	52,68	52,59
15,75	Carriage and Wagon	15,50	15,44	15,16
19,03	Traffic	19,20	20,96	20,92
17,66	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	17,30	16,86	17,65
1,24,81	TOTAL	1,26,00	1,32,60	1,33,31

226. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 8,50 in working expenses, due chiefly to heavy outlay on the maintenance and renewals of permanent-way and structures, and also to heavier repairs and renewals of Locomotive engines and machinery. The increase of 7,31 on the Budget Estimate is attributable generally to the same causes.

North-Western Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
76,79	Maintenance	1,20,07	82,15	99,09
1,36,25	Locomotive	1,42,62	1,39.65	1,43,36
20,23	Carriage and Wagon	20,73	20,88	18,21
45,03	Traffic	44,18	49,67	50,11
26,06	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	25,90	27,65	24,14
3,04,36	TOTAL	3,53,50	3,30,00	3,34,91

227. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the Working Expenses show an excess of 30,55. The increase which occurred mainly under *Maintenance* and *Traffic* is attributable generally to heavier renewals of way and works, increased train mileage, the opening of new lines, and appointment of additional staff. The decrease of 18,59 on the Budget Estimate was due to the late supply of sleepers and train power to carry material to site of work.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
28,84	Maintenance	20,89	19,34	21,09
27,90	Locomotive	41,34	37,99	38,31
5,19	Carriage and Wagon	5,98	5,89	6,52
17,07	Traffic	16,31	16,79	17,55
11,13	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	11,48	11,99	12,15
90,13	TOTAL	96,00	92,00	95,62

228. The working expenses show an increase of 5,49 on the actuals of the previous year, due to heavier outlay on renewals of engines and repairs to workshop machinery, larger consumption and increase in price of coal and oil, and extensive repairs to goods and coaching vehicles, counterbalanced to a certain extent by a decrease under *Maintenance* owing chiefly to credit afforded for released permanent-way material transferred to the Allahabad-Jaunpur Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL—*continued.*

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
26,51	Maintenance	27,90	27,40	27,51
34,38	Locomotive	36,15	40,70	41,38
10,17	Carriage and Wagon	10,15	12,10	12,08
20,70	Traffic	20,40	23,25	23,81
22,41	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	24,40	25,55	25,11
1,14,17	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,19,00	1,29,00	1,29,89
5,85	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company	6,00	8,00	8,58
1,20,02	TOTAL	1,25,00	1,37,00	1,38,47

229. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase in working expenses of 15,72 due mainly to the rise in the price of coal, heavier expenditure on renewals of boilers and repairs to engines and vehicles, the provision of passenger communication and latrine accommodation in carriages, increase in pay of traffic staff and in payments to other lines and to increased traffic in general. The increase of 10,89 on the Budget Estimate is attributable to the same causes.

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
15,06	Maintenance	15,00	21,24	21,89
13,22	Locomotive	13,30	15,70	15,87
3,60	Carriage and Wagon	3,65	4,10	4,19
9,98	Traffic	10,00	10,70	10,76
11,85	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	12,85	12,71	12,73
53,71		54,80	64,45	65,44
27,92	*Deduct*—Refunds of deposits in respect of Bengal and North-Western Railway share of working expenses	*28,10*	*37,35*	*38,08*
25,79	Total Working Expenses	26,70	27,10	27,36
1,70	Share of net earnings paid to the Company	1,80	1,90	2,01
27,49	TOTAL	28,50	29,00	29,37

230. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the working expenses show an increase of 1,57 due to the additional mileage maintained by Revenue and the rebuilding and repairing of bridges damaged by floods. The excess of 66 over the Budget Estimate is attributable generally to the same causes.

Indian Midland Railway.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
8,88	Maintenance	10,03	11,95	11,42
18,92	Locomotive	18,88	23,80	24,00
4,38	Carriage and Wagon	5,28	5,46	5,13
7,23	Traffic	7,54	9,51	9,29
5,44	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	5,92	6,93	6,81
44,85		47,65	57,65	56,65
4,12	*Deduct*—Working expenses of Bhopal State Railway	*4,15*	*4,65*	*4,67*
40,73	Indian Midland Railway Proper	43,50	53,00	51,98

231. Compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate there were increases in working expenses of 11,80 and 9,00, respectively, following on increased receipts, the expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system of which this line is an integral part, being apportioned in ratio of gross earnings.

Section II.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL—*continued.*

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	WORKING EXPENSES—	R	R	R
13,35	Maintenance	12,55	12,00	11,49
17,08	Locomotive	16,10	17,99	17,66
4,02	Carriage and Wagon	4,50	4,58	4,47
6,45	Traffic	6,62	6,63	6,88
8,37	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,73	8,00	6,64
49,27	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	47,50	49,20	47,14
7,55	Share of net earnings paid to the Company	6,50	8,30	8,28
56,82	TOTAL	54,00	57,50	55,42

232. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a decrease in working expenses of 2,13 due to the abnormal maintenance charges incurred during 1905-06 and to fluctuations in suspense.

South Indian Railway.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	WORKING EXPENSES—	R	R	R
16,94	Maintenance	21,03	20,65	18,13
23,31	Locomotive	24,50	24,22	24,04
5,19	Carriage and Wagon	5,08	6,30	6,12
9,86	Traffic	10,15	10,09	9,82
10,15	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	10,89	10,34	11,03
65,45	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	71,65	72,10	69,14
6,17	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company	5,35	4,90	4,80
71,62	TOTAL	77,00	77,00	73,94

233. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 3,69 in working expenses proper due to employment of additional maintenance staff consequent on the increased length of open line, abnormal outlay on strengthening girders, higher cost of fuel, extensive repairs to goods and coaching vehicles, and generally to increased mileage run. The decrease of 1,37 in the company's share of surplus profits was due chiefly to the decrease in net earnings of 1906 as compared with 1905. The lapse of 2,51 on the Budget Estimate was due to late arrival of English materials and to the provision for extraordinary renewals of permanent-way and other special works not having been fully worked up to.

Burma Railways.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	WORKING EXPENSES—	R	R	R
27,48	Maintenance	23,69	27,80	28,34
34,22	Locomotive	34,56	34,10	33,92
7,11	Carriage and Wagon	8,28	8,65	8,77
14,31	Traffic	14,56	15,06	15,02
13,57	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	13,41	14,23	14,24
96,69	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	94,50	99,84	1,00,29
6,77	Share of surplus profits, etc.	7,50	5,66	5,66
1,03,46	TOTAL	1,02,00	1,05,50	1,05,95

234. The working expenses proper exceeded those of the previous year by 3,60 due generally to heavier outlay on repairs and renewals of stations and buildings, permanent-way and vehicles, increase in the number and pay of the existing staff and to increased train mileage run. The increase of 5,79 on the Budget Estimate is attributable generally to the same causes.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL—*concluded.*

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
49,56	Maintenance	54,16	52,15	51,36
1,05,69	Locomotive	1,02,00	1,02,83	1,06,68
24,45	Carriage and Wagon	28,48	23,88	23,03
40,30	Traffic	40,68	41,12	41,36
30,59	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	31,93	30,02	30,63
2,50,59	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	2,57,25	2,50,00	
4,64	Share of Surplus profits, etc.	4,75	4,70	...
2,55,23	TOTAL	2,62,00	2,54,70	2,57,77

235. The working expenses proper exceeded those of the previous year by 2,47 due chiefly to increases under coal, station and train staff, and repairs of bridges. The decrease of 4,19 on the Budget Estimate is due to smaller expenditure under the various abstracts consequent on the falling off in earnings.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
5,87	Maintenance	17,25	18,50	19,18
9,49	Locomotive	35,75	37,00	37,47
3,38	Carriage and Wagon	11,50	10,50	10,63
3,33	Traffic	13,50	14,75	14,75
—2,87	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	12,00	13,35	13,21
19,20	Total Working Expenses	90,00	94,10	95,24
...	Share of Surplus Profits	5,50	3,90	3,96
19,20	TOTAL	95,50	98,00	99,20

236. The actuals of the previous year represent the working expenses for 3 months only, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway having become a State line from 1st January 1906, while those of the year under review are for the full twelve months of the year. Compared with the Budget Estimate the working expenses proper show an increase of 5,24, due partly to a general increase in expenditure chiefly on renewals of line structures and rolling stock, and partly to a larger share of the total expenses having been debited to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway under the arrangement of pooling the expenses.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
1,20,11	Working Expenses	1,25,83	1,30,55	1,32,30
3,99	Share of surplus profits, etc.	2,61	2,97	2,95
1,24,10	TOTAL	1,28,44	1,33,52	1,35,25

237. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net increase in working expenses of 12,19 made up of increases 19,66 and decreases 7,47. The principal increases were 7,08 on the Assam-Bengal Railway and 4,46 on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway following on increased earnings, 1,04 on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, due mainly to cost of relaying the main line with 50-lb. rails, and 4,21 on the Kalka-Simla Railway, due to the inclusion of the figures for the full 12 months of the year as against only the last 3 months of 1905-06. The decreases occurred 3,01 on the Warora Colliery, due to the Colliery work having been closed from 1st May 1906 owing to the subsidence of the surface and underground area at No. 5 Pit, and 1,00 on the North-East line, Madras Railway, due to an overcharge on account of interest on cost of Madras Railway Buildings from 1st January 1901 to 31st December 1905 having been adjusted in the accounts for the year under review. The decrease of 3,46 on the Bengal Central Railway was only nominal being due to the amalgamation of the line with the Eastern Bengal State Railway with effect from 1st July 1905.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Other State Railways—Imperial—*continued.*

238. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 6,47 made up of increases aggregating 15,15 and decreases 8,68. The principal variations were an increase of 5,82 on the Assam-Bengal Railway owing to heavy renewals of sleepers and more extensive repairs to buildings and additional expenditure incurred in the Locomotive and Traffic Departments, consequent on the heavier traffic worked, and a decrease of 5,54 on the North-East Line, Madras Railway, due partly to lower earnings and partly to the adjustment of interest charges mentioned above. The increases of 1,96 and 4,74 on the Agra-Delhi Chord and Kalka-Simla Railways, respectively, and the decrease of 2,83 on the Warora Colliery are attributable generally to the same causes as account for the variations on these Railways as compared with the actuals of the previous year.

STATE RAILWAYS—PROVINCIAL.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts R
73		76	80	89

239. These figures relate to the Jorhat State Railway.

STATE RAILWAYS—LOCAL.

1905-06. Accounts. R		1906-07. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
3,37		3'90	3,60	3,42

240. These figures relate to the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway.

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1905-6. Accounts. R*		1906-7. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	INDIA.			
5,52,84	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT	5,84,24	5,94,60	3,41,50
£		£	£	£
*3,685,6	Equivalent in Sterling	3,894,9	3,964,0	2,276,7
	ENGLAND			
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway—			
64,6	Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—			
212,9	3½ per cent Sterling Stock	210,1	210,0	313,3
7,2	3 per cent. do.	7,2	7,3	7,2
	Eastern Bengal Railway—			
14,0	Debenture Stock	14,0	14,0	13,9
18,3	3½ per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock	18,1	18,1	18,1
7,7	3 per cent. Stock issued in connection with purchase of the Bengal Central Railway	15,4	15,4	15,4
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—			
148,5	3½ per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity	146,7	146,7	146,7
—5	3 per cent. " " " " " portion of Annuity	—5	—5	—5
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—			
	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Stock—			
—1,2	3½ per cent.	—1,3	—1,3	—1,3
310,0	3 "	310,0	310,0	310,0
10,9	2½ "	10,9	10,9	10,9
2,9	Sinking Fund	3,0	3,0	3,0
	South Indian Railway—			
19,1	Debenture Stock	19,1	19,1	19,1
7,6	2½ per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Debentures	7,6	7,6	7,6
119,9	3 per cent. Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures	119,9	119,9	119,9
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway—			
94,1	3 per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Debentures	97,9	97,9	97,9
111,8	Debenture Stock and Debentures	108,1	108,1	108,1
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—			
17,4	Debentures	77,2	77,2	77,1
4,1	3 per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Debentures	307,6	308,1	308,1
1,169,3		1,535,6	1,536,1	1,639,1
...	Interest on Capital outlay in England on State Railways	...	...	1,124,2
1,169,3	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,535,6	1,536,1	2,763,3
4,854,9	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT	5,430,5	5,500,1	5,040,0

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Debt—*continued.*

Interest on Capital found by Government.

241. The following statement shows how the interest in the accounts of 1906-07 has been calculated :—

	R	R	R	R
Capital outlay to 31st March 1906 . . .		1,57,65,92		
DEDUCT—				
Items of Specific Debt included in the above figures—				
4½ per cent. Holkar Loan	1,00,00			
4 per cent. Rampur Loan	47,00			
4 per cent. Scindia Loan	1,50,00			
DEBENTURES RAISED BY—				
East Indian Railway	11,80,56			
South Indian Railway	2,27,07			
ADVANCES BY SECRETARY OF STATE—				
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	2,02,50			
	19,07,13			
ADD—				
Eastern Bengal Railway debentures discharged £612,350 @ R15=£1	91,85			
		18,15,28		
NET TO 31ST MARCH 1906 .			1,39,50,64	
CAPITAL OUTLAY DURING 1906-07—				
34.—Construction of Protective Railways .	52			
45A.—Construction of Railways . . .	48			
48.—State Railways Construction . . .	11,87,26			
		11,88,26		
Deduct—advances to Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company		1,27,50		
		10,60,76		
Half of the above			5,30,38	
TOTAL ON WHICH INTEREST IS TO BE CHARGED .			1,44,81,02	
Interest at 3·437 per cent. on above . . .				4,97,71
INTEREST ON SPECIFIC DEBT, INDIA—				
4½ per cent. on Holkar Loan	4,50			
4 " " " Rampur "	1,88			
4 " " " Scindia "	6,00			
3½ " " " R1,06,750 Rupee Debt, East Indian Railway	4			
		12,42		
England.				
Capital outlay in England on State Railways to 31st March 1907 £33,567,7 @ R15=£1 .	50,35,16			
Interest at 3·349 per cent. on the above . .		1,68,63		
INTEREST ON NON-SPECIFIC DEBT—				
England	1,68,63			
India	3,29,08			
	4,97,71			
INTEREST ON SPECIFIC DEBT—				
England (£1,639,1)	2,45,87			
India	12,42			
	2,58,29			
TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT—				
England	4,14,50			
India	3,41,50			
		7,56,00		

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Railways.

1905-6. Accounts. £	ENGLAND.	1906-7. Budget. £	1906-7. Revised. £	1906-7. Accounts. £
1,112,9	East Indian Railway	1,112,5	1,112,5	1,112,5
117,0	Eastern Bengal Railway	117,0	116,9	117,0
371,2	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	371,3	371,3	371,3
1,268,6	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,268,6	1,268,6	1,268,6
2,869,7	TOTAL	2,869,4	2,869,3	2,869,4

Sinking Funds.

1905-6. Accounts. £	ENGLAND.	1906-7. Budget. £	1906-7. Revised. £	1906-7. Accounts. £
85,3	East Indian	88,1	88,1	88,1
6,4	Eastern Bengal	6,5	6,5	6,6
52,4	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	54,2	54,2	54,2
144,1		148,8	148,8	148,9

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1905-6. Accounts. R	INDIA.	1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	Imperial—			
30,06	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	31,50	32,21	32,12
2,58	Indian Midland Railway	2,62	2,61	2,61
2	Bengal Central Railway	...	...	...
1,75	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	1,86	1,84	1,84
34,41	TOTAL	35,98	36,66	36,57
	Local—			
48	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	47	47	47
...	Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway	...	...	35
48		47	47	82
34,89	TOTAL INDIA	36,45	37,13	37,39
£		£	£	£
232,6	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	243,0	247,5	249,3
	ENGLAND.			
35,8	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	58,8	54,7	54,8
8,1	Bengal Central Railway	..	..	...
89,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	93,8	90,9	90,8
48,6	Indian Midland Railway	48,6	49,8	49,8
69,2	Southern Mahratta Railway	69,2	69,2	69,2
14,3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	...	...	...
265,7	TOTAL ENGLAND	270,4	264,6	264,6
498,3	GRAND TOTAL	513,4	512,1	513,9

242. There are no important variations in the amounts under England, which represent the interest chargeable against the companies on the advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act. The figures under India represent interest on the expenditure incurred in India on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways which is met from rupee advances and interest on advances to the other Companies in excess of capital raised. The amounts shown against the Mayavaram-Mutupet and Bezwada-Masulipatam Railways represent interest at 4 per cent. on Government loan. The excess of 59 under Imperial, India, requires the formal sanction of Government.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1905-6. Accounts. R	INDIA.	1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	IMPERIAL—			
	Interest on Overdrawn Capital—			
1	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	3,50	1,40	98
59	Indian Midland Railway	1,20	95	82
1,61	Burma Railways	1,25	3,40	2,60
16	Southern Mahratta	...	...	...
2,37		5,95	5,75	4,40
	Interest on Subscribed Capital—			
36	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	72	71	71
	Interest on Capital of Branch Line Companies—			
88	Hardwar-Dehra Railway	88	88	88
3,61	TOTAL IMPERIAL	7,55	7,34	5,99
	LOCAL—			
46	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway *Interest on Subscribed Capital—*	46	46	46
22	Do. *Repayment of Government Loan*	24	24	25
68		70	70	71
4,29	TOTAL INDIA	8,25	8,04	6,70
£		£	£	£
28,6	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	55,0	53,6	44,6
	ENGLAND.			
89,0	Assam-Bengal Railway	89,7	89,7	89,7
8,7	Bengal Central Railway	...	...	...
...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	60,0	60,0	60,0
302,2	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	302,6	302,6	302,6
87,5	Burma Railways	87,5	87,5	87,5
216,1	Indian Midland Railway	215,4	215,4	215,4
210 3	Southern Mahratta Railway	215,1	215,1	215,1
78,0	South Indian Railway	81,6	81,6	81,6
217,5	East Indian Railway	285,0	240,0	240,0
77,3	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	77,2	77,2	77,2
1,286,6	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,414,1	1,369,1	1,369,1
1,315,2	GRAND TOTAL	1,469,1	1,422,7	1,413,7

243. The amounts shown against the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway under *Interest on Subscribed Capital* represent interest on debentures raised and payments to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debenture loan and under *Repayment of Government Loan*, the instalment of the loan recovered during the year.

244. The excess of 1 under Local has been sanctioned by the Madras Government. The increases in India compared with the actuals of the previous year are consequent on the companies having overdrawn their capital, while the increases in England are due to additional capital raised.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
17,73	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	...	8,28	7,80
...	Madras Railway	...	1,25	1,25
17,73		...	9,53	9,05
	LAND—			
4	Madras Railway	34	—3	15
1,16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	...	—1,31	—1,31
...	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	—1,63	—1,63
1,20	TOTAL LAND	34	—2,97	—2,79
18,93	GRAND TOTAL	34	6,56	6,26
£		£	£	£
126,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	2,3	4,37	41,7

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision—*concluded.*

Surplus Profits.

245. No provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the payment of 7,80 on account of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's share of surplus profits as it was expected that the amount would have been adjusted in the accounts of the previous year. The payment of 1,25 on account of the Company's share of surplus profits of the Madras Railway was due to an unexpected improvement in net traffic receipts for the first half of 1906. The excess of 5,91 under Imperial requires to be sanctioned

Land and Supervision.

246. The lapse of 3,13 on the Budget Estimate for land is due chiefly to credits afforded for value of "C" class lands on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways and to land charges in connection with Junction works at Madras, originally debited to head "39", having now been written back to "48."

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1905-6 Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	INTEREST—	R	R	R
40	India	4	...	...
£		£	£	£
2,7	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	3	...	...
1,038,6	England	584,8	584,8	584,7
1,041,3	TOTAL	585,1	584,8	584,7

247 The decrease compared with previous year's actuals is due to the acquisition of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the State with effect from 1st January 1906.

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy, and Interest.

1905-6 Accounts		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	IMPERIAL—	R	R	R
2	Kalka-Simla Railway	50	...	...
1	Bengal-Dooars Railway	...	...	...
1,57	Amritsar-Patti Railway	2	21	3
.	Dacca Railway Extensions	1,21	...	...
	Tanjore District Board Railway	...	2	2
...	Kurnool Road-Kurnool	64	...	...
...	Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway	1	7	7
3	Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway	1	3	3
1,47	Bengal and North-Western Railway	3,02	94	82
—11	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	1	—11	—11
...	Idar Road-Brahmakhed Extension	64	...	...
..	South Behar Railway	1	1	...
35	Southern Punjab Railway and Extensions	...	20	19
...	Rawalpindi-Murree Railway	80	...	...
..	Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway	1,00	1,70	1,70
13	Tapti Valley Railway	...	...	...
...	Serajganj-Ullapara	37	...	...
1	Laksam-Noakhali Railway	...	...	...
1,12	Rohilkund-Kumaon Extensions	1,26	1,26	1,54
...	Barsi Railway Extensions	3	9	2
...	Dholka-Dhandhuka-Ranpur Railway	47	...	...
4,60	TOTAL IMPERIAL	10,00	4,42	4,31
	PROVINCIAL—			
99	Shahdara Saharanpur Tramway (*Land*)	1,50	1,50	86
5,59	GRAND TOTAL	11,50	5,92	5,17
£		£	£	£
37,3	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	76,7	39,5	34,5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy, and Interest—*concluded.*

248. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net decrease of 42 in the payments for and subsidy made of decreases aggregating 2,65, and increases 2,23. The principal decreases were 1,54 on the Amritsar-Patti Railway owing to the acquisition of land having been practically completed last year, and 65 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway due to credit received on account of relinquishment of land. Compared with the Budget Estimate the lapse of 5,69 under Imperial was due chiefly to the amounts provided for the Kalka-Simla, Dacca Railway extensions, Kurnool Road-Kurnool, Idar Road-Brahmakhed, Rawalpindi-Murree, Serajganj-Ullapara and Dholka-Dhandhuka-Ranpur Railways not having been utilised and to the requirements of the Bengal and North-Western Railway being over-estimated.

249. The lapse of 64 under Provincial was due to the outlay on land for the Saharanpur-Shahdara Light Railway being less than was anticipated.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	IMPERIAL.			
...	Amraoti-Marsi-Sonnair	...	25	21
—17	Bezwada-Masulipatam	...	...	...
—40	Bhagalpur-Bausi Survey	...	...	...
...	Amritsar-Saharanpur Doubling Survey	...	4	1
...	Auryia Survey	...	4	1
...	Vizianagram-Raipur Survey	...	—1,14	—1,14
...	Bharatpur-Agra Survey	...	2	1
...	Bhatinda-Ludhiana Survey	18	...	...
...	Bhutedaung-Maungdaw Survey	...	10	6
—18 {	Gondia-Chanda Survey	...	—64 {	—49
	Nagpur-Brahmapuri Survey			—15
...	Petlad-Cambay Railway (Land)	1	...	...
9	Khandwa-Akola-Basim (Land)	5	3	1
...	Bir Bhopal	...	10	7
1	Bodeli-Barwaha Survey	7	7	6
—14	Purulia-Ranchi Survey	...	...	...
6	Bombay-Sind Connection Survey	...	5	4
47	Bellarpur-Warangal Survey	...	—2	—2
46	Bellarpur-Warangal Survey (Alternate Routes)	76	63	65
...	Itarsi-Nagpur Survey	...	—3	—3
1	Do. (Shahpur-Nagpur Section)	...	3	4
...	Cawnpore-Banda Survey	...	25	18
99	Bhamo-Tengyueh Survey (Location)	86	1,10	1,06
16	Bhamo-Tengyueh Survey (Reconnaissance)	...	...	...
14	Moulmein-Ye Survey	22	25	24
9	Pegu-Syriam Survey	...	...	...
14	East Daga Railway Survey	...	...	...
11	Cawnpore-Rae Bareli Survey	7	8	8
—10	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar Survey	...	...	...
10	Dharmapuri-Kristanagiri and Palakodu-Bangalore Surveys	6	8	7
7	Assam Coal Survey	...	7	3
2	Lalgola-Jherriah Extension Survey	...	...	...
...	Dhak Katha Railway Survey	...	1	1
...	Dholka-Danduka Survey	6	8	8
...	Gondia-Chanda Ry. (Setting out and demarcation of land)	...	—11	—11
13	Gadag-Yalvigi Survey	...	1	1
...	Barharwa-Azimgunj-Cutwa Survey	—26	—26	—26
1	Serajgunj-Jagannathgunj Survey	...	...	...
9	Gurmasaini Hill Survey	...	8	8
—60	Hughli-Cutwa Survey	...	...	...
6	Electrification of the Nilgiri Railway	...	7	4
...	Henzada-Pantanaw Survey	...	10	5
...	Hyderabad-Guntakal Survey	55	...	...
7	Wadhwan to Rajkot metre gauge Chord line Survey	...	...	...
—4	Agra Chord Connection Survey	...	...	...
1,65	Carried over	2,63	1,34	90

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
1,65	Brought forward	2,63	1,34	90
—10	Agra City Chord Survey	...	...	
2	Pertabganj-Beerpur-Ghoraghat Survey	...	...	
...	Jullundur Doab Group Railway Surveys	...	30	17
6	Philibhit-Barmdeo Survey	2	3	3
...	Idar Road to Brahmakhed Extension Survey	2	6	6
3	Tumsar Road-Katangi Survey	17	11	14
6	Southern Shan States Railway Survey	...	70	73
8	Rangya-Tezpur Survey	7	23	28
...	Satara City to Satara Road Survey	3	6	6
8	Shoranur-Cochin Railway (Land)	...	3	3
—1	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	...	...	
...	Kyangin-Nattlin	...	...	
...	Kalaura-Sylhet	...	—25	
—12	Warora-Bellarpur Survey	...	...	
2	Kissengunge-Jalpaiguri Survey	...	9	10
13	Jhang-Chiniot-Sangla Survey	5	6	4
—16	Amritsar-Patti Railway Survey	...	...	...
15	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Branch Surveys	—5	2	3
..	Karwi-Rajapur Survey (Direct and alternate routes)	8	4	5
2	Agra-Hathras Survey	1	1	2
1	Kamptee Ramtek Survey	...	—1	—1
7	Khanewal-Lodhran Chord Survey	...	...	...
...	Kolar Goldfields-Dodbele Survey	29	...	...
3	Kunch-Jalaun Survey with branch to Madhogarh	4	8	9
49	Thal-Parachinar Survey	...	...	...
4	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	4	13	11
1	Kurla-Trombay Survey	...	[illegible]	1
...	Kottur-Devangere Survey	10	...	...
13	Mandla-Mungeli Survey	60	42	41
1	Lodhran-Mailsi Survey	...	...	...
10	Shorkot Road-Chichoki Survey	8	...	...
...	Lodhran-Kasur Survey	74	...	...
16	Doubling line between Madras Beach and Pallavaram	3	5	5
...	Mandra-Basal Survey	...	10	3
20	Pollachi-Kollengode Railway Traffic Survey	...	—2	—2
2	Moulmein-Myawaddi Survey (Reconnaissance and detailed)	3	30	37
9	Murtajapur-Pisgaon Survey	2	5	6
...	Multai-Wardha Survey	...	—2	—2
...	Muttra-Hathras Broad Gauge Link Survey	...	2	...
5	Netrokona-Lengar Bazar Survey	4	16	12
...	Myingyan-Natogyi Survey	...	2	6
1	Jakhal-Hansi Survey	...	...	
...	Pandharpur-Miraj Survey	10	10	
...	Patti-Kasur Survey	10	...	
—18	Sion-Ballard Pier Survey	...	...	
...	Patti-Lodhran Survey	...	50	41
...	Rae Bareli-Fyzabad Survey	28	...	...
...	Rampur-Boalia-Calcutta Survey	...	4	3
...	Raghabpur-Santipur-Kalna Survey	...	...	1
...	Sangli State Ry. (Land)	...	2	1
...	Seraikala-Abbottabad (Kashmir Ry.) Survey	...	26	20
...	Shwebo YeU Survey	...	3	3
...	Sialkot-Pakur Survey	8	...	...
...	Tengyueh-Talifu (Reconnaissance)	...	20	22
...	Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Survey	...	4	4
...	Tirhoot State Railway Survey	30	15	18
...	Trichinopoly-Puddukotta Survey	10	...	..
...	Trichinopoly-Tirukoilur Survey	...	10	11
...	Pilibhit-Shahjehanpur Survey	...	15	12
...	Dudwa Branch Survey	...	...	1
3,15	Carried over	6,00	5,71	5,12

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*concluded.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*concluded.*

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
3,15	Brought forward	6,00	5,71	5,12
5,78	Railway Board, cost of office of	5,20	5,20	5,17
25	Surplus Establishment and miscellaneous charges	30	51	40
52	Supervision — Eastern Bengal and Assam	40	24	24
1,71	Supervision — Bengal	1,93	1,81	1,80
2,58	Supervision — Bombay	2,84	2,73	2,65
86	Supervision — Burma	1,00	91	89
1,33	Supervision — Madras	1,43	1,38	1,37
1,16	Supervision — United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,27	1,27	1,28
—12,45	Credit for Government Supervision	—13,58	—13,11	—13,08
4,89	TOTAL IMPERIAL	6,79	6,65	5,84
	PROVINCIAL.			
	EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—			
...	Dwara-Therria Railway Survey	...	...	9
	BURMA—			
20	Pyinmana-Magwe Survey	10	...	...
20	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	10	...	9
	LOCAL.			
	MADRAS—			
9	Cuddalore-Vriddhachalam Survey	...	...	...
7	Tirutturaippundi-Vedaranniyam Survey	1	...	...
...	Ammayanayakanur-Uttamapalayam	...	21	20
8	Kumbakonam-Mannargudi Survey	...	...	...
24	TOTAL LOCAL	1	21	20
5,33	GRAND TOTAL	6,90	6,86	6,13
£		£	£	£
35,5	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	46,0	45,7	40,9

250. The total outlay under Imperial is more than that of the previous year by 95. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as surveys are being completed and new surveys are being started every year. The excesses of 9 and 20 under Provincial and Local have been sanctioned by the Local Governments of Eastern Bengal and Assam and Madras, respectively.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

251. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation:

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	Major Works—			
2,80,37	Direct Receipts . . .	3,18,12	3,52,03	3,51,33
1,45,32	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	1,42,82	1,49,54	1,51,05
4,25,69	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	4,60,94	5,01,57	5,02,38
	INDIA—			
1,34,67	Working Expenses . . .	1,35,17	1,42,51	1,41,70
1,56,22	Interest	1,61,88	1,61,69	1,24,26
2,90,89	TOTAL INDIA .	2,97,05	3,04,20	2,65,96
	ENGLAND—			
...	Interest	...	...	16,02
2,90,89	Total Expenditure . . .	2,97,05	3,04,20	2,81,98
1,34,80	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	1,63,89	1,97,37	2,20,40
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
25,31	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	26,56	28,10	28,36
1,41,17	Expenditure	1,51,89	1,35,80	1,33,33
1,15,86	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	1,25,33	1,07,70	1,04,97
18,94	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	38,56	89,67	1,15,43

252. The figures in the above summary, converted at the rate of R15 = £1, are shown below:—

1905-6. Accounts. £		1906-7. Budget. £	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts. £
	Major Works—			
1,869,2	Direct Receipts . . .	2,120,8	2,346,9	2,342,2
968,8	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	952,1	996,9	1,007,0
2,838,0	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	3,072,9	3,343,8	3,349,2
	INDIA—			
897,8	Working Expenses . . .	901,1	950,1	944,6
1,041,5	Interest	1,079,2	1,077,9	828,4
1,939,3	TOTAL INDIA .	1,980,3	2,028,0	1,773,0
	ENGLAND—			
...	Interest	...	...	106,8
1,939,3	Total Expenditure . . .	1,980,3	2,028,0	1,879,8
898,7	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	1,092,6	1,315,8	1,469,4
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
168,7	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	177,1	187,3	189,1
941,1	Expenditure	1,012,6	905,4	888,9
772,4	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	835,5	718,1	699,8
126,3	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	257,1	597,7	769,6

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1905-6. Accounts.	RECEIPTS.	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
4,51,00	India (Rupee figures) .	4,87,50	5,29,67	5,30,74
£		£	£	£
3,006,7	Equivalent in Sterling .	3,250,0	3,531,	3,538,3

253. The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year, and the Budget Estimate was due mainly to the development of Irrigation in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1905-6. Gross Revenue.	Accounts, 1905-6. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1905-6. Net Revenue.	Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1906-7. Gross Revenue.	Budget, 1906-7. Working Expenses.	Budget, 1906-7. Net Revenue.	Revised, 1906-7. Gross Revenue.	Revised, 1906-7. Working Expenses.	Revised, 1906-7. Net Revenue.	Accounts, 1906-7. Gross Revenue.	Accounts, 1906-7. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1906-7. Net Revenue.
R	R	R	IMPERIAL.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	Central Provinces . . .	5	13	—8	2	5	—3	1	5	—4
			Burma—									
2,03	99	1,04	Mandalay Canal . . .	2,75	1,28	1,47	2,32	85	1,47	2,59	86	1,73
...	...	..	Shwebo „ . . .	...	22	—22	99	42	57	1,00	47	53
2,03	99	1,04	TOTAL .	2,75	1,50	1,25	3,31	1,27	2,04	3,59	1,33	2,26
1,95	1,34	61	United Provinces . . .	1,29	1,24	5	2,50	1,24	1,26	2,64	1,08	1,56
			Punjab—									
19,54	10,3c	9,24	Western Jumna Canal . .	17,50	8,80	8,70	22,00	10,81	11,19	22,15	10,50	11,65
31,83	11,63	20,20	Bari Doab Canal . . .	33,70	11,50	22,20	35,95	12,16	23,79	35,65	11,88	23,77
27,07	8,69	18 38	Sirhind Canal . . .	26,90	9,20	17,70	31,74	10,45	21,29	32,20	10,35	21,85
62,55	17,37	45,19	Lower Chenab Canal . .	74,00	15,70	58,30	72,30	18,50	53,80	72,83	18,48	54,35
14,99	14,34	65	Other Projects . . .	22,60	13,00	9,60	22,66	15,19	7,47	23,25	15,07	8,18
11,48	4	11,44	Civil Officers	11,53	4	11,49	13,43	14	13,29	13,30	14	13,16
1,67,47	62,37	1,05,10		1,86,23	58,24	1,27,99	1,98,08	67,25	1,30,83	1,99,38	66,42	1,32,96
62,80	23,30	39,41	*Deduct*—Amount transferred to Provincial . .	69,83	21,83	48,00	74,28	25,22	49,06	74,77	24,91	49,86
1,04,67	38,98	65,69	TOTAL .	1,16,40	36,41	79,99	1,23,80	42,03	81,77	1,24,61	41,51	83,10
4,40	84	3,56	North-West Frontier Province .	5,00	73	4,27	5,16	1,29	3,87	5,12	1,14	3,98
			Madras—									
1,12	7,53	—6,41	Godavari Delta . . .	1,13	6,22	—5,09	1,12	6,37	—5,25	1,09	6,31	—5,22
71	6,81	—6,10	Kistna Delta . . .	72	5,97	—5,25	84	6,38	—5,54	84	6,39	—5,55
1,96	3,94	—1,98	Other Projects . . .	1,89	5,31	—3,42	1,94	4,64	—2,70	2,12	4,18	—2,06
3,79	18,28	—14,49	TOTAL .	3,74	17,50	—13,76	3,90	17,39	—13,49	4,05	16,88	—12,83
10,19	10,64	—45	Bombay	9,44	10,42	—98	10,00	10,30	—30	9,20	10,26	—1,06
5,09	5,32	—23	*Deduct*—Amount transferred to Provincial . .	4,72	5,21	—49	5,00	5,15	—15	4,60	5,13	—53
5,10	5,32	—22	TOTAL .	4,72	5,21	—49	5,00	5,15	—15	4,60	5,13	—53
...	...	...	Reserve	...	4,31	—4,31	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,21,94	65,75	56,19	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	1,33,95	67,03	66,92	1,43,69	68,42	75,27	1,44,62	67,12	77,50
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
13,97	4,76	9,21	Sone Canals	13,80	5,53	8,27	14,65	5,90	8,75	15,65	5,74	9,91
7,42	5,42	2,00	Other Canals . . .	6,92	5,22	1,70	7,55	5,70	1,85	7,32	6,15	1,17
21,39	10,18	11,21	TOTAL .	20,72	10,75	9,97	22,20	11,60	10 60	22,97	11,89	11,08
			United Provinces—									
29,84	12,23	17,61	Ganges Canal . . .	38,12	11,56	26,56	46,07	12,55	33,52	44,03	13,10	31,83
20,12	9,30	10,82	Lower Ganges Canal . .	25,62	10,36	15,26	27,81	10,21	17,60	27,23	10,38	16,85
4,50	2,85	1,65	Agra Canal	6,84	3,03	3,81	10,16	3,10	7,06	9,90	3,29	6,61
10,66	3,98	6,68	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	12,05	3,64	8,41	16,37	4,57	11,80	16,10	4,46	11,64
1,62	1,28	34	Fatehpur Branch . . .	4,07	1,41	2,66	2,80	1,49	1,31	2,69	1,22	1,47
2,41	39	2,02	Civil Officers . . .	2,20	31	1,89	3,65	20	3,45	3,52	20	3,32
...	...	...	Reserve	...	4	—4	...	...	...	...	...	...
69,15	30,03	39,12	TOTAL .	88,90	30,35	58,55	1,06,86	32,12	74,74	1,04,37	32,65	71,72
62,80	23,39	39,41	Punjab	69,83	21,83	48,00	74,28	25,22	49,06	74,77	24,91	49,86
5,09	5,32	—23	Bombay	4,72	5,21	—49	5,00	5,15	—15	4,60	5,13	—53
1,58,43	68,92	89,51	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	1,84,17	68,14	1,16,03	2,08,34	74,09	1,34,25	2,06,71	74,58	1,32,13
2,80,37	1,34,67	1,45,70	GRAND TOTAL .	3,18,12	1,35,17	1,82,95	3,52,03	1,42,51	2,09,52	3,51,33	1,41,70	2,09,63
£ 1,869,2	£ 897,8	£ 971,4	Equivalent in Sterling .	£ 2,120,8	£ 901,1	£ 1,219,7	£ 2,346,9	£ 950,1	£ 1,396,8	£ 2,342,2	£ 944,6	£ 1,397,6

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works.

254. The actuals for the year show an improvement of 10,67 as compared with the Budget Estimate, which occurs mainly in the Punjab (8,21) and the United Provinces (1,35). The increase in the Punjab is chiefly due to development of irrigation and high mill rents realised on the Sirhind canal and to no remissions having been granted for failure of irrigation on the Western Jumna canal, as was anticipated when the Budget was framed, while that in the United Provinces, is ascribed to the expansion of irrigation receipts from the Betwa canal. As compared with the previous year, there is a betterment of 22,68 which is principally due to large remissions of revenue having been granted in the Punjab on account of the failure of the cotton crop during 1905-06, and to the extension of irrigation on the Lower Jhelum Canal during the year under review.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

255. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show an increase of 22,54, which occurs in the United Provinces (15,47), the Punjab (4,94), and Bengal (2,25). In the United Provinces the improvement is due to the very large increase in the area irrigated during the *rabi* of 1905-06, which is the largest on record, in the Punjab, to the causes explained under Imperial, and in Bengal to a larger area of *kharif* irrigation and improved navigation receipts on the Sone canals. Compared with the actuals of the past year, there is an advance of 48,28, the improvement occurring in the United Provinces (35,22), in the Punjab (11,97), and in Bengal (1,58). The causes leading to this increase are explained above.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1905-6. Accounts. R			1906-7. Revised. R	Accounts. R
17	Burma . . .		41	45
15,37	United Provinces . .		15,37	15,62
19,69	Punjab . . .		22,23	23,09
49	North-West Frontier Province		50	50
84,76	Madras . . .		85,01	85,11
24,84	Bombay . . .		26,02	26,28
1,45,32	TOTAL INDIA . .	1,42,82	1,49,54	1,51,05
		£	£	
	Equivalent in Sterling .	952,1	996,9	

256. The increase of 8,23 as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly in Madras (3,06), and Bombay (3,29), and was due in Madras to better receipts on the Godavari and Pennar River Canal Systems, and in the case of Bombay to improved cultivation. Compared with the actuals for 1905-6 there was an improvement of 5,73 due mainly to better irrigation in the Punjab.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1905-6. Accounts. A	B		1906-7. Budget. A	B	Revised. A	B	Accounts. A	B
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
67	...	India	69	...	1,09	...	1 13	...
...	4	Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	8	...	6	...	4
...	1,71	Burma	...	1,70	...	2,05	...	2,30
.	11	Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	...	16	...	16	...	16
...	8,00	Bengal	...	7,85	...	7,45	...	7,87
...	1,73	United Provinces	...	2,39	...	2,37	...	2,50
6,14	76	Punjab	6,73	89	7,40	89	7,31	97
1,13	11	North-West Frontier Province . .	1,45	15	1,45	13	1,23	15
..	1,75	Madras	..	1,61	...	1,61	...	1,68
1,58	1,58	Bombay	1,43	1,43	1,72	1,72	1,51	1,51
9,52	15,79	TOTAL .	10,30	16,26	11,66	16,44	11,18	17,18
25,31		TOTAL INDIA .	26,56		28,10		28,36	
£			£		£		£	
168,7		Equivalent in Sterling .	177,1		187,1		189,1	

A.—Imperial. B.—Provincial and Local.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

Imperial Works.

257. The increase of 88 as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurs chiefly in the Punjab and India (Baluchistan), and is due in the former to the development of irrigation on the Lower Sutlej, Chenab Inundation and Shahpur Canals, and in the latter to extension of cultivation and a favourable season. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there is an improvement of 1,66, which occurs mainly in the Punjab, and India (Baluchistan), and is attributable to the causes mentioned above.

Provincial and Local Works.

258. The actuals are better than the Budget Estimate by 92, the increase occurring mainly in Burma, and being due to the growth of traffic on the Pegu Sittang Canal. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the revenue is better to the extent of 1,39, and is due in Burma to the cause explained above, and in the United Provinces to a larger demand for water from the Dun and Rohilkhand Canals.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1905-6. Accounts.		Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	Accounts
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
4,32,06	India (Rupee figures) . .	4,48,94	4,40 00	3,99,29
£		£	£	£
2,880,4	Equivalent in Sterling . .	2,992,9	2,933,4	2,661,9
...	England	...	...	106,8
2,880,4	TOTAL	2,992,9	2,933,4	2,768,7

259. The decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, is the result mainly of a reduction in interest charges.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1905-6 Accounts.		Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	Accounts
R		R	R	R
65,75	Imperial Works	67,03	68,42	67,12
68,92	Provincial Works	68,14	74,09	74,58
1,34,67	TOTAL INDIA .	1,35,17	1,42,51	1,41,70
£		£	£	£
897,8	Equivalent in Sterling .	901,1	950,1	944,6

(For details see page 122.)

Imperial Works.

260. The actuals worked very closely to the Budget Estimate on the total, there was however an excess of 5,10 in the Punjab, due to heavy maintenance charges on almost all the canals.

261. The outlay of the year exceeded that of the previous year by 1,37, and is made up chiefly of an excess in the Punjab (2,53) counterbalanced by a reduction in Madras (1,40). The excess in the Punjab is mainly due to heavy maintenance charges on the Sirhind and Lower Chenab Canals consequent on increased receipts, and to development of irrigation on the Lower Jhelum Canal; the reduction in Madras is due to heavy expenditure incurred in 1905-6 on account of special plant and machinery.

Provincial Works.

262. The actuals show an increase of 6,44 as compared with the Budget Estimate, which occurs in Bengal (1,14), United Provinces (2,30), and the Punjab (3,08). In Bengal the provision in the Budget Estimate was found insufficient to meet the requirements of the year, in the United Provinces the excess was due to expansion of irrigation and additional establishment charges, and in the Punjab to heavy maintenance charges on almost all the canals. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there is an increase of 5,66, which occurs in the same Provinces, *viz.*, Bengal (1,71), United Provinces (2,62) and the Punjab (1,52). The increase in Bengal and the United Provinces is due to heavier maintenance and higher establishment charges, while that in the Punjab has been explained under Imperial.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

42.—Major Works—Interest on debt.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	Imperial.			
73,17	India	77,46	77,30	51,09
	Provincial.			
24,52	Bengal	24,52	24,52	21,21
33,66	United Provinces	34,19	34,06	29,48
15,93	Punjab	16,63	16,75	14,61
8,94	Bombay	9,08	9,06	7,87
1,56,22	TOTAL INDIA	1,61,88	1,61,69	1,24,26
£		£	£	£
1,041,5	Equivalent in Sterling	1,079,?	1,077,9	828,4
...	ENGLAND	...	...	106,8
1,041,5	GRAND TOTAL	1,079,2	1,077,9	935,2

263. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated:—

		R	R
Capital expenditure to end of 1905-1906		39,98,47	
Capital expenditure during 1906-7—	R		
35.—Protective Works, Capital bearing interest	44,48		
43.—Minor Works and Navigation, Productive Works	2,14		
49.—Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,19,64		
TOTAL	1,66,26		
Half of above		83,13	
Total on which interest is calculated		40,81,60	
Interest on above at 3.437 per cent.			1,40,28
Charged in England at 3·349 per cent. on £3,188,962 = £106,798 =		R	16,02
Charged in India		R	1,24,26

264. The variations under "India" and "England" are due to the recent decision, conveyed in Secretary of State's despatch No. 143— Financial, dated the 11th October 1907, to make the transfer of interest from Ordinary to Public Works Debt partly in the English and partly in the Indian portions of the accounts.

265. The reduced charge for interest is due to the employment of the average rate instead of the rates of 4 and 3½ per cent. hitherto charged.

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1905-6. Accounts. A	1905-6. Accounts. B		1906-7. Budget. A	1906-7. Budget. B	1906-7. Revised. A	1906-7. Revised. B	1906-7. Accounts. A	1906-7. Accounts. B
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
1,55	...	India	13,68	...	1,59	...	2,23	...
...	3,68	Central Provinces and Berar	...	4,00	...	3,50	...	3,38
...	14,05	Burma	...	16,83	...	14,89	...	14,05
...	7	Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	48	...	49	...	64
...	21,70	Bengal	...	21,96	...	25,23	...	23,22
...	6,01	United Provinces	...	6,37	...	6,91	...	7,11
9,22	1,31	Punjab	9,12	84	9,83	1,05	9,43	1,02
3,75	5	N.-W. Frontier Province	2,65	6	2,22	8	2,11	8
...	48,80	Madras	...	41,32	...	41,01	...	42,48
15,49	15,49	Bombay	17,29	17,29	14,50	14,50	13,79	13,79
30,01	1,11,16		42,74	1,09,15	28,14	1,07,66	27,56	1,05,77
1,41,17		TOTAL INDIA	1,51,89		1,35,80		1,33,33	
£			£		£		£	
941,1		Equivalent in Sterling	1,012,6		905,4		888,9	
		ENGLAND	...		...		...	
941,1		GRAND TOTAL	1,012,6		905,4		888,9	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Imperial, Provincial and Local Works.

266. The actuals fell short of those of the previous year by 7,84 due mainly, in the North-West Frontier Province (1,61), to smaller outlay on Remodelling the Kabul River Canal, consequent on the approaching completion of large works in Madras (6,32), to a smaller outlay during the year owing to a reduced grant, and in Bombay (3,40), to large outlay in 1905-6 on the Gaja Extension project and to an exceptional item of expenditure in that year on account of a suction dredger for the Indus River Commission

267. The lapse of 18,56 as compared with the Budget Estimate was mainly due to the full amount of the special reserve of 10 lakhs not having been utilised, and to lapses in Burma (2,78), and Bombay (7,00), which resulted from the original programmes of works and repairs not being fully carried out.

The Imperial excess of 3 in India (in charge of Civil Officers) awaits sanction.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—RECEIPTS.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS;—	R	R	R
70,21	India (Rupee figures) .	69,25	74,80	76,37
£		£	£	£
468,1	Equivalent in Sterling .	461,7	498,7	509,1
19,3	England . .	6,6	10,0	23,5
487,4	TOTAL . .	468,3	508,7	532,6

268. The improvement on the actuals for the previous year and the Budget Estimate is due mainly to increased recoveries of rents, tolls and ferry receipts.

XXXI.—Civil Works.

1905-6. Accounts. A Deptl.	1905-6. Accounts. B Civil.		1906-7. Budget. A Deptl.	1906-7. Budget. B Civil.	1906-7. Revised. A Deptl.	1906-7. Revised. B Civil.	1906-7. Accounts. A Deptl.	1906-7. Accounts. B Civil.
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
		IMPERIAL.						
64	11	India	59	8	65	11	78	11
...	...	Central Provinces . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	Eastern Bengal and Assam .	2	...	2	...	2	...
20	...	Bengal	20	...	78	...	77	...
11	...	United Provinces	9	...	10	...	9	...
55	...	Punjab	50	...	60	...	66	...
23	1,22	N.-W. Frontier Province . .	21	1,22	21	1,21	27	1,19
13	...	Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	...	Bombay	25	...	25	...	31	...
2,59	1,33	TOTAL .	1,86	1,30	2,61	1,32	2,91	1,30
		PROVINCIAL.						
1,15	1	Central Provinces . . .	1,00	1	1,50	1	1,38	1
3,19	6	Burma	2,90	5	3,20	5	2,96	5
1,06	82	Eastern Bengal and Assam .	70	1,05	1,30	1,14	1,28	1,17
2,26	2,18	Bengal	2,64	1,89	3,05	1,97	3,20	1,81
2,75	41	United Provinces . . .	2,75	34	2,46	47	2,64	45
92	2,21	Punjab	70	2,46	75	2,59	1,21	2,42
1,70	8	Madras . . .	1,65	8	1,65	9	1,83	9
6,61	7	Bombay . . .	6,16	7	7,00	7	7,30	8
19,58	5,84	TOTAL . .	18,50	5,95	20,91	6,39	21,80	6,08
		INCORPORATED LOCAL—						
...	22	India	...	23	...	25	...	24
...	57	Central Provinces . . .	1	54	4	65	5	67
...	2,13	Burma	1	2,55	1	2,65	...	2,46
2	2,76	Eastern Bengal and Assam .	2	3,62	2	3,82	1	3,88
...	5,80	Bengal	...	4,48	...	4,30	...	4,39
24	5,77	United Provinces . . .	41	590	25	6,13	19	6,34
...	3,51	Punjab	...	3,51	...	4,49	...	4,78
...	11	N.-W. Frontier Province . .	...	8	...	11	...	14
10	13,57	Madras	7	14,28	11	14,81	14	15,19
...	5,96	Bombay	...	5,93	...	593	...	5,80
8	3	Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	40,43	TOTAL .	52	41,12	43	43,14	39	43,89
70,21		TOTAL INDIA .	69,25		74,80		76,37	
£			£		£		£	
468,1		Equivalent in Sterling .	461,7		498,7		509,1	
		ENGLAND—						
19,3		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, etc. .	6,6		10,0		23,5	
487,4		GRAND TOTAL .	468,3		508,7		532,6	

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—RECEIPTS—*concluded*

XXXI.—Civil Works—*concluded*.

Imperial Works

269 The revenues realised by departmental officers exceeded those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, the increase being due in Bengal to rents of certain buildings lately acquired for the extension of Government House, Calcutta, and in the Punjab to larger rent receipts from Imperial Buildings at Simla

Provincial Works.

270 Compared with the Budget Estimate the actuals show an improvement of 3,30 under Departmental Officers, being mainly due in Eastern Bengal and Assam (58) and the Punjab (51), to an increase in the rents from Buildings in Bengal (56), to the profits from the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway being more than estimated, and in Bombay (1,14) to increased receipts from " tolls on roads " and " sales of old materials " The increase of 2,22 on the actuals of 1905-6 is due in Bengal (94) to a large write back from this head during the previous year and in Bombay (69), to increased toll-receipts from Local Fund roads which were provincialised

Local Works

271. The revenue realised by Civil Officers exceeded the Budget Estimate by (2,77) being due to increased receipts from sales of lands and houses in the Punjab and from tolls in Madras The improvement of 3,46 on the actuals of the previous year was due in the Punjab to increased receipts from the sales of lands, houses, and trees, in Eastern Bengal and Assam to increased canal and ferry receipts, and in Madras to increased toll and ferry receipts

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE :—	R	R	R
7,93,11	India (Rupee figures)	8,43,67	8,25,38	8,23,29
£		£	£	£
5,287,4	Equivalent in Sterling	5,624,5	5,502,6	5,488,6
75,0	England	70,3	68,6	68,8
5,362,4	TOTAL	5,694,8	5,571,2	5,557,4

272. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by £195,0, and was due to a larger programme of works being carried out during the year under review chiefly in the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a lapse of £137,4 which was due mainly to short payments for land compensation and short outlay on brick manufacture in Eastern Bengal and Assam and to short outlay generally in Burma and Bengal.

Section K.—44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Account.
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
1,08	India	73	55	49
£		£	£	£
7,2	Equivalent in Sterling	4,9	3,7	3,3

273. The following are the details of the amounts :-

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts
R		R	R	R
	PROVINCIAL.			
	EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—			
1	Jorhat Railway	4	15	14
	LOCAL.			
	MADRAS—			
1,07	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	69	40	35
1,08	GRAND TOTAL	73	55	49

274. The lapse of 34 on the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway under Local, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was chiefly due to the non-construction of an engine turn-table and the postponement of certain works to 1907-8.

275. The excess of 10 over the Budget Estimate of the Jorhat State Railway has been sanctioned by the Local Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

45.—Civil Works.

		India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
IMPERIAL. Departmental	Accounts . 1905-6	19,77	9,95	34	88	29,44	7,92	7,32	21,24	2,50	5,80	1,05,16
	Budget . 1906-7	38,80	94	..	1,29	15,32	7,60	4,44	16,00	1,53	8,27	94,19
	Revised . 1906-7	27,00	85	16	1,36	24,46	9,00	8,00	15,51	2,02	8,79	97,15
	Accounts . 1906-7	27,76	78	8	86	23,76	8,39	6,95	15,25	2,02	8,61	94,46
Civil Officers	Accounts 1905-6	2,23	...	...	...	5	...	...	29	...	...	2,57
	Budget . 1906-7	2,22	...	. .	...	5	...	...	28	...	...	2,55
	Revised . 1906-7	2,46	...	...	28	5	...	...	28	...	5	3,12
	Accounts 1906-7	2,70	...	...	...	5	...	...	26	...	5	3,06
Total Imperial	Accounts . 1905-6	22,00	9,95	34	88	29,49	7,92	7,32	21,53	2,50	5,80	1,07,73
	Budget . 1906-7	41,02	94	...	1,29	15,37	7,60	4,44	16,28	1,53	8,27	96,74
	Revised . 1906-7	29,46	85	16	1,64	24,51	9,00	8,00	15,79	2,02	8,84	1,00,27
	Accounts . 1906-7	30,46	78	8	86	23,81	8,39	6,95	15,51	2,02	8,66	97,52
PROVINCIAL. Departmental	Accounts . 1905-6	...	33,61	1,14,34	32,58	62,79	49,03	51,78	...	32,43	53,97	4,30,53
	Budget . 1906-7	...	47,00	1,15,00	47,00	73,25	48,67	45,76	...	44,47	48,39	4,69,54
	Revised . 1906-7	...	48,30	1,04,36	43,30	67,07	47,00	49,00	...	39,50	65,65	4,64,18
	Accounts . 1906-7	...	48,71	1,05,45	39,84	66,93	49,32	48,02	...	40,17	61,60	4,00,04
Civil Officers	Accounts 1905-6	...	24	18	5,60	1,72	1,28	1,26	...	11,15	1,10	22,53
	Budget . 1906-7	...	13	24	8,93	11,30	74	1,13	...	11,15	14	33,76
	Revised . 1906-7	...	53	19	9,40	2,95	3,93	1,38	...	10,37	80	29,55
	Accounts . 1906-7	...	56	18	8,35	1,87	5,07	2,02	...	10,36	94	29,35
Total Provincial	Accounts . 1905-6	...	33,85	1,14,52	38,18	64,51	50,31	53,04	...	43,58	55,07	4,53,06
	Budget . 1906-7	...	47,13	1,15,24	55,93	84,55	49,41	46,89	...	55,62	48,53	5,03,30
	Revised . 1906-7	...	48,83	1,04,55	52,70	70,02	50,93	50,38	...	49,87	60,45	4,93,73
	Accounts . 1906-7	...	49,27	1,05,63	48,19	68,80	54,39	50,04	...	50,53	62,54	4,89,39
LOCAL. Departmental	Accounts 1905-6	69	4,22	8,18	7,77	6	28,65	80	...	49	15,35	66,21
	Budget . 1906-7	54	6,20	6,81	8,24	5	27,25	33	...	38	9,95	59,75
	Revised . 1906-7	58	5,00	7,40	7,00	13	27,00	7	...	42	13,30	60,90
	Accounts . 1906-7	52	5,00	6,97	6,92	15	26,67	3	...	49	12,98	59,73
Civil Officers	Accounts . 1905-6	11	1,96	9,47	10,90	41,88	9,77	10,16	85	65,40	14,53	1,65,03
	Budget . 1906-7	18	2,95	13,70	18,90	40,74	9,51	16,26	1,25	63,81	15,79	1,83,15
	Revised . 1906-7	9	2,03	13,00	18,85	39,57	8,85	11,98	1,03	59,63	14,90	1,69,93
	Accounts 1906-7	11	2,14	11,34	19,75	44,83	7,94	13,72	1,19	60,98	14,16	1,76,16
Total Local	Accounts 1905-6	80	6,18	17,65	18,67	41,94	38,42	10,96	85	65,89	29,88	2,31,24
	Budget . 1906-7	72	9,15	20,57	27,14	40,79	36,76	16,59	1,25	64,19	25,74	2,42,90
	Revised . 1906-7	67	7,03	20,40	25,85	39,70	35,85	12,05	1,03	60,05	28,20	2,30,83
	Accounts 1906-7	63	7,14	18,31	26,67	44,98	34,61	13,75	1,19	61,47	27,14	2,35,89
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts . 1905-6	22,80	49,98	1,32,51	57,73	1,35,94	96,65	71,32	22,38	1,11,97	90,75	7,92,03
	Budget . 1906-7	41,74	57,22	1,35,81	84,36	1,40,71	93,77	67,92	17,53	1,21,34	82,54	8,42,94
	Revised . 1906-7	30,13	56,71	1,25,11	80,19	1,34,23	95,78	70,43	16,82	1,11,94	1,03,49	8,24,83
	Accounts 1906-7	31,09	57,19	1,24,02	75,72	1,37,59	97,39	70,74	16,70	1,14,02	98,34	8,22,80

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

45.—Civil Works—*concluded.*

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
7,92,03	TOTAL INDIA	8,42,94	8,24,83	8,22,80
£		£	£	£
5,280,2	" " Equivalent in Sterling	5,619,6	5,498,9	5,485,3
	ENGLAND—			
43,4	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department	50,0	44,0	44,8
23,6	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill	13,7	14,6	14,3
4,6	Sundry Items	3,0	3,0	2,8
3,4	Stores for India	3,6	7,0	6,9
75,0		70,3	68,6	68,8
5,355,2	GRAND TOTAL	5,689,9	5,567,5	5,554,1

Imperial Works.

276. The actuals have fallen short of those of the previous year by 10,70 due in the Central Provinces (9,17) to the provincialisation of Berar expenditure and to small expenditure on "Original Works," in Bengal (5,68) to very large expenditure incurred in 1905-6 on property for the extension of Government House, Calcutta, and in the North-West Frontier Province (5,99) to smaller outlay under "Original Works." These reductions were somewhat counterbalanced by small excesses in other administrations. The Budget Estimate has been exceeded by 27 only. The excess of 115 (Departmental) over the reduced grant and the excess of 42 (Civil) in India require to be sanctioned.

Provincial Works.

277. The expenditure incurred by Departmental Officers exceeded that of the previous year by 29,51. The principal increases were :—Central Provinces, (15,10), due chiefly to the amalgamation with the Berar; Eastern Bengal and Assam (7,26), due to expenditure on the transferred districts from Bengal; Madras (7,74), due to the construction of the Central Farm Institute at Coimbatore, a Central Record Office at Madras, and to increases under Establishment; Bombay (7,63), due to larger outlay on "Original Works," "Repairs," "Communications" and Establishment: these increases were counterbalanced to a certain extent by a reduction in Burma (8,89), due to smaller outlay on Original Works, Civil Buildings and Communications. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a lapse of 9,50, made up chiefly of lapses in Burma (9,55), Eastern Bengal and Assam (7,16) and Bengal (6,32), which were counterbalanced to a certain extent by an excess in Bombay (13,21). The lapse in Burma was due to the requirements of the year having been over-estimated, that in Eastern Bengal and Assam to the non-payment of land compensation, inability to manufacture bricks to the extent anticipated and the late receipt of English stores, and that in Bengal, to smaller outlay than was anticipated under Original Works, Civil Buildings. The excess in Bombay resulted from new works being pushed on.

278. The expenditure incurred by Civil Officers exceeded that of the previous year by 6,82, made up chiefly of increases in Eastern Bengal and Assam (2,75), due to larger outlay on new works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and in the United Provinces (3,79), to larger Miscellaneous outlay. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a lapse of 4,41 made up chiefly of a lapse in Bengal (9,43), counterbalanced by an excess in the United Provinces (4,33). The lapse in Bengal occurred mainly under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, while the excess in the United Provinces resulted from larger grants-in-aid to Municipalities.

Local Works.

279. The expenditure incurred by Departmental Officers during 1906-7 was less than that of the previous year by 6,48, the reductions being chiefly in Burma (1,21), United Provinces (1,98), and Bombay (2,37). The reduction in Burma was due to smaller outlay on Civil Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, that in the United Provinces was chiefly due to the completion of certain original works on which large outlay was incurred during the previous year, and that in Bombay to short outlay on Repairs, Communications, as several Local Fund roads were taken over by Government for maintenance from Provincial funds.

280. The expenditure incurred by Civil Officers exceeded that of the previous year by 11,13, being made up chiefly of excesses under Burma (1,87), Eastern Bengal and Assam (8,85), Bengal (2,95), and Punjab (3,56), against decreases under United Provinces (1,83) and Madras (4,42). On the Budget Estimate there was a lapse of 6,99, which occurred principally in Burma (2,42), United Provinces (1,57), Punjab (2,54), Madras (2,83) and Bombay (1,63); while there was an excess in Bengal (4,09).

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-07. Budget.	1906-07. Revised.	1906-07. Accounts.
£		£	£	£
1,381,1	RECEIPTS	1,254,8	1,293,0	1,415,2
21,027,4	EXPENDITURE	21,841,5	21,705,3	21,552,6
19,646,3	NET .	20,586,7	20,412,3	20,137,4

281. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follow :—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
	RECEIPTS :—			
R		R	R	R
1,26,39	India	1,42,73	1,37,21	1,41,47
£		£	£	£
842,6	Equivalent in Sterling .	951,5	914,7	943,1
538,5	England	303,3	378,3	472,1
1,381,1	TOTAL .	1,254,8	1,293,0	1,415,2
	EXPENDITURE :—			
R		R	R	R
23,23,67	India	23,69,76	23,44,46	23,36,12
£		£	£	£
15,491,1	Equivalent in Sterling .	15,798,3	15,629,6	15,574,1
5,536,3	England	6,043,2	6,075,7	5,978,5
21,027,4	TOTAL	21,841,5	21,705,3	21,552,6

282. The receipts and charges of the Imperial Marine and the Military Works Departments, as well as the charges for Special Defences have been incorporated with this group in accordance with the rearrangement of heads sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 141 (Financial), dated 11th October 1907.

283. The receipts in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by R1,26 or £8,4, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by R15,08 or £100,5. Compared with the Budget the decrease was made up of a falling off of R2,34 or £15,6 under Army, and increases of R53 or £3,5 under Marine and of R55 or £3,7 under Military Works. The decrease under Army was due chiefly to small sales of malt liquor, provisions and stores and dairy produce, and to the final adjustment in the Home Accounts of the capitation rate payable in respect of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies, provision for which had been made in the Indian Estimates; partly counterbalanced by large issues of ordnance stores to Native States on payment and of extensive sales of unserviceable and obsolete ordnance stores from arsenals and factories. The increase under Marine was due mainly to all recovery claims against the Royal Navy, other departments, etc., issued in 1905-06 and 1906-07, having been adjusted during the year owing to the introduction of a different system of accounting from 1st April 1907. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there were increases of R12,53 or £83,5 under Army, R2,30 or £15,3 under Marine and R25 or £1,7 under Military Works. Under Army the excess was chiefly due to the improvement and extension of dairy farms, to the sale of a large number of transport animals, to larger issues of ordnance stores to Native States on payment, to large sales of old stores and materials from arsenals and factories and to more realisations of subscriptions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund; partly counterbalanced by

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

smaller sales of provisions and stores and malt liquor and less receipts from grass cultivation. The increase under Marine was due to the cause stated above, also to the adjustment of the previous year's expenditure incurred in the construction of launches for the Persian Government.

284. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by £168,8 owing chiefly to receipts from the Imperial Government in respect of the capitation rate payable on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies and elsewhere; to more receipts on account of Indian Troop Service; and to an increase in the value of clothing, accoutrements, etc., in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment.

285. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special charges included under Army charges in India :—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
68,82	REORGANISATION	...	...	...
22,49	SPECIAL SERVICES	11,26	11,94	11,98
20,23,71	Ordinary Expenditure	21,25,33	21,18,38	21,08,89
21,15,02	TOTAL	21,36,59	21,30,32	21,20,87

286. The separate division "Reorganisation" was discontinued from 1906-07, the charges on that account having been compiled under ordinary heads.

287. The total Budget provision and the actual expenditure for Special Services are shown in detail below :—

Charges for—	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Accounts
Gilgit Agency	1,97	2,34
Tibet Mission	2,61	5,94
Aden Delimitation Commission	6,68	3,70
	11,26	11,98

288. The increase of 37 under Gilgit Agency was due to advances made during the year for supplies to be expended in the following year, and that of 3,33 under Tibet Mission to higher prices of food supplies; to feed and keep of sheep purchased for stock; and to the purchase of extra three months' supplies and of stores for issues on payment not provided for in the Budget. The decrease of 2,98 under Aden Delimitation Commission was chiefly due to the withdrawal of field service concessions.

289. The details of the saving of 16,44 in the ordinary expenditure, as compared with the Budget, are shown by the following figures :—

	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Accounts.	Excess +. Savings —.
Army and Garrison Staff	62,28	61,77	—51
Regimental Pay	10,67,86	10,36,05	—31,81
Supply and Transport	4,72,86	4,84,22	+11,36
Remount	52,78	62,39	+9,61
Clothing	27,81	31,14	+3,33
Medical	91,02	87,21	—3,81
Ordnance	1,36,78	1,30,26	—6,52
Miscellaneous	23,23	22,00	—1,23
Other heads	1,90,71	1,93,85	+3,14
TOTAL	21,25,33	21,08,89	—16,44

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

290. The saving under ordinary expenditure was mainly due to lapses and savings in the provision made for schedule measures, of which the more important items are :—reorganisation of Royal Horse and Field Artillery; reorganisation of the existing ammunition columns of Royal Horse and Field Artillery and formation of additional ammunition columns; addition of 350 Officers to the Indian Army ; increase to the strength of Native Army Reserves of 50,000 men; Native troops' lines; additional mule corps and cadres; purchase of land for lines of Native troops; increase in reserves of Artillery ammunition; rearmament of Horse and Field Artillery; increase in Reserve of Rifles; provision of small arms ammunition columns; and working expenses of new Ordnance Factories. These savings were to some extent counterbalanced by increased expenditure on the creation of the Chief of the Staff's Divisions at Army Head Quarters; by the moiety of bounty to British soldiers for extension of their service; and by the grant of foot gear allowance and increased rate of kit-money to Native troops.

291. The grant heads under which the expenditure exceeded the Budget were:—

Administrative Staff	35
Supply and Transport	11,75
Remount and Veterinary	9,61
Clothing	3,32
Barrack Establishment	1,17
Sea Transport Charges	2,08
Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances, etc.	25
Departmental Pensions and Gratuities	70

292. Of the excesses, 7 under Administrative Staff, 72 under Barrack Establishment, 1,06 under Sea Transport Charges, 5 under Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances, etc., and 11 under Departmental Pensions, in comparison with the net Budget grant, still require the sanction of the Government of India. The balance under these heads and the whole of the excesses under Supply and Transport, Remount and Veterinary and Clothing have been covered by reappropriations and additional grants. The excesses, 14 under Volunteer Corps, 6 under Military Pensions to Europeans and 12 under Military Pensions to Natives, over the reduced grants, also require the sanction of the Government of India.

293. Under Marine Expenditure there was a saving in India of R1,14 or £7,6, chiefly due to a saving in the Bombay Dockyard owing to the non-utilisation of the provision for certain works of construction for the Royal Indian Marine and other works, partly counterbalanced by an excess in the Kidderpore Dockyard under wages of artificers and labourers.

294. Under Military Works Expenditure there was a saving of 10,56 in India owing to the Reserve with the Government of India not having been utilised to the full extent.

295. Under Special Defences Expenditure in India there was a lapse of 6,22 which resulted from the curtailment of funds for mounting 7·5″ B. L. Guns.

296. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase in the Indian Expenditure of 5,85 under Army Charges being made up of a decrease of 68,82 under Reorganisation, the charges on that account having been compiled under different heads of Ordinary Expenditure during 1906-7, a decrease of 10,51 under Special Services and an increase of 85,18 under Ordinary Expenditure. Under Special Services the decrease was chiefly due to charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications having been compiled under ordinary heads in 1906-7; to less charges on account of Aden Delimitation Commission; and to no charges on account of Seistan Boundary Commission; partly counterbalanced by increased charges under Tibet Mission. Of the increase of 85,18 under Ordinary Expenditure, 70 under Army and Garrison Staff was chiefly due to more charges on account of Divisional and Brigade Commands, partly counterbalanced by less charges under Garrison and Station Staff; 45 under Administrative Staff was mainly due to more schedule expenditure; 16,21 under Regimental Pay was

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued*.

chiefly due to expenditure on construction of Native troops' lines under the reorganisation scheme; to the grant of foot gear allowance; to more charges on account of addition of 350 officers to the Indian Army; to charges for the whole year for the five colonial regiments against 11 months in the previous year; to more charges for good service and good conduct pay; and to larger payments of bounty: partly counterbalanced by short strength of British soldiers and few Supernumerary and Unattached List Officers; 42,57 under Supply and Transport was mainly due to charges on account of reorganisation and change of Administration of Supply and Transport Corps; to rise in rates of provisions and forage; to more schedule expenditure; by heavy railway charges; to improvement and extension of dairy farms; to more charges for hay and dry bedding making operations; and to more charges for supply of water and for frontier kit-allowance and kit-money; partly counterbalanced by less charges for messing allowance; by the utilisation of the reserve live-stock of the Khyber Moveable Column; and by smaller issues to China; 20,10 under Remount was chiefly due to all reorganisation charges having been compiled under ordinary heads in 1906-7 instead of under a separate division in 1905-6, partly counterbalanced by the purchase of a smaller number of animals; 4,26 under Ordnance was mainly due to the creation of the Office of Inspector General of Ordnance Factories; to large expenditure for extra labour owing to increased outturn; to large purchases of local stores and to expenditure on account of wheeled stretcher carriages, partly counterbalanced by small purchases for the Gun and Shell Factory and Ammunition Factories; and 3,74 under Sea Transport Charges was chiefly due to more charges for passage money; to the employment of the R. I. M. S. *Dufferin* for the conveyance of details to England, and to the purchase of Welsh coal for the S. S. *Rewa*. There was an increase of 49 under Marine Charges chiefly due to more works of construction for the Civil Department; to the purchase of provisions at higher rates by the R. I. M. vessels; to large supplies of stores received from the Cossipore Shell Factory; and to heavy repairs to certain flats, partly counterbalanced by savings in wages of artificers and labourers. Under Military Works, the expenditure exceeded by 3,29 chiefly due to the expansion of reorganisation measures; to large expenditure for the accommodation for Native Mounted Battery of Artillery, and British and Native troops and to the construction of Remount Department, Supply and Transport and Ordnance Works; partly counterbalanced by the postponement of certain works till the completion of the Reorganisation scheme. Under Special Defences the increase of 2,82 was due to heavier expenditure on the Break Water Pier at Bombay.

297. There were savings in the expenditure in England to the extent of £64,7 made up of savings under Army (£84,1) and under Special Defence Works (£51,7), counterbalanced by increases under Marine (£42,6) and Military Works (£28,5). Army Charges showed increases of £895,7 under Effective Charges and of £22,4 under Non-Effective Charges, counterbalanced by the non-utilisation of the special provision of £1,002,2 for Reorganisation Stores. Under Effective Charges the excess was chiefly due to an increase under furlough pay and allowances of Officers of the Indian Service; to the conveyance of a large number of troops in part from South Africa to India and the engagement of fresh ships for accelerated service; and to the inclusion of the charges under Reorganisation—Stores for India to this head. Under Non-Effective Charges the increase was mainly due to increased payments to War Office for retired pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India: and to more payments of the Indian Military Service Family Pensions. Under Marine Charges the increase of £42,6 in England was chiefly due to payments on account of vessels under construction. Larger demands for stores than were anticipated resulted in an increase of £28,5 under Military Works. The saving of £51,7 under Special Defences was due to alterations in the programme.

Section I.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—continued.

XXXII.—Army Receipts.

1905-6. Accounts. R		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
79	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	66	89	85
45,82	Supply and Transport	53,05	46,99	47,08
1,98	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	1,39	1,60	1,62
8,13	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	9,93	12,00	12,09
26	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	24	28	29
4,52	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	4,22	4,45	4,51
20,95	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	16,09	24,21	24,76
25	Education	25	25	26
31	Sea Transport Charges	30	26	23
2,18	Miscellaneous Services	14,20	5,92	6,35
85,19	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	1,00,33	96,85	98,04
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
5	Rewards for Military Services	4	4	5
21	Military Pensions to Europeans	...	4	4
96	Military Pensions to Natives	46	62	52
12,85	Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances to Europeans	13,35	13,00	13,19
14,07	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	13,85	13,70	13,80
5	Reorganisation	...	...	...
99,31	TOTAL INDIA	1,14,18	1,10,55	1,11,84
£		£	£	£
662,1	Equivalent in Sterling	761,2	737,0	745,6
	ENGLAND—			
490,4	Effective Services	273,3	348,8	442,0
37,2	Non-effective Services	30,0	29,5	30,0
527,6	TOTAL ENGLAND	303,3	378,3	472,0
1,189,7	GRAND TOTAL	1,064,5	1,115,3	1,217,6

298. The receipts in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by 2,34 The decrease occurred chiefly under *Supply and Transport* and *Miscellaneous Services*, partly counterbalanced by increases under *Clothing* and *Ordnance Establishments*. They were mainly due to small sales of malt liquor, provisions and stores, and dairy produce; to the adjustment by deduction of the credit afforded to the Imperial Government on account of the unexpired value of Europe stores in possession of the 119th Infantry serving at Hongkong, and to the final adjustment in the Home Accounts of the credit received from the Imperial Government for the capitation rate payable in respect of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies, provision for which credit had been made in the Indian Estimates, partly counterbalanced by large sales of clothing and materials to British and Native troops, and of necessaries to British troops; by unusually large issues of ordnance stores to Native States on payment; by extensive sales of unserviceable stores from arsenals and ordnance factories; and by the refund by the War Office of pay of Native troops during furlough which was earned while on field service in China and Somaliland and was specially granted to them on return to India. The principal variations are noted below.

299. The increase of 19 under *Regimental Pay, etc*, was due to a large number of soldiers having purchased their discharge, and to the sale of the cavalry lines at Bellary. Under *Supply and Transport* there was a decrease of 5,97 due to small sale of malt liquor, provisions and stores, and of dairy produce, partly counterbalanced by large sale of rum, by the sale of transport cattle at the Hoonsoor cattle depôt on its abolition, by the sale of surplus elephants on the reduction of the complement of unorganised trans-

Section I.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

XXXII.—Army Receipts—*concluded.*

port in Burma, and by large recoveries on account of hire of transport. Under *Remounts, etc.*, the increase of 23 was chiefly due to a large number of horses having been cast and sold from remount depôts and large recoveries for hire of horses. The increase of 2,16 under *Clothing Establishments, etc.*, was due to large sales of clothing and materials to native troops under the new clothing scheme of 1905 and to large issues on payment to British troops; to larger sale proceeds of necessaries; and to the adjustment of the value of stores issued from stock to China. The increase of 29 under *Medical Establishments, etc.*, was due to large issues of medical stores to cantonment hospitals and to civil institutions. Under *Ordnance Establishments, etc.*, the increase of 8,67 was due to unusually large issues of ordnance stores to Native States on payment and to extensive sales of unserviceable and obsolete ordnance stores from arsenals and factories; partly counterbalanced by the adjustment by deduction of the credit afforded to the Imperial Government on account of the unexpired value of Europe Stores in possession of the 119th Infantry serving at Hong-Kong. Under *Miscellaneous* there was a decrease of 7,85 due mainly to the final adjustment in the Home Accounts of recoveries from the War Office on account of expenditure in India in connection with the five Native Infantry Regiments permanently lent to the Imperial Government for Colonial duty, partly made up by a refund by the War Office of pay of Native troops during furlough which was earned while on field service in China and Somaliland and was specially granted to them on return to India; by recoveries for provisions, stores and transport on the occasion of the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan and by more receipts on account of Tibet Mission. The decrease of 16 under *Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances to Europeans* was due to less recoveries on account of contributions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

300. The receipts in England under Effective Services exceeded the Budget Estimate by £168,7 due to receipts from the Imperial Government in respect of the capitation rate payable on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies; to more receipts on account of Indian Troop Service; and to an increase in the value of clothing, accoutrements, etc., in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment.

XXXIII.—Marine Receipts.

1905-6 Accounts.		1906-7 Budget.	1906-7 Revised.	1906-7 Accounts.
R		R	R	R
17,34	Dockyard services, etc	20,36	18,39	21,30
2,11	Sale proceeds of vessels and stores	66	44	34
23	Other receipts	43	33	34
19,68	TOTAL IN RUPEES	21,45	19,16	21,98
£		£	£	£
131,2	Equivalent in Sterling	143,0	127,7	146,6
10,9	England	...	...	...
142,1	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	143,0	127,7	146,6

301. The Indian receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate by 53 and the actuals of the previous year by 2,30. Under *Dockyard Services, etc.*, there was an increase of 94 chiefly in consequence of recovery claims against the Royal Navy, other departments, etc., for two years 1905-06 and 1906-07, having been adjusted during the year, partly counterbalanced by less recoveries on account of hire of vessels, the budget for which was taken at a too large figure. Against this increase there were decreases of 32 under *Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores* due to less sales of stores and to the sale of a vessel smaller than the one the sale of which was contemplated in the Budget; and of 9 under *Other receipts* due to less coal having been issued from the depots in the Persian Gulf to Royal Navy Vessels.

302. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase was mainly due to the adjustment of expenditure of the previous year for the construction of launches for the Persian Government, and to increased contribution by the Admiralty for the additional staff maintained at Bombay and to the write-back in 1905-6 of certain credits for coal supplies to the Sultan of Muscat; partly counterbalanced by less recoveries in 1906-7 owing to the Royal Indian Marine Vessels not having been largely employed on Imperial Service and less sales of vessels and stores.

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

XXXIV.—Military Works.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
6,26	India	5,94	6,27	6,39
84	Burma	90	96	99
6	Eastern Bengal and Assam	6	6	6
2	Bengal	2	2	2
1	United Provinces	1	1	1
3	Punjab	2	2	2
6	Madras	5	5	4
12	Bombay	10	11	12
7,40	TOTAL	7,10	7,50	7,65
£		£	£	£
49,3	Equivalent in Sterling	47,3	50,0	51,0

303. The actuals exceeded those of the previous year and the Budget estimate by 25 and 55, respectively.

46.—Army Charges.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
61,14	Army and Garrison Staff	62,28	62,58	61,77
22,65	Administrative Staff	22,75	22,98	23,10
10,20,31	Regimental Pay, etc.	10,67,86	10,40,23	10,36,05
4,49,48	Supply and Transport	4,74,78	4,87,37	4,86,53
42,29	Remount and Veterinary	52,78	66,56	62,39
31,83	Clothing	27,82	31,70	31,14
22,72	Barrack Establishment, etc.	21,47	21,91	22,64
3,10	Administration of Martial Law	3,10	2,92	2,87
88,41	Medical	91,03	87,92	87,22
1,26,02	Ordnance	1,36,78	1,30,50	1,30,26
4,13	Ecclesiastical	4,49	4,25	4,12
5,02	Education	5,79	5,68	5,56
3,80	Sea Transport Charges	5,46	6,48	7,54
36,94	Miscellaneous Services	32,52	32,79	31,65
25,09	Volunteer Corps	25,76	25,54	25,44
19,42,93		20,34,67	20,29,41	20,18,28
31	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	1,42
19,43,24	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES	20,34,67	20,29,41	20,19,70
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
1,74	Rewards for Military Services	1,32	1,27	1,20
12,64	Military Pensions to Europeans	11,79	11,34	11,41
77,85	Ditto Natives	78,43	77,11	77,23
3,08	Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances, etc.	3,03	3,25	3,28
7,65	Departmental Pensions and Gratuities	7,35	7,94	8,05
1,02,96	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES	1,01,92	1,00,91	1,01,17
68,82	REORGANISATION	...	...	...
21,15,02	TOTAL INDIA	21,36,59	21,30,32	21,20,87
£		£	£	£
14,100,1	Equivalent in Sterling	14,243,9	14,202,1	14,139,1

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued*.

46.—Army Charges—*continued*.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
695,0	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India .	780,0	816,5	798,4
292,9	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	270,0	320,0	313,5
313,8	Indian Troop Service	319,0	365,0	361,7
6,8	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	15,0	5,8	5,4
44,1	Miscellaneous	35,0	38,4	40,8
714,1	Stores for India	778,1	1,653,3	1,573,0
2,066,7	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES .	2,197,1	3,199,0	3,092,8
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
731,8	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	760,5	786,3	786,3
1,515,9	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service . . .	1,500,0	1,505,0	1,500,0
85,4	Miscellaneous Pensions, etc.	88,0	85,2	85,7
51,7	Indian Military Service Family Pensions .	55,0	54,5	53,9
...	Contributions towards Pensions of Indian Native Soldiers lent for Imperial Service refunded .	...	...	...
2,384,8	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES .	2,403,5	2,431,0	2,425,9
	REORGANISATION—			
715,5	Stores for India	1,002,2	...	...
5,167,0	TOTAL ENGLAND .	5,602,8	5,630,0	5,518,7
19,267,1	GRAND TOTAL .	19,846,7	19,832,1	19,657,8

Army and Garrison Staff.

Army Department.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget. R	1906-7. Revised. R	1906-7. Accounts. R
3,20	Commander-in-Chief	3,17	3,38	3,41
3,55	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces . .	2,98	2,75	2,72
...	Chief of the Staff	...	1,55	5,08
7,91	Adjutant General	7,97	7,36	7,35
1,50	Artillery Branch	1,64	1,67	1,58
33	Cavalry Branch	39	41	40
82	Musketry Inspection	47	55	55
6,39	Quarter Master General	6,67	6,92	3,14
60	Gymnastic Instruction	56	52	50
48	Army Signalling	46	46	41
2,07	Mounted Infantry Schools	2,17	2,11	2,08
7	School of Cookery	7	6	6
27,66	Divisional and Brigade Commands and Staff . . .	29,78	29,69	29,55
3,28	Garrison and Station Staff	2,36	2,28	2,25
2,33	Hill Sanitaria	2,70	2,31	2,12
86	Miscellaneous Depôts	87	54	55
2	Staff Miscellaneous	2	2	2
7	Special Services	...	...	...
61,14	TOTAL .	62,78	62,58	61,77

304. As compared with the Budget, there was a net saving of 51 under this head, due chiefly to less tour expenses of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding; to the absence of officers on leave; to variations in army ranks of officers; to the transfer of the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General for Finance to the Financial Department (Military Finance); to certain Station Staff Officers having drawn their pay of rank regimentally; to less charges for Hill Sanitaria; and to the abolition of the Deolali depôt and of

Section I.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

Army and Garrison Staff—*concluded.*

certain rest camps. Apart from these causes there was a decrease under *Quarter Master General* owing to certain charges under this head having been shown under *Chief of the Staff* at Army Head Quarters for which there was no Budget provision. Against these decreases there were excesses under *Commander-in-Chief* (24) due to more tour expenses of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the tour grant having been fixed at a higher scale than was budgetted for; and under *Musketry Inspection* (8) owing to more travelling charges in connection with musketry instruction classes.

Administrative Staff.

Finance Department (Military Finance).

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
		R	R	R
1,56	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	1,72	1,58	1,52
1,74	Military Accountant General	1,81	1,81	1,83
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
2,52	Central Branch	2,52	2,53	2,59
1,80	Accounts Branch	1,84	1,86	1,84
5,17	Pay Branch	5,24	5,35	5,33
4,13	Supply and Transport Branch	4,27	4,39	4,39
73	Do. Do. Rangoon	77	75	79
72	Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India	69	75	75
1,37	Ordnance and Clothing Branches	1,28	1,29	1,33
1,49	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Offices	1,54	1,59	1,53
1,30	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers	1,27	1,10	1,16
12	Special Services	3	3	3
...	*Deduct*—Probable Savings	23	...	...
22,65	TOTAL	22,75	22,98	23,10

305. The increase of 35 as compared with the Budget, was chiefly due to more schedule expenditure (17); to change in classification of printing charges (14); to the grant of conveyance allowance to clerks of the Western Command during the prevalence of plague (7); to higher rates of pay having been drawn by certain officers (12); and to an advance of pay drawn by Colonel Williams on his proceeding on combined leave (6). These increases were to some extent made up by savings under *Personal Staff of the Governor-General, etc.*, in pay of Aides-de-Camp to Governors and Lieutenant-Governors (14) and under *Inspections, etc.* (11), owing to few officers having been present for duty.

Regimental Pay.

Army Department.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
5,06,50	European Army	5,33,44	5,08,57	5,06,72
5,13,34	Native Army	5,34,42	5,31,66	5,29,33
47	Special Services	...	...	...
10,20,31	TOTAL	10,67,86	10,40,23	10,36,05

306. As compared with the Budget, the decrease under *European Army* was due chiefly to the transfer to other grants of a portion of the provision for schedule measures in connection with the reorganisation of Royal Horse and Field Artillery and of the existing columns of Royal Horse and Field Artillery and the formation of additional ammunition columns; to less charges for pay, command staff and horse allowance of regimental officers owing to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings having proved insufficient; to short strength of British troops; and to few Supernumerary and Unattached List officers having been present; partly counterbalanced by more charges for service pay and large payments of bounty to British soldiers for extension of service. The decrease under *Native Army* was chiefly due to less charges for pay of officers, native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, rank and file; to few reservists having been called out for training; to a partial lapse of the special provision for an increase in the strength of the Native Army reserve; to the transfer of a portion of the provision for construction of lines of Native Infantry regiments under the reorganisation scheme to the Military Works Estimate; and to the lapse of the provision for new lines for the Sappers and Miners at Bangalore. These increases were partially made up by increases for more charges for pay of Native Infantry Officers owing to the

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

Regimental Pay—*continued.*

deduction made in the Budget; by the grant of foot gear allowance to Native troops from 1st October 1906; and by more charges for good conduct pay to Natives.

307. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below:—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
1,32,35	Artillery	1,59,03	1,35,00	1,33,37
48,46	Cavalry	47,91	48,35	48,30
19	Engineers	20	32	38
3,11,25	Infantry	3,13,67	3,09,01	3,09,65
10	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	9	9	9
8,51	Officers of the Indian Army, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	8,09	6,38	6,07
5,64	Other Charges	4,45	9,42	8,86
5,06,50	TOTAL	5,33,44	5,08,57	5,06,72

308. The decrease under *Artillery* (25,66) was chiefly due to the lapse of a portion and the transfer to Remount and Veterinary Establishment of another and larger portion of the provision for reorganisation of Royal Horse and Field Artillery and of the existing Ammunition Columns of Royal Horse and Field Artillery and for the formation of additional columns. The increase under *Cavalry* (39) was chiefly due to excess strength of Warrant and Non-commissioned officers, rank and file; and to more charges on account of consolidated horse lines contingent allowance partly counterbalanced by less charges for pay of officers owing to the deduction for probable savings not having been sufficient; to short strength of native artificers and followers, and to a small number of men having drawn service pay. Under *Engineers*, the excess (18) was mainly due to pay drawn by unemployed Royal Engineer Officers, which was not budgetted for. The saving under *Infantry* (4,02) was due to short strength of Warrant and Non-commissioned officers, rank and file; to less charges for good conduct pay, deferred pay and extra 2*d.* a day to British soldiers and to a reduction in rates of stationery allowance; partly counterbalanced by more charges for grant of service pay to British soldiers and to men who extended their service on receipt of bounty. Under *Officers of the Indian Army, etc.*, the decrease (2,02) was due to less charges for pay and exchange compensation allowance of officers owing to there being few supernumerary and unattached list officers. The increase under *Other Charges* was chiefly due to payments of bounty to British soldiers for extension of service; to increased rate of kit-money sanctioned during the year; and to the enlistment of drivers and expenditure on account of clothing allowance in connection with the reorganisation of Royal Horse and Field Artillery.

309. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follow:—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
8,52	Artillery	8,66	8,66	8,65
1,08	Body-Guard	1,10	1,03	98
1,45,49	Cavalry	1,45,70	1,44,60	1,45,09
15,49	Sappers and Miners	16,16	16,44	16,44
2,85	Indian Sub-Marine Mining Corps	2,93	2,66	2,66
3,00,69	Infantry	3,03,64	3,07,04	3,06,88
20	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	8	8	8
5,44	Kit-money for Recruits	5,75	6,25	5,75
4,48	Hutting-money	14,92	11,20	9,99
10,69	Reserve Forces	16,66	11,70	11,05
18,41	Other Charges	18,82	22,00	21,76
5,13,34	TOTAL	5,34,42	5,31,66	5,29,33

310. The excess under *Sappers and Miners* (28) was chiefly due to more charges for pay of Warrant and Non-commissioned officers and Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and of Native artificers and followers, and for good conduct and good service pay of Natives, partly counterbalanced by less charges for pay of officers owing to the deduction for probable savings in the Budget having proved too high. Under *Infantry* the increase (3,24) was mainly due to more charges for pay and exchange compensation allowance of officers, pay of Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers, rank and file, command staff and horse allowances, owing to the deduction in the Budget for probable savings not having been fully realised; to the grant of Baluchistan local allowance to officers of the 106th Hazara Pioneers; to higher rates of pay of subordinate medical and fixed hospital establishments and good service and good conduct pay; partly counterbalanced by less charges for addition of 350 officers to the Indian Army, for pay of Native artificers and followers and prizes for skill-at-arms.

Section I.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—continued.

Regimental Pay—concluded.

The increase under *Other charges* (2,94) was chiefly due to the grant of foot gear allowance from 1st October 1906 and to the increased rate of clothing allowance drawn by Colonial regiments; partly counter-balanced by less charges for recruiting depôts, batta and purchase of chargers in connection with the addition of 350 officers to the Indian army. Against these increases there were large savings under *Hutting-money* (4,93) and *Reserve Forces* (5,61). Under the former head the saving was due to the transfer of a portion of the allotment to the Military Works estimate for construction of lines of certain Native Infantry Regiments, to a partial lapse of the provision in connection therewith, and to the lapse of the amount provided for new lines for the Sappers and Miners at Bangalore: that under reservists was due to few reservists having been called out for training and to a partial lapse of the special provision for an increase of the Native Army reserve. Less charges for pay, exchange compensation allowance, and command staff and horse allowances of officers, warrant and Non-commissioned officers and of Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers, account for savings under *Body-Guard* (12) *Cavalry* (61) and *Indian Sub-Marine Mining Corps* (27).

311. Under *Native Army* the actuals exceeded those of the previous year by 15,99 due to expenditure on account of the 26th Railway Company and construction of lines of Native troops under the reorganisation scheme having been charged to this head which in the previous year was compiled under the separate "reorganisation" division; to heavy charges for Engineer and working pay and for good service and good conduct pay; to charges on account of five Colonial regiments for the whole year instead of for 11 months as in the previous year; and to the grant of foot gear allowance from 1st October 1906.

Supply and Transport Charges.

Army Department.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
72,66	Establishment	86,54	84,35	83,39
1,90,27	Supplies	1,95,12	2,01,27	2,00,74
1,39,84	Services	1,45,15	1,53,79	1,52,62
38,88	Transport Branch	46,05	45,96	47,47
7,83	Special Services	1,92	2,00	2,31
4,49,48		4,74,78	4,87,37	4,86,53

312. The increase of 11,75 in this grant occurred under all the heads except *Establishment* The increases under *Supplies* (5,62), *Services* (7,47), *Transport Branch* (1,42) and *Special Services* (39) were chiefly due to rise in prices of grain and fodder in consequence of scarcity; to higher charges for conveyance of stores by rail; to charges incurred in this grant in connection with the reorganisation of royal horse and field artillery for which a lump provision was made under the grant Regimental Pay; and to more charges on account of Gilgit Agency. Against these increases the decrease under *Establishment* (3,15) was mainly due to less charges for salaries owing to the absence of certain officers on leave; to variations in army ranks of officers; and to short strength of transport and subordinate establishments. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase was mainly due to charges in connection with the reorganisation and change of administration of the Supply and Transport Corps; to rise in rates of provisions; to the compilation of charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications under ordinary heads; to large consignments of ordnance stores than in the previous year; to improvement and extension of dairy farms; and to more charges for supply of water at certain stations.

313. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* are given below:—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
5,43	Supervising Staff	7,83	7,40	7,07
29,92	Executive Establishment	30,73	30,78	31,37
34,37	Transport	44,03	42,70	41,92
3,11	Subordinate Establishment	3,74	3,34	3,28
—17	Other Heads	21	13	—25
72,66	TOTAL	86,54	84,35	83,39

314. The decrease of 76 under *Supervising Staff* was due to less charges for salaries, travelling and outstation allowances; to variations in army rank of officers; to the abolition of one of the appointments of purchasing officers in the Northern Circle; and to the amalgamation of the Office of the Inspector General of Supply and Transport with that of the Quarter Master General in India; that under *Transport* (2,11) was mainly due to short complement of officers; to less charges for travelling and for cattle estab-

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued*.

Supply and Transport Charges—*continued*

lishments and marching allowances to short strength of reserve of mule drivers and to the discontinuance of the general working of the mechanical transport The decreases under *Subordinate Establishment* (46) and *Other Heads* (46) were due to less charges for regimental, supply store depôt and quarter masters' establishment and to increased recoveries by the Agent, Government Consignments, on account of large quantities of stores landed for other departments Against all these decreases there was a small increase under *Executive Establishment* 64) due to more charges for salaries owing to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings not having been fully realised and to more travelling charges partly counterbalanced by more charges for salaries in consequence of the change of administration of the Supply and Transport Corps

315 Under *Supplies* the details are as follow —

1905-6 Accounts		1906-7 Budget	1906-7 Revised	1906-7 Accounts
1 04 77	Provisions for Europeans . .	1 05 88	1 03 12	1 03 12
15 77	Provisions for Natives	17 98	18 98	19 62
	Compensation to Natives—			
33 12	(*a*) for dearness of provisions	29 87	39 27	40 38
8,47	(*b*) for dearness of forage	7 94	11 09	10 29
1 69	Purchase of Reserve Stock	2 21	1 90	1 14
28 18	Malt Liquor purchased locally . . .	30 93	27 28	26 86
31	Rum	50	38	39
	Dairy Farms . . .			
	Contingent Expenses .	1		
1 92 31		1 95 32	2 02 02	2 01 80
2,04	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments	*20*	*75*	*1 06*
1 90 27	TOTAL	1 95 12	2 01 27	2 00 74

316 Under *Supplies* there were increases under *Provisions for Natives* (1 64), *Compensation to Natives for dearness of provisions* (10 51) and *Compensation to Natives for dearness of forage* (2 35) chiefly due to rise in rates of articles of food and grain and fodder in consequence of scarcity to the supply of rice in lieu of atta to Native troops and followers at Secunderabad and Bellary and to the replacement of issues from stock to the Robat Escort Against these increases there were savings under all other heads The decrease under *Provisions for Europeans* (2,76) was due to less charges for messing allowance owing to short strength to smaller charges for meat to the utilisation of the reserve of live stock of the Khyber Moveable Column for ordinary requirements and to less charges for ration articles other than bread and meat partly counterbalanced by more charges for hot meal allowances to men proceeding to and from the port of embarkation and from station to station owing to the abolition of rest camps The savings under *Purchase of Reserve Stock* (1 07) *Malt Liquor purchased locally* (4 07) and *Rum* (11) were all due to smaller purchases The increase in the deduction (86) for *Value of Supplies etc*, was due to credits for the value of stores issued from stock to China and Robat Escort and to larger issues to other departments

317 Under *Services* the following are the details —

1905-6 Accounts		1906-7 Budget	1906-7 Revised	1906-7 Accounts
4,31	Hire of Transport	5 60	4 35	4 08
4 40	Sea and Inland Water Charges	4 91	5 00	4 78
54 28	Railway Charges	54 85	58 27	56 01
26 56	Dairy Farms Piggeries and Grass Farms	32 68	31 61	30 86
33 92	Feed of Horses Battery Mules Yaboos Bullocks and Elephants	30 87	38 00	40 12
86	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies	93	76	90
4 04	Implements Godown Furniture etc	3 63	3 80	4 01
11 47	Other Heads	11 68	12 00	11 86
1,39 84	TOTAL	1 45 15	1 53 79	1,52 62

318 The increase under *Railway Charges* (1 16) was chiefly due to conveyance of a large number of Native troops owing to an increase in the number of men proceeding on furlough and to the conveyance of more ordnance and medical stores partly counterbalanced by less charges for conveyance of supply and transport and clothing stores and of European troops owing to the abolition of the Colaba depôt and the adoption of Karachi as a port of embarkation and debarkation that under *Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, etc* (9 25), was due chiefly to more charges of feed of horses and ponies owing to higher rates; to purchase of fodder to supplement farm produce to charges incurred in connection with the reorganisation

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

Supply and Transport Charges—*concluded.*

of horse and field artillery and to a grant made for grass operations at Bangalore; partly counterbalanced by less charges for feed of mules and yaboos. The increase under *Implements, Godown Furniture, etc.* (38) was mainly due to more charges for godown furniture and more miscellaneous charges; that under *Other Heads* (18) was attributable chiefly to more purchases of warm clothing for troops and followers to replenish stock, and to more charges for supply of water; partly counterbalanced by small purchases of baggage mule and battery bullocks and by less charges for frontier kit allowance and frontier kit money to troops and followers, and for clothing allowance to Native troops when proceeding by sea. Against these increases the savings under *Hire of Transport* (1,52) and *Sea and Inland Water Charges* (13) were due to less charges for conveyance of British and Native troops, supply and transport, clothing and ordnance stores. The decrease under *Dairy Farms, Piggeries and Grass Farms* (1,82) was due to less charges for hire of cattle, purchase of butter and contingencies, partly counterbalanced by more purchases of live and dead stock; and to less charges for general improvements and additions to stock owing to less purchases of plant and machinery, made up to some extent by more charges for hay and dry bedding making and grass operations.

319. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* are as follows :—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
18,70	Unorganized Transport	18,41	18,49	21,41
14,18	Mule Corps	20,97	20,80	19,10
3,41	Mule Cadres	3,79	4,33	4,99
1,65	Silladar Camel Corps	1,71	1,56	1,20
28	Pony Cart Train Cadres	27	36	33
[illegible]	Service Grantee Camel Corps	1	2	2
24	Ghilzai Camel Corps	...	...	...
6	Mechanical Transport	16	2	11
35	Transport charges connected with Army Bearer Corps	73	38	31
38,88	TOTAL .	46,05	45,96	47,47

320. The excess under *Unorganised Transport* (3,00) was chiefly due to more charges for feed of animals owing to rise in rates and to purchases for stock; to large purchase and repair of gear, carts and equipment owing to large condemnations; partly counterbalanced by the lapse of the provision for initial expenditure in connection with the provision of 4,000 army transport carts. The excesses under *Mule Cadres* (1,20) and *Pony Cart Train Cadres* (6) were mainly due to more charges for feed of animals owing to higher rates of articles of feed. The saving under *Mule Corps* (1,87) was mainly attributable to less purchases of animals; that under *Silladar Camel Corps* (51) to less charges for feed of animals owing to short strength of camels and to the lapse of the provision for reorganisation of the 58th Silladar Camel Corps. Less charges for purchase and repair of doolies, gear, carts and equipment owing to the introduction of wheeled stretchers brought about a saving of 42 under *Transport Charges connected with Army Bearer Corps.*

Remount and Veterinary.

Department of Military Supply.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
71	Supervising Staff	78	80	89
3,77	Depôt Establishments . . .	4,72	4,88	4,60
10	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach . .	12	16	16
16,74	Purchase of Remounts . . .	16,14	28,63	27,08
5,11	Feed of Cattle and Remounts . .	10,95	10,72	10,78
6,30	Horse, Mule and Donkey Breeding Operations	7,07	6,05	5,37
4,82	Miscellaneous	8,24	10,52	8,66
	Army Department.			
1,21	Veterinary Inspection . . .	1,16	1,16	1,14
3,47	Station Veterinary Hospitals . .	3,54	3,58	3,65
6	Veterinary Schools	6	6	6
42,29	TOTAL .	52,78	66,56	62,39

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

Remount and Veterinary—*concluded.*

321. The increase of 10,94 under *Purchase of Remounts* was due to the purchase of horses in connection with the reorganisation of horse and field artillery and ammunition columns; and to payments of bonuses to the shippers of Australian horses, partly counterbalanced by less purchases of young stock, ordnance mules and young mules; that of 11 under *Supervising Staff* to more charges for salaries and travelling allowances owing to frequent movements of the Director General on tours of inspection; and that of 42 under *Miscellaneous* to more road expenses of cattle and remounts and contingencies due partly to expenditure on account of the reorganisation of horse and field artillery and partly to increased charges for cattle gear and road expenses, counterbalanced to some extent by less extensive cultivation expenses. Under *Station Veterinary Hospital* the increase of 11 was chiefly due to more charges for salaries and travelling owing to the deduction for probable savings having proved too high. Against these increases there was a saving of 1,70 under *Horse, Mule and Donkey Breeding Operations*, chiefly due to less charges for salaries owing to the appointment of a Superintendent having been vacant for some time and the partial employment of the temporary establishment. The decrease of 12 under *Depôt Establishments* was due to less charges for salaries; and that of 17 under *Feed of Cattle and Remounts* to less strength of ordnance mules at depôts, partly counterbalanced by higher rates of grain and fodder for cattle and remounts at depôts, and of young stock.

Clothing Establishments.

Department of Military Supply.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7 Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,45	Superintending Establishments	1,81	1,73	1,56
53	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	62	56	55
	Supplies and Services—			
14,36	Factories	14,92	15,93	15,67
3,58	Regimental	3,29	3,61	3,26
11,77	Compensation in lieu of clothing	7,23	9,94	10,11
22	Special Services	1	1	...
31,91		27,88	31,78	31,15
8	*Deduct*—Value of stores supplied to other Departments	*6*	*8*	*1*
31,83	TOTAL	27,82	31,70	31,14

322. The decreases of 25 under *Superintending Establishments* and of 7 under *Manufacturing and Store Establishments* were due to less charges for salaries and exchange compensation allowance owing to an Assistant Superintendent being short of complement, and to the absence of certain European Officers on furlough and to lower rates of pay of certain incumbents. The increase of 75 under *Supplies and Services—Factories* was chiefly due to the local purchase of socks for which funds were transferred from Home Estimates; and to the cost of warm coats supplied to Native troops on payment partly counterbalanced by less charges for making clothing, great coats, etc., and for packing materials. Under *Supplies and Services—Compensation in lieu of clothing* the excess of 2,88 was mainly due to increased expenditure for compensation in lieu of clothing to British troops and to the issue of white helmet covers and more allowances to British soldiers on the Unattached List for upkeep of uniform. The decrease in the deduction for *Value of Stores, etc.* (5) was chiefly due to a write-back of credits for the value of stores issued to China. The grant in 1905-06 to certain Native troops of compensation in lieu of special concessions which were abolished under the new clothing scheme chiefly accounted for the increase in the actuals of the previous year.

Barrack Establishments.

Army Department.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-07. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
5,07	Subordinate Establishments	4,89	4,90	4,78
1,11	Mechanical Punkha-pulling and Electric Lighting	1,99	1,69	1,38
4,60	Barrack Bedding	3,42	3,59	4,26
3,55	Lighting Charges other than by Electricity	3,59	3,71	3,64
8,28	Miscellaneous	7,61	8,04	8,60
23	Special Services	...	...	...
22,84		21,50	21,93	22,66
12	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments	*3*	*2*	*2*
22,72	TOTAL	21,47	21,91	22,64

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

Barrack Establishments—*concluded.*

323. The increase of 1,17 in this grant was the result of excesses of 84 under *Barrack Bedding* and 99 under *Miscellaneous*, and of savings of 11 under *Subordinate Establishment* and 61 under *Mechanical Punkha-pulling and Electric Lighting*. The increases were chiefly due to more renewals and purchases of barrack bedding for stock; to higher rates of firewood for chimneys; and to large condemnations and replacements of barrack and hospital supplies, partly counterbalanced by less charges for working wells and supply of water and well gear for plunge-baths and wash-houses. The savings were due to less charges for punkha-pulling establishment; to the lapse of the schedule provision for electric installation at Lucknow; and to less debit by the Military Works Department for working expenses of mechanical punkha-pulling and electric lighting.

Administration of Martial Law.

Army Department.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Judge-Advocate General's Department—			
41	Head Quarters	45	41	42
1,08	Commands	1,06	1,00	1,04
1,61	Miscellaneous	1,59	1,51	1,41
3,10	TOTAL .		2,92 3,10	2,87

324. The saving of 23 in this grant was chiefly due to absence of expenditure on account of Cantonment Magistrates attached to Judge-Advocate General's Department for training; to less prison charges; and to the abolition of Military prisons at certain stations.

Medical Establishments.

Army Department.

1905-6. Accounts.			1906-7. Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.	
		Medical Establishment—						
3,01		Head-Quarters and Commands	3,48		3,35		3,54	
46,24		Divisions and Brigades . .	45,95		45,47		45,48	
1,93		Nursing Service . .	2,17		2,19		2,20	
4,53		Sanitation of Cantonments and Cantonment Hospitals . .	4,49		4,48		4,40	
7,10		Army Bearer Corps . . .	7,15		5,94		5,87	
4,70		Army Hospital Corps . .	4,83		4,83		4,84	
9		Followers' Hospitals . .	9		9		9	
34		Miscellaneous . . .	36		36		34	
16,14		Medical Supplies . .	16,80		15,81		16,11	
7		Special Services . . .	1		1		1	
	84,15			85,39		82,53		82,88
		Department of Military Supply.						
2,16		Medical Store Depôts . .	2,31		2,35		2,37	
1,05		Miscellaneous . . .	1,26		1,18		1,13	
5,34		Medical Supplies . . .	5,87		5,82		5,08	
8,55			9,44		9,35		8,58	
		Deduct—						
4,29		Issues to other Departments	3,74		3,96		4,24	
	4,26			5,70		5,39		4,34
	88,41	TOTAL .		91,03		87,92		87,22

325. The saving of 47 under *Medical Establishments—Divisions and Brigades* occurred under salaries and contingencies and was chiefly due to the deduction for probable savings having proved insufficient, partly counterbalanced by more travelling charges; that of 9 under *Sanitation of Cantonments* to less grants-in-aid to Cantonment funds and hospitals; that of 1,28 under *Army Bearer Corps* to less charges for salaries and kit money owing to short strength of corps, partly counterbalanced by more charges for travelling; and that of 69 under *Medical Supplies* to less charges for dieting sick owing to few patients

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

Medical Establishments—*concluded.*

having been in hospital and to small condemnations of hospital equipments, partly counterbalanced by increased charges for hospital supplies owing chiefly to the supply of artificial teeth to British soldiers, and to large requirements of medical and surgical stores in hospitals. In the Department of Military Supply, the saving of 13 under *Miscellaneous* was chiefly due to the small number of military pupils under tuition at Medical Colleges, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure for the engagement of private nurses to attend on sick officers; and that of 79 under *Medical Supplies*, to less demands of medical and surgical stores from civil and military hospitals; to the non-purchase of acids for plague purposes in the Secunderabad Division and to cheaper rate of quinine, made up to some extent by additional schedule expenditure for equipment of field hospitals and 500 field veterinary companions. The increase in the deduction for *Issues to Other Departments* was due to large supplies to civil institutions.

Ordnance.

Department of Military Supply.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Account
R	ESTABLISHMENTS—	R	R	R
3,72	Supervising Staff	4,50	4,44	4,48
23,32	Arsenals and Depôts	23,68	23,09	22,92
36,75	Factories	44,37	42,58	43,59
	STORES—			
12,53	For Arsenals and Depôts	14,68	15,15	14,18
39,46	For Factories	38,60	35,52	35,38
52	Freight	68	73	72
7,69	Camp Equipage	6,53	7,75	8,21
1,23,99		1,33,04	1,29,26	1,29,48
	Deduct—			
5,23	Supplies to other Departments	*3,97*	*4,58*	*5,09*
1,18,76		1,29,07	1,24,68	1,24,39
2	Special Services	...	...	...
1,18,78		1,29,07	1,24,68	1,24,39
	Army Department.			
1,11	Fort Armaments	1,21	1,13	1,10
4,28	Stores	4,51	4,42	4,44
14	Camp Equipage	17	11	12
1,71	Line Gear	1,82	16	21
1,26,02	TOTAL	1,36,78	1,30,50	1,30,26

326. The savings of 76 under *Establishments—Arsenals and Depôts* and of 78 under *Establishments—Factories* were chiefly due to insufficient deductions in the Budget for probable savings; to less charges for salaries and exchange compensation allowance owing to fewer officers having been present; and to less schedule expenditure on account of the personnel of the Cordite Factory; partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure for extra temporary artificers and others and for travelling and contingencies. The decrease of 50 under *Stores—Arsenals and Depôts* occurred chiefly under purchases of local stores; and that of 3,22 under *Stores—Factories* was due to smaller demands for local stores by the Gun and Shell Factory, Cordite Factory, Rifle Factory, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, Ammunition Factories, and the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, and Workshops, Perambur, due to less schedule expenditure, partly counterbalanced by increased purchase of local stores and timber for Gun Carriage Factories and the Central Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore. Against these savings, there was an increase of 1,68 under *Camp Equipage* chiefly due to heavy purchases of standing camp tents to replenish stock; to the replacement of stores issued to China; and to more schedule expenditure. The increased credit of 1,12 under *Supplies to other Departments* was chiefly due to credits for work done by the Gun and Shell Factory and the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, in connection with the rearmament of coast defences; to net credit for value of stores issued to and returned by His Majesty's Imperial Government, London, Royal Navy Reserve, and Ordnance Officer, Cairo; to large issues to civil department, and to the issue of stores to China, partly counterbalanced by the adjustment of the value of stores in possession of Native regiments serving in the Colonies. In the Army Department, the saving of 11 under *Fort Armaments* was chiefly due to the abolition of the fort armament at Malakand and Fort Gobindgarh; to less travelling charges, and to short complement of native establishment. The supersession of the separate allowances for line gear material,

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

Ordnance—*concluded.*

etc., by the consolidated horse lines contingent allowance, brought about a saving of 1,61 under *Line Gear*. The increase, compared with the actuals of the previous year, was chiefly due to the creation of the Office of Inspector General of Ordnance Factories; to heavy expenditure for extra labour in manufacturing establishments owing to increased outturn; to large purchases of local stores and timber for the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, and to the compilation of the reorganisation schedule expenditure under the separate "reorganisation" division in 1905-06, partly counterbalanced by small purchases of local stores for the Gun and Shell Factory and Ammunition Factories.

Other Effective Charges.

327. The decrease of 37 under *Ecclesiastical* was chiefly due to less charges for pay of Scottish Chaplains and for allowance to Roman Catholic Chaplains, owing to vacancies and to lower rates of pay drawn by certain Chaplains. The saving of 23 under *Education* was mainly due to less charges for books, materials, etc., for army schools; to savings in schedule expenditure; to the lower army rank of the Deputy Adjutant General; and to leave vacancies; partly counterbalanced by more charges for maps and by additional schedule expenditure for horse allowance to officers studying at the Staff College and for the acquisition of water-mills. Under *Volunteer Corps* the saving of 32 was due to the deduction for probable savings having proved insufficient and to less travelling charges. Against these savings there was an increase of 2,08 under *Sea Transport Charges* chiefly due to more charges of passage money to officers and others proceeding to the colonies and from port to port in India; to the employment of the R. I. M. S. *Dufferin* for conveyance of troops to England; and to the supply of coal for the transport *Rewa*.

328. The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows :—

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
13,46	Special Charges	9,29	9,89	9,64
23,48	Other Items	23,23	22,90	22,01
36,94	TOTAL	32,52	32,79	31,65

329. The variations under *Special Charges* have been explained in paragraph 288. Under *Other Items* the saving of 1,22 was chiefly due to less charges for moonshee allowance to officers and men for passing in Native languages, and for travelling allowances to officers and men; to less arrear charges on account of Rawalpindi concentration; to less charges on account of debit note telegrams; and to lapses and savings in the schedule provision for purchase of land and for the regrant of lapse of the previous year; partly counterbalanced by increased charges for compensation for losses to Silladar Cavalry Regiments and Silladar Camel Corps, for camps-of-exercise, manœuvres and instruction; for the concentration of troops on the occasion of the visit to India of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan; and for the payment of compensations connected with the cordite explosion at Hyderabad.

Non-Effective Charges.

330. There was a saving of 12 under *Rewards for Military Services*, and was chiefly due to less charges on account of annuities for meritorious service and Order of British India, partly counterbalanced by more charges for medals. Under *Military Pensions to Europeans* the decrease of 38 was due to less payments of capitalized pensions and gratuities, partly counterbalanced by increased charges for pensions to commissioned officers and to departmental officers with honorary rank. The decrease of 1,20 under *Military Pensions to Natives* was due to less pension charges of Native Commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers owing to short strength, counteracted by increased compensation to Madras pensioners for dearness of provisions. Against these savings there were excesses of 25 under *Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances* and of 70 under *Departmental Pensions and Gratuities*. The excess under the former head was due to more charges for Indian Military Service Family Pensions, also for pensions to widows and compassionate allowances; that under the latter to an arrear payment, to the grant of compassionate allowances and pensions to Mutiny Veterans, and to the payment of gratuities to men of the Army Bearer Corps on reduction of establishment, and of muleteers of unauthorised castes on the reorganisation of Mule Corps.

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

Expenditure in England.

331. As compared with the Budget, the English expenditure showed an increase of £895,7 under *Effective Charges* and of £22,4 under *Non-Effective Charges*. Under *Reorganisation—Stores for India* there was no charge, as the payments were included under *Effective Charges—Stores for India*. The increase under *Effective Charges* occurred in all the heads except *Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship*, where there was a saving of £9,6 owing to fewer officers having been provided with passages. The excess under *Home Charges of British Forces serving in India* (£18,4) was chiefly due to an increase under furlough pay (£13,3) and a net charge by the War Office (£4,2) in respect of British Forces serving in India. Under *Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service* the increase (£43,5) was due to there having been more officers at home than was estimated. The increase (£42,7) under *Indian Troop Service* was due to the engagement of two fresh ships for an accelerated service, to the conveyance of a larger number of troops in part from South Africa to India and to the voyage of the Royal Indian Marine Steamer *Dufferin*; that of £5,8 under *Miscellaneous* to increased payments on account of the Medical Service and for officers under technical instruction and studying the Japanese language. Under *Stores for India* the increase (£794,9) was chiefly due to the transfer of the cost of stores estimated under *Reorganisation—Store for India*, partly counterbalanced by a considerable decrease in the demands for metals. The increase under *Non-Effective Charges* was mainly due to an increase (£25,8) under *Retired pay, etc., of British Forces for Service in India* due partly to increased claim by the War Office and partly to a payment of £17,7 having been made in respect of 1905-06, partly set off by decreases under *Miscellaneous Penions* (£2,3) and *Indian Military Service Family Penions* (£1,1) owing to too large a provision having been made for the growth of these pensions.

46A.—Marine Charges.

1905-6, Accounts.		1906-7, Budget.	1906-7, Revised.	1906-7, Accounts.
R		R	R	R
1,73	General Supervision and accounts	1,73	1,67	1,67
79	Marine Survey and Establishment	86	74	77
12,24	Dockyards	13,08	12,61	12,00
10,99	Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of Officers and men afloat	10,97	10,96	11,14
11,87	Marine stores and coal for building and repairs of ships	12,48	12,18	12,43
2,74	Other charges	2,87	2,39	2,84
40,36	TOTAL IN RUPEES	41,99	40,55	40,85
£		£	£	£
269,1	Equivalent in Sterling	279,9	270,3	272,3
250,0	England	314,0	335,7	356,6
519,1	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	593,9	606,0	628,9

332. The expenditure in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1,14, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 49. There were savings under all the heads except *Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of Officers and men afloat*, where an increase of 17 occurred chiefly on account of purchase of provisions by the *Dufferin* and the *Hardinge* outside Indian waters at an enhanced rate; partly counterbalanced by the lapse of a certain portion of the provision for outfit allowance and savings in other allowances. Under *Dockyards* a saving occurred (1,40) in the Bombay Dockyard due to the non-utilization of the provision for certain works of construction for the Royal Indian Marine and other works not working up to the amounts provided in the Budget and was partly counterbalanced by an excess in the Kidderpore Dockyard under wages of artificers and labourers. The decrease of 9 under *Marine Survey and Establishment* was due to the appointment of Surveyor in charge having been held by an officer on lower pay, and to the appointments of Assistant Surveyor and Surgeon and Naturalist having been vacant for some time.

333. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase was chiefly due to larger and more works of construction having been undertaken for the Civil Department, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam; to the creation of the appointment of Constructor; to the purchase of provisions at high rates by the Royal Indian Marine Vessels *Dufferin* and *Hardinge*; to large supplies of stores received from the Cossipore Shell Factory; and to heavy repairs to certain flats; partly counterbalanced by savings in wages of artificers and labourers in the Bombay Dockyard.

334. The increase in England was chiefly due to payments on account of vessels under construction.

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*continued.*

47.—Military Works.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
1,40,70	India	1,51,83	1,37,62	1,38,73
10	Central Provinces and Berar	8	7	6
10,52	Burma	10,58	14,12	14,05
62	Eastern Bengal and Assam	74	60	70
75	Bengal	63	75	64
88	United Provinces	20	58	59
1,44	Punjab	4,66	3,88	3,79
96	Madras	83	89	73
1,03	Bombay	1,30	1,08	1,00
1,57,00	TOTAL INDIA	1,70,85	1,59,59	1,60,29
£		£	£	£
1,046,7	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	1,139,0	1,063,9	1,068,6
48,2	ENGLAND	30,4	62,0	58,9
1,094,9	GRAND TOTAL	1,169,4	1,125,9	1,127,5
R		R	R	R
	Distribution of above:—			
89,86	Ordinary	88,97	89,50	90,95
	SCHEDULE—			
42,46	Special	28,15	30,42	29,48
24,68	Reorganisation	53,73	39,67	39,86
1,57,00	TOTAL INDIA	1,70,85	1,59,59	1,60,29
£		£	£	£
1,046,7	Equivalent in Sterling	1,139,0	1,06,39	1,068,6
	ENGLAND—			
42,7	Ordinary	30,4	40,5	35,1
	SCHEDULE—			
5,0	Special	...	5,3	5,3
5	Reorganisation	...	16,2	18,5
48,2	TOTAL ENGLAND	30,4	62,0	58,9
1,094,9	GRAND TOTAL	1,169,4	1,125,9	1,127,5

335. The expenditure of the year exceeded that of the previous year by 3,29. The principal increases are, Military Works—Reorganisation (14,17), due to the expansion of reorganisation measures, Burma (3,53) (1,01 Reorganization, 1,82 pecial, and 70 Ordinary), due chiefly to larger expenditure on accommodation for a Native Mounted Battery f Artillery at Maymo (a reorganisation work), and on accommodation for British and Native troops, water supply at Mandalay and Ordnance and Supply and Transport Corps works at Rangoon, and in the Punjab (2,35), due chiefly to the construction of Remount Department works at Sargodha and Mona. These increases were counterbalanced by a reduction under Military Works, Special Demands, which resulted from the postponement of certain works till the completion of the Reorganisation Scheme. The lapse of 10,56 as compared with the Budget Estimate was due to the Reserve with the Government of India not having been utilised to its fullest extent.

Section L.—MILITARY RECEIPTS AND SERVICES—*concluded.*

47A.—Special Defences.

1905-06. Accounts.		1906-07. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
11,29	India	20,33	14,00	14,11
£		£	£	£
75,3	Equivalent in Sterling	135,5	93,3	94,1
71,0	England	96,0	48,0	44,3
146,3		231,5	141,3	138,4

336. The expenditure in India as compared with the actuals of the previous year showed an increase of 2,82, which was due to heavier expenditure on the Break Water Pier at Bombay. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a lapse of 6,22, which resulted from the curtailment of funds for mounting 7·5" B.L. Guns.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
+3,60	TOTAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IN RUPEES .	—1,61,64	+92,03	+77,22
£		£	£	£
+24,0	DITTO DITTO IN STERLING .	—1,077,6	+613,5	+514,8

DETAILS.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	E. B. and Assam	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W. F. Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Provincial.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue	Accounts. 1905-6	...	1,58,69	4,15,66	1,80,17	5,15,46	3,84,90	2,67,42	...	4,12,83	5,24,22	28,59,35
	Budget. 1906-7	..	2,03,64	4,42,14	2 24,61	4,90,02	4,40,70	2,96,34	.	4,73,15	5,35,57	31,06,20
	Revised. 1906-7	...	2,03,67	4,72,07	2 35,57	5,00,66	4,89,90	3,08 56	.	4,86 24	5,76,18	32,72,85
	Accounts. 1906-7		2,05,78	4,67,37	2,33,87	4,98,58	4,82 60	3,07,04	...	4,86,28	5,70,10	32,51,62
Expenditure.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	1,26,34	4,41 80	1,42 97	5 34 98	4,13 69	2,95 38	.	4 10,63	5 24 65	28,90,44
	Budget. 1906-7		1,97,32	4 64,79	2 38,39	5 18,24	4 68,74	3,21,81	..	4,86,06	5 78,82	32.74,17
	Revised. 1906-7		1,89 47	4 48,51	2,37 20	5,20,00	4,75,71	3 19 93	..	4,71,07	5,56,48	32,18,37
	Accounts. 1906-7	...	1,88,27	4,48,46	2,35,87	5,17,36	4,74,65	3,13,65	.	4,74,10	5,52,58	32,04,94
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts 1905-6	.	+32 35	—26 14	+37 20	—19 52	—28 79	—27,96		+2,20	—43	—31,09
	Budget. 1906-7		+6,32	—22,65	—13 78	—28,22	—27,95	—25,47		—12,91	—43,25	—1,67,91
	Revised. 1906-7	.	+14,20	+23,56	—1,63	—19,34	+14,19	—11 37	.	+15,17	+19,70	+54,48
	Accounts 1906-7	.	+17,51	+18,91	—2 00	—18,78	+7,95	—6 61		+12,18	+17,52	+46,68
Closing Balance.	Accounts. 1905-6	...	40 35	42 92	(a) 63,50	(a) 1,12,62	(a) 47,92	(a) 60 67	.	(a) 88,10	(a) 80,66	(a) 5,36,74
	Accounts. 1906-7		57,86	61,83	61,50	93,84	55,87	54,06	...	1,00,28	98,18	5,83,42
Local.												
Revenue	Accounts. 1905-6	2,21	28,93	28 42	30 98	92,88	1,42,19	48,31	3 86	1,72,47	65,00	6,15,25
	Budget. 1906-7	1,36	23,80	31 62	42 77	68,01	81,70	44,53	2,84	1,20,50	58,54	4,75,79
	Revised. 1906-7	1,56	24,58	31,51	43,44	72,81	81,73	41,55	3,06	1,27,23	63,71	4,91,18
	Accounts. 1906-7	1 58	24 38	30,88	44,68	72,23	82 14	39,26	3 03	1,25 93	66,19	4,90,30
Expenditure.	Accounts 1905-6	2,58	27 11	27 73	32,14	76 57	1,41,70	43 04	3,67	1,63,99	62,93	5,80,56
	Budget. 1906-7	1 52	25,65	29 96	49 71	68,47	82 33	38,32	3,03	1,14,65	55,68	4,69,52
	Revised. 1906-7	1,40	22,77	30,98	46,31	71,92	80 74	33,22	2,73	1,06,74	56,82	4,53,63
	Accounts 1906-7	1,24	22,77	28 52	46,37	77,48	80,05	35 69	2 98	1,08,52	56,14	4,59,70
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts. 1905-6	—37	+1,82	+69	—1,16	+16,31	+49	+5,27	+19	+9,38	+2,07	+34 69
	Budget. 1906-7	—16	—1,79	+1,66	—6 94	—46	—57	+6,21	—19	+5 65	+2,86	+6,27
	Revised. 1906-7	+16	+1,81	+53	—2,87	+89	+99	+8 33	+33	+20,49	+6,89	+37,55
	Accounts. 1906-7	+34	+1,61	+2 36	—1,69	—5,25	+2,09	+3 57	+5	+17,41	+10,05	+30,54
Closing Balance.	Accounts. 1905-6	(a) 73	15,41	15,59	(a) 15 98	(a) 27,17	(a) 16,64	(a) 17 89	(r) 58	(a) 44,39	(a) 27,58	(a) 1,81,96
	Accounts. 1906-7	1,07	17,02	17,95	14 29	21,92	18,73	21,46	63	61,80	37,63	2,12,50
Total												
Revenue	Accounts. 1905-6	2,21	1,87 62	4 44,08	2 11 15	6,08,34	5 27,09	3,15 73	3,86	5 85 30	5,89,22	34,74,60
	Budget. 1906-7	1,36	2,27,50	4,73 76	2,67,38	5 58,03	5,22,55	3,40,87	2 84	5,93,65	5,94 11	35,82 05
	Revised 1906-7	1,56	2,28,25	5,03 58	2 79 01	5 73,47	5,71 63	3,50,11	3,06	6 13,47	6,39,89	37 64 03
	Accounts. 1906-7	1,58	2,30,16	4 98 25	2,78 55	5,70 81	5 64,74	3,46,30	3,03	6,12,21	6 36,29	37,41,92
Expenditure	Accounts 1905-6	2,58	1,53 45	4 69,53	1,75 11	6,11 55	5 55 39	3,38,42	3 67	5,73 72	5,87,58	34,71,00
	Budget. 1906-7	1,52	2,22,97	4,94,75	2,88,10	5,86,71	5,51,07	3 60 13	3,03	6 00,91	6,34,50	37,43,69
	Revised. 1906-7	1,40	2,12,24	4,79,49	2,83 51	5,91,92	5,56,45	3 53 15	2,73	5,77,81	6 13 30	36,72,00
	Accounts. 1906-7	1,24	2,11,01	4 76,98	2,82,24	5,94,84	5 54,70	3,49,34	2,98	5 82 62	6,08,72	36,64,70
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts. 1905-6	—37	+34,17	—25,45	+36 04	—3,21	—28,30	—22 69	+19	+11,58	+1,64	+3 60
	Budget. 1906-7	—16	+4,53	—20,99	—20,72	—28,68	—28,52	—19 26	—19	—7,26	—40,39	—1,61,64
	Revised. 1906-7	+16	+16 01	+24,09	—4 50	—18,45	+15,18	—3,04	+33	+35,66	+26,59	+92 03
	Accounts. 1906-7	+34	+19,12	+21 27	—3,69	—24,03	+10,04	—3,04	+5	+29,59	+27,57	+77,22
Closing Balance.	Accounts. 1905-6	(a) 73	55,76	(a) 58,51	79,48	1,39,70	(a) 64,56	(a) 78,56	(a) 58	(a) 1,32,49	(a) 1,08,24	(a) 7,18,70
	Accounts. 1906-7	1,07	74,88	79,78	75,79	1,15,76	74,60	75,52	63	1,62,08	1,35,81	7 95,92

337. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including the Incorporated Local Funds. The revenue and expenditure under the various major heads have been shown in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these, pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups, is given below separately for each Province.

(a) Differs from last year's closing balance for corrections since made.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

338. The Budget provided for a reduction of R1,67,91 or £1,119,4 from the Provincial Balances, and an increase of R6,27 or £41,8 in the Local Balances, but the accounts show an improvement of R2,14,59 or £1,430,6 over the Budget in the Provincial Balances, and of R24,27 or £161,8 in the Local Balances, aggregating an increase of R2,38,86 or £1,592,4 in the Provincial and Local Balances together. The improvement was the result of increase of revenue in all provinces and decrease of expenditure in all except Burma, Bengal and the United Provinces. The initial grant of 50,00 to Burma to start the new settlement concluded with that Province with effect from the 1st April 1907, the special grants of 28,22 and 12,00 to the United Provinces and Bombay to cover famine expenditure incurred from Provincial funds during the years 1905-06 and 1906-07, in accordance with the announcement made in para. 57 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08 and the alteration of the fixed assignment of 6,23 payable by Eastern Bengal and Assam to Imperial revenues, in accordance with the settlement originally concluded, into an assignment of 4,02 from Imperial to the Provincial revenues, also contributed to the improvement.

339. The improvement was chiefly contributed by the Central Provinces (14,59), Burma (42,26), Eastern Bengal and Assam (17,03), United Provinces (38,56), Punjab (16,22), Madras (36,85) and Bombay (67,96).

340. The improvements in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam were mainly due to the initial grant of 50,00 and the alteration in the fixed assignment mentioned above. The special grants to the United Provinces and Bombay to recoup the famine expenditure defrayed from Provincial funds in 1905-06 and 1906-07, account for a portion of the improvement in these two provinces; the rest of it was due to higher irrigation receipts in consequence of an increase in the area under *rabi* cultivation in the former, and to a large lapse in the provision for famine expenditure and better receipts under the revenue heads in the latter. The betterness in Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam was due to decrease of expenditure under Civil Departments and Civil Works in the former, and under Civil Works only in the latter Province; that in the Punjab was due to increase in receipts under principal heads of revenue and irrigation; and that in Madras was caused by higher receipts under the revenue heads and decrease of expenditure under Civil Departments and Civil Works.

Central Provinces and Berar.

Revenue. 1905-6. Accounts.	Revenue. 1906-7. Budget.	Revenue. 1906-7. Revised.	Revenue. 1906-7. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1905-6. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1906-7. Budget.	Expenditure. 1906-7. Revised.	Expenditure. 1906-7. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,50,24	1,92,40	1,92,81	1,94,50	Revenue	20,88	45,62	44,09	43,60
67	86	79	88	Interest	56	69	60	62
13	...	...	...	Post Office	71	...	...	...
4,60	6,82	6,25	6,11	Civil Departments	54,47	83,60	77,02	76,19
1,85	2,47	2,25	2,85	Miscellaneous	7,87	10,61	10,02	9,72
4	8	6	4	Irrigation	3,67	4,00	3,50	3,38
1,16	1,01	1,51	1,40	Other Public Works	33,85	47,13	48,83	49,27
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	4,33	5,67	5,41	5,49
1,58,69	2,03,64	2,03,67	2,05,78	TOTAL	1,26,34	1,97,32	1,89,47	1,88,27
				LOCAL—				
18,62	12,66	12,61	12,39	Revenue	6,02	3	1	3
4	4	4	4	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office	18	22	...	...
3,25	3,10	3,67	3,65	Civil Department	14,46	15,96	15,40	15,35
2,02	1,84	2,16	2,09	Miscellaneous	27	29	33	25
67	55	69	72	Other Public Works	6,18	9,15	7,03	7,14
4,33	5,67	5,41	5,49	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
28,93	23,86	24,58	24,38	TOTAL	27,11	25,65	22,77	22,77
1,87,62	2,27,50	2,28,25	2,30,16	GRAND TOTAL	1,53,45	2,22,97	2,12,24	2,11,04
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+34,17	+4,53	+16,02	+19,12

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue 1905-6 Accounts	Revenue 1906-7 Budget	Revenue 1906-7 Revised	Revenue Accounts		Expenditure 1905-6 Accounts	Expenditure 1906-7 Budget	Expenditure 1906-7 Revised	Expenditure Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,88,56	4,14,32	4,45,17	4,40,95	Revenue	90,61	93,43	93,79	91,97
56	60	64	62	Interest	28	46	37	40
...	...	...	..	Post Office	2,04	2,09	...	..
18,78	19,13	17,94	17,69	Civil Departments	2,02,67	2,18,45	2,17,43	2,17,86
2,80	3,44	3,02	2,81	Miscellaneous	17,51	17,80	16,93	17,55
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Railways	20	10	...	...
1,71	1,70	2,05	2,29	Irrigation	13,90	16,50	14,64	13,81
3,25	2,95	3,25	3,01	Other Public Works	1,14,53	1,15,24	1,04,55	1,05,63
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	4	72	80	1,24
4,15,66	4,42,14	4,72,07	4,67,37	TOTAL	4,41,80	4,64,79	4,48,51	4,48,46
				LOCAL—				
18,40	19,60	19,32	19,13	Revenue	1,23	1,24	1,24	1,19
...	...	...	...	Interest	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office	1,19	...	...	...
2,52	2,91	2,95	2,82	Civil Departments	5,90	5,99	7,39	7,07
5,33	5,83	5,78	5,23	Miscellaneous	1,61	1,82	1,70	1,71
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	15	33	25	24
2,13	2,56	2,66	2,46	Other Public Works	17,64	20,57	20,40	18,31
4	72	80	1,24	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
28,42	31,62	31,51	30,88	TOTAL	27,73	29,96	30,98	28,52
4,44,08	4,73,76	5,03,58	4,98,25	GRAND TOTAL	4,69,53	4,94,75	4,79,49	4,76,98
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—25,45	—20,99	+24,09	+21,27

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Revenue 1905-6 Accounts	Revenue 1906-7 Budget	Revenue 1906-7 Revised	Revenue Accounts		Expenditure 1905-6 Accounts	Expenditure 1906-7 Budget	Expenditure 1906-7 Revised	Expenditure Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,66,23	2,08,86	2,18,61	2,17,32	Revenue	18,72	39,53	39,05	39,60
17	32	43	42	Interest	4	23	36	33
7,92	10,20	10,86	10,64	Civil Departments	69,67	1,21,22	1,21,89	1,23,31
3,89	3,42	3,13	3,07	Miscellaneous	6,91	10,35	10,58	10,34
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	72	81
13	6	10	—3	Railways		...	...	9
...	...	...	..	Irrigation	7	47	49	64
1,83	1,75	2,44	2,45	Other Public Works	38,19	55,97	52,85	48,33
...	..		...	Transfers to Local	9,37	10,62	11,26	12,42
1,80,17	2,24,61	2,35,57	2,33,87	TOTAL	1,42,97	2,38,39	2,37,20	2,35,87
				LOCAL—				
25,47	23,31	23,31	23,00	Revenue	46	1,14	94	97
2	4	4	4	Interest	4	4	6	6
1	...	..	...	Post Office	90	45	...	..
2,78	4,20	4,20	4,57	Civil Departments	11,69	20,09	18,80	17,76
44	80	63	59	Miscellaneous	38	84	63	66
...	...	..	...	Famine Relief	..	...	3	25
11	16	16	16	Irrigation	...	1		...
2,78	3,64	3,84	3,90	Other Public Works	18,67	27,14	25,85	26,67
9,37	10,62	11,26	12,42	Transfers from Provincial		...	...	...
30,98	42,77	43,44	44,68	TOTAL	32,14	49,71	46,31	46,37
2,11,15	2,67,38	2,79,01	2,78,55	GRAND TOTAL	1,75,11	2,88,10	2,83,51	2,82,24
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+36,04	—2[illegible],72	—4,50	—3,69

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Bengal.

Revenue 1905-6. Accounts.	Revenue 1906-7. Budget.	Revenue 1906-7. Revised.	Revenue 1906-7. Accounts.		Expenditure 1905-6. Accounts.	Expenditure 1906-7. Budget.	Expenditure 1906-7. Revised.	Expenditure 1906-7. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
4,21,22	3,97,46	4,08,54	4,06,25	Revenue	59,16	57,00	53,97	53,78
2,61	3,67	3,86	2,62	Interest	2,10	2,22	2,47	2,36
...	...	...	...	Post Office	2	...	...	...
50,26	48,21	45,80	45,45	Civil Departments	2,84,18	2,62,42	2,69,61	2,70,57
7,65	7,62	7,82	8,48	Miscellaneous	40,72	38,43	39,48	41,18
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	7,00	7,11
29,29	28,53	29,62	30,77	Irrigation	56,38	57,22	56,94	52,27
4,43	4,53	5,02	5,01	Other Public Works	64,51	84,55	70,02	68,81
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	27,91	16,40	20,51	21,28
5,15,46	4,90,02	5,00,66	4,98,58	TOTAL	5,34,98	5,18,24	5,20,00	5,17,36
				LOCAL—				
46,09	35,90	35,70	34,96	Revenue	3,35	2,90	2,47	2,38
38	40	37	35	Interest	6	7	6	6
8	...	...	...	Post Office	2,86	...	...	...
10,39	9,10	10,02	9,85	Civil Departments	27,02	23,62	22,93	23,69
2,12	1,69	1,88	1,32	Miscellaneous	1,31	1,08	1,35	1,02
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	1,00	1,30
11	4	3	8	Irrigation	3	1	4,41	4,05
5,80	4,48	4,30	4,39	Other Public Works	41,94	40,79	39,70	44,98
27,91	16,40	20,51	21,28	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
92,88	68,01	72,81	72,23	TOTAL	76,57	68,47	71,92	77,48
6,08,34	5,58,03	5,73,47	5,70,81	GRAND TOTAL	6,11,55	5,86,71	5,91,92	5,94,84
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—3,21	—28,68	—18,45	—24,03

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Revenue 1905-6. Accounts.	Revenue 1906-7. Budget.	Revenue 1906-7. Revised.	Revenue 1906-7. Accounts.		Expenditure 1905-6. Accounts.	Expenditure 1906-7. Budget.	Expenditure 1906-7. Revised.	Expenditure 1906-7. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,85,49	3,23,85	3,54,45	3,49,22	Revenue	34,00	52,29	50,95	51,01
4,08	4,94	5,03	5,49	Interest	3,76	4,66	4,91	4,87
15,01	12,36	13,67	13,73	Civil Departments	1,80,10	2,15,14	2,21,26*	2,20,88
6,28	5,26	4,59	4,20	Miscellaneous	33,83	36,19	34,36	35,03
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	8,94	20,00	19,41	19,29
...	...	...	...	Railway	99	1,50	1,50	86
70,88	91,29	1,09,23	1,06,87	Irrigation	69,70	70,91	73,09	69,24
3,16	3,09	2,93	3,09	Other Public Works	50,31	49,41	50,93	54,39
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	32,06	18,64	19,30	19,08
3,84,90	4,40,79	4,89,90	4,82,60	TOTAL	4,13,69	4,68,74	4,75,71	4,74,65
				LOCAL—				
92,85	45,44	44,70	45,06	Revenue	33,88	3	...	...
20	21	21	21	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office	1,89	...	...	...
10,85	10,95	10,86	11,03	Civil Departments	67,01	45,14	44,65	45,16
22	21	28	23	Miscellaneous	51	40	24	28
6,01	6,31	6,38	6,53	Other Public Works	38,41	36,76	35,85	34,61
32,06	18,64	19,30	19,08	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,42,19	81,76	81,73	82,14	TOTAL	1,41,70	82,33	80,74	80,05
5,27,09	5,22,55	5,71,63	5,64,74	GRAND TOTAL	5,55,39	5,51,07	5,56,45	5,54,70
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—28,30	—28,52	+15,18	+10,04

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab.

Revenue. 1905-6. Accounts.	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1905-6. Accounts.	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,79,73	2,01,91	2,08,82	2,06,09	Revenue . .	41,76	56,24	56,92	55,94
2,79	2,65	2,87	3,06	Interest . .	2,39	2,57	2,53	2,47
14,82	14,60	15,36	15,29	Civil Departments .	1,33,99	1,42,88	1,39,56	1,40,03
3,68	3,63	3,33	3,64	Miscellaneous .	22,12	21,00	21,87	21,88
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief .	4	2,36	1,18	94
63,27	70,39	74,84	75,33	Irrigation . .	40,29	38,97	42,58	40,12
3,13	3,16	3,34	3,63	Other Public Works .	53,04	46,89	50,38	50,04
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	1,75	10,90	4,91	2,23
2,67,42	2,96,34	3,08,56	3,07,04	TOTAL .	2,95,38	3,21,81	3,19,93	3,13,65
				LOCAL—				
37,00	24,18	26,11	26,08	Revenue . . .	13,49	3	2	6
2	2	2	2	Interest . . .	3	3	3	3
9	6	...	...	Post Office . . .	13	6	...	...
3,71	3,53	3,62	3,69	Civil Departments . .	15,80	18,95	17,64	18,93
1,95	2,00	2,07	2,06	Miscellaneous . .	2,28	2,33	3,04	2,50
28	33	33	41	Irrigation . . .	34	33	44	41
3,51	3,51	4,49	4,77	Other Public Works .	10,97	16,59	12,05	13,76
1,75	10,90	4,91	2,23	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
48,31	44,53	41,55	39,26	TOTAL .	43,04	38,32	33,22	35,69
3,15,73	3,40,87	3,50,11	3,46,30	GRAND TOTAL .	3,38,42	3,60,13	3,53,15	3,49,34
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—22,69	—19,26	—3,04	—3,04

Madras.

Revenue. 1905-6. Accounts.	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1905-6. Accounts.	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,77,38	4,36,58	4,51,15	4,51,79	Revenue . .	82,17	1,35,46	1,35,70	1,35,89
2,32	3,20	2,85	2,58	Interest . .	2,02	2,61	2,29	2,04
25,64	26,24	25,07	24,63	Civil Departments .	1,75,31	1,96,30	1,82,62	1,83,01
3,96	3,79	3,82	3,68	Miscellaneous .	36,25	36,59	36,48	37,09
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief .	98	3,00	...	...
1,75	1,61	1,61	1,68	Irrigation . .	48,73	41,25	40,95	42,42
1,78	1,73	1,74	1,92	Other Public Works	43,57	55,62	49,87	50,53
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	21,60	15,23	23,16	23,12
4,12,83	4,73,15	4,86,24	4,86,28	TOTAL .	4,10,63	4,86,06	4,71,07	4,74,10
				LOCAL—				
1,23,13	77,11	74,05	72,76	Revenue .	52,09	5,01	1,36	94
75	99	1,08	1,09	Interest . . .	1	5	5	4
3,93	4,09	3,96	4,09	Civil Departments .	37,79	38,96	38,74	39,10
6,77	6,43	6,86	6,93	Miscellaneous . .	4,77	4,70	4,70	4,83
2,62	2,30	2,40	2,61	Railways . . .	1,40	1,18	1,38	1,73
...	...	...	...	Irrigation . . .	7	7	6	6
13,67	14,35	14,92	15,33	Other Public Works .	66,96	64,88	60,45	61,82
21,60	15,23	23,16	23,12	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,72,47	1,20,50	1,27,23	1,25,93	TOTAL	1,63,09	1,14,85	1,06,74	1,08,52
5,85,30	5,93,65	6,13,47	6,12,21	GRAND TOTAL .	5,73,72	6,00,91	5,77,81	5,82,62
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT — .	+11,58	—7,26	+35,66	+29,59

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Bombay.

Revenue. 1905-6. Accounts.	Revenue. 1906-7. Budget.	Revenue. 1906-7. Revised.	Revenue. 1906-7. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1905-6. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1906-7. Budget.	Expenditure. 1906-7. Revised.	Expenditure. 1906-7. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
4,84,14	4,95,26	5,33,61	5,28,69	Revenue . . .	1,77,74	1,85,65	1,84,36	1,82,54
4,70	5,61	6,04	5,38	Interest . . .	6,10	6,36	6,29	6,30
17,89	18,31	19,10	19,09	Civil Departments .	1,96,42	2,06,64	2,01,75	2,04,46
4,14	4,01	3,64	3,46	Miscellaneous . .	37,57	38,17	38,89	40,41
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	2,63	42,00	9,70	9,37
6,67	6,15	6,72	6,11	Irrigation . . .	29,75	31,58	28,71	26,79
6,68	6,23	7,07	7,37	Other Public Works .	55,07	48,53	66,45	62,53
...	...	..	...	Transfers to Local .	19,37	19,89	20,33	20,18
5,24,22	5,35,57	5,76,18	5,70,10	TOTAL	5,24,65	5,78,82	5,56,48	5,52,58
				LOCAL—				
33,90	27,07	31,67	34,31	Revenue . .	5,63	77	66	62
24	25	25	24	Interest . . .	7	7	7	7
5,39	5,22	5,35	5,51	Civil Departments .	26,48	28,29	27,09	27,51
14	18	18	15	Miscellaneous . .	83	81	70	69
...	...	...	..	Famine Relief . .	4	...	10	11
5,96	5,93	5,93	5,80	Other Public Works .	29,88	25,74	28,20	27,14
19,37	19,89	20,33	20,18	Transfers from Provincial.	...	...	..	...
65,00	58,54	63,71	66,19	TOTAL .	62,93	55,68	56,82	56,14
5,89,22	5,94,11	6,39,89	6,36,29	GRAND TOTAL .	5,87,58	6,34,50	6,13,30	6,08,72
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+1,64	—40,39	+26,59	+27,57

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1905-6 Accounts.		1906-7 Budget.	1906-7 Revised.	1906-7 Accounts.
R	*RECEIPTS—	R	R	R
3,53,51	India (Rupee figures)	4,04,21	1,00,17	99,29
£		£	£	£
2,356,7	Equivalent in Sterling	2,694,7	667,8	662 0
415,4	England	901,8	—301,2	—301,2
2,772,1	TOTAL	3,596,5	366,6	360,8
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
10,81,86	India (Rupee figures)	8,86,80	10,69,24	10,79,73
£		£	£	£
7,212,4	Equivalent in Sterling	5,912,4	7,128,3	7,198,2
16,192,3	England	5,762,7	4,106,5	3,896,6
23 404,7	TOTAL	11 675,1	11,234,8	11,094,8

341 The following is a comparison of the Expenditure not charged to Revenue detailed under Major Heads —

1905-6 Accounts		1906-7 Budget	1906-7 Revised	1906-7 Accounts
R	INDIA—	R	R	R
11,04,13	48 —State Railways	6,68,09	8,01,14	8,04 50
78 64	49.—Irrigation Works	1,18,10	1,12,51	1,07,74
11,82,77	TOTAL INDIA	7,86,19	9,13,65	9,12,24
£		£	£	£
7,885,1	Equivalent in Sterling	5 241,2	6,091,0	6,081,6
	ENGLAND—			
2,049 3	48 —State Railways	3,544,0	2,593,1	2,551,7
32,0	49.—Irrigation Works	46,0	73,0	79,3
12,980,9	50 —Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...
15,062,2	TOTAL ENGLAND	3,590,0	2,666,1	2,631,0
22,947 3	TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	8,831,2	8,757,1	8,712,6

342 The following table compares the whole of the Capital Expenditure with the Estimates of the year and the actuals of the previous year —

1905-6 Accounts.		1906-7 Budget.	1906-7 Revised.	1906-7 Accounts.
£		£	£	£
55,3	34 —Construction of Protective Railways	6,7	5,3	3,4
296,6	35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	441,0	350,6	356,5
9,410,2	48 —State Railways	7,997,9	7,934,0	7,915 0
556,2	49.—Irrigation Works	833,3	823,1	797,6
12,980,9	50 —Redemption of Liabilities	.	. .	...
23,299,2		9,278,9	9,113,0	9,072,5

343. Under head 48.—State Railways there was a lapse of £82,9 or R12,43 compared with the Budget Estimate The principal lapses were Katihar-Godagiri 15,13, Rameswaram Extension, 19,60, Shilman Branch 14 91, Rohri-Samasata Doubling 20,23, North-East Line.—Madras Railway 13,78, Great Indian Peninsula Railway 25,95, Stores and Reserve 71,90, while the more important excesses were, Dhubri-Gauhati 15,13, Khushalgarh-Kohat Railway Conversion and Indus Bridge 13,53, Baran Kotah 9,33, Lodhran-Khanewal 7,51, East Indian 55,42, Eastern Bengal 7,57, Oudh and Rohilkhand 7,55, North-Western 28,02, and Assam Bengal Railway, Part II, 7,15 The causes of these variations are explained further on.

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways.

1905-6. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1906-7. Revised R	Accounts. R
	Principal Lines under construction—			
...	Thal Parachinar Railway and Kohat Thal Conversion	..	4,42	3,65
14,04	Shahdera Sangla	5,50	8,01	7,44
52,16	Burma Railway Extensions	51,00	52,82	54,19
20,79	Dhubri-Gauhati	13,40	29,40	28,53
—3,90	Allahabad-Fyzabad / Ganges Bridge	..	...	...
37,61	Tirhoot Extensions	25,00	23,50	23,17
28,57	Ankhal-Mangalore	16,00	20,30	20,41
18,53	Jech-Doab (Southern Section)	3 00	7,09	5,33
15,52	Quetta-Nushki	1,47	2,46	2,36
6,59	Coonoor-Ootacamund	9,00	6,58	6,54
	Kurnool Kurnool Road	...	1,00	94
65	Forbesganj Nepal Frontier	1,40	1,07	1,01
9 57	Khushalgarh Kohat Railway Conversion and Indus Bridge	3,00	11,19	16,53
73,65	Nagda-Muttra	1,41,00	1,37,00	1,42,08
29,96	Katihar-Godagiri	47,00	35,50	31,87
20,40	Allahabad-Jaunpur	4,00	4,50	5,99
3,72	Rameswaram Extension	20,50	91	90
8,45	Shilman Branch	35,00	21,79	20,09
1,07	Baran Kotah	10,00	19,00	19,33
..	Lodhran Khanewal	..	7,80	7,51
...	Shorkot Road Chichoki	...	4,45	3,34
3,37,38	Total	3 80,27	3,98,79	4,01,11
	Principal Open Lines—			
2,13,55	East Indian	1,74,00	2,20,00	2,29,42
22,33	Rajputana-Malwa System	30,00	35,41	27,60
1,33,15	Eastern Bengal	51,12	60 90	58,69
13,87	Tirhoot	20,00	22,25	22,09
31,03	Oudh and Rohilkhand	22,00	26,04	29,55
1,49,05	North-Western	1,50,50	1,84,16	1,78,52
69,09	Rohri-Samasata Doubling	59,50	39,34	39,27
17,68	South Indian	27,50	27,00	26,98
18	Assam-Bengal, Part I	3,78	3,78	5,41
37,92	Assam-Bengal, Part II	16,19	23,50	23,34
1,54	Nilgiri	1,80	53	40
7,32	North East line (Madras Railway)	20,00	6,80	6,22
84,82	Great Indian Peninsula	1,09,67	72,34	83,72
1	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	30	14	49
—2,89	Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	.	...	...
1,52,72	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	10,00	15,39	9,82
1,16,72	Kalka-Simla	45 00	45,94	45,72
10,86	Agra-Delhi Chord	1,20	4,64	2 97
25	Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section)	1,00	20	15
1,23	Ditto (Native State Section)	2,00	3	—4
6,34	Rewari-Phulera	2,90	3,60	3,77
10,66,77	Total	7,48,46	7,91,99	7,94,09
—62	Other Railways	1,96	—67	96
8,00	Stores and Reserve	63,00	.	—8,90
14,11,53	GRAND TOTAL	11,99,69	11,90,11	11,87,26
£		£	£	£
9,410,2	Equivalent in Sterling	7,997,9	7,934,0	7,915,0
2,049 3	Charged in England	3,544,0	2,593,1	2,551,7
7,360,9	Ditto India	4,453,9	5,340,9	5,363,3

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*concluded.*

344. Comparing the outlay for 1906-07 with the Budget Estimate as regards lines under construction the excess of 15,13 on the Dhubri-Gauhati was due to the requirements of the line having been under-estimated, the excess of 13,53 on the Khushalgarh-Kohat Railway conversion and Indus Bridge resulted principally from under-estimates under the heads "Bridgework" and "Ballast and Permanent-way," the excess of 9,33 on the Baran-Kotah was due to the debits for stores issued to the line from the Nagda-Muttra Railway, and the expenditure of 7,51 on the Lodhran-Khanewal Railway without Budget provision was due to the construction of the line having been decided on later in the year. The lapse of 15,13 on the Katihar-Godagiri Railway was due to works expenditure being less than originally estimated for, the lapse of 19,60 on the Rameswaram Extension was due to reef works not having been taken in hand during the year and to credits afforded for the transfer of surplus materials and stores, and the lapse of 14,91 on the Shilman Branch was mainly due to provision having been made for a second executive division which was not formed.

345. As regards *Open Lines*, the more important increases were 55,42 on the East Indian Railway due chiefly to larger outlay on works and purchase of both Indian and English stores; these excesses were counterbalanced to a certain extent by increased issues of stores to revenue; 7,57 on the Eastern Bengal Railway due to the execution of certain works for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate, 7,55 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway due to the extra cost of 33 new engines obtained for the replacement of old engines, which was not originally provided for, having been debited to capital under the new rules, 28,02 on the North Western Railway due to an excess in English expenditure, and 7,15 on the Assam-Bengal Railway (Part II) due to the inadequacy of the provision made in the Budget Estimate for the requirements of the line. The principal lapses were 20,23 on the Rohri-Samasata doubling, due to short outlay on works falling under the main heads "Bridgework" and "Ballast and Permanent-way," 1,40 on the Nilgiri Railway and 13,78 on the North East Line, Madras Railway, due to less work having been done than was originally provided for; 25,95 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway due to the lapse on the provision for outlay on English stores and to short outlay on works, and 2,04 on the Tinnevelly-Quilon (Native States Section) due to unexpected credits for large items of plant and stores sold during the year. The lapse of 71,90 under *Stores* and *Reserve* was merely a nominal one, the amount having been distributed during the year where it was most likely to be utilised.

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concluded*.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
—47	Mandalay Canal	13	10	—30
3,74	Shwebo Canal	4,88	4,26	3,26
5,71	Mon Canals	6,72	8,76	8,42
4,09	Ye-u Canal	3,27	1,32	1,38
3,89	Ganges Canal	7,15	3,08	2,40
2,33	Lower Ganges Canal	4,59	2,95	2,47
9	Fatehpur Branch	90	53	45
2,24	Agra Canal	2,68	4,98	4,44
83	Eastern Jumna Canal	1,68	69	45
1,56	Upper Bari Doab Canal	2,50	58	81
12	Sirhind Canal	50	87	72
1,08	Lower Chenab Canal	1,50	17	15
19,22	Upper Chenab Canal	25,09	35,79	36,31
6,76	Lower Jhelum Canal	2,00	4,15	4,93
12,93	Upper Jhelum Canal	19,00	26,00	26,16
21	Western Jumna Canal	20	50	39
3,37	Indus Inundation Canals	1,00	2,60	2,27
2,22	Paharpur Inundation Canal	3,00	3,09	2,87
73	Kistna Delta System	1,56	54	38
37	Penner River System	23	10	9
1,68	Cauvery Delta System	1,84	1,24	1,16
2,07	Godavari Delta System	2,33	1,60	1,60
1,53	Periyar Project	4,36	5,02	4,68
1,88	Nagavalli River Project	4,92	2,87	2,96
3,70	Divi Island Pumping Project	8,19	7,74	7,72
21	Dad Canal	38	11	10
1,35	Nasrat Canal	38	51	27
7	Mahiwah Project	1,81	...	...
—94	Jamrao Canal	...	—23	—41
14	Desert Canal	...	17	17
33	Eastern Nara Works	33	28	27
39	Other Projects including Reserve	11,83	3,09	3,07
83,43	TOTAL OUTLAY	1,25,00	1,23,46	1,19,64
£		£	£	£
556,2	Equivalent in Sterling	833,3	823,1	797,6
524,2	Charged in India	787,3	750,1	718,3
32,0	„ England	46,0	73,0	79,3

346. The expenditure during 1906-07 exceeded that of the previous year by R36,21, and was chiefly due to the vigorous prosecution of work on the new projects in the Punjab, and to larger outlay on open capital works on the Periyar Project and on the Nagavalli River and Divi pumping projects in Madras. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a lapse of R5,36, which occurred chiefly in Burma (2,24) due mainly to the requirements for the Shwebo and Yeu Canals being overestimated, United Provinces (6,79) due to the postponement of the Hathras Branch of the Mat Branch Ganges Canal and to the prevalence of sickness and consequent difficulty in securing labour, Madras (5,32) due to work not being pushed on on the Godaveri Delta and Cauveri Delta Systems, Bombay (7,92) due to the projects for the Ghotki and Naulakhi Canals not being ready and to sanction for the revised Mahiwah project not having been received. These lapses were counterbalanced to a great extent by an excess of 20,89 in Punjab owing mainly to work being pushed on on the Upper Jhelum and Upper Chenab Canals.

50.—Redemption of Liabilities.

£		£	£	£
12,480,4	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	...	...	...
500,5	Bengal Central Railway	...	...	...
12,980,9	TOTAL	...	...	...

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concluded.*

Capital of Indian Railway Companies.

	India, 1906-7.			England, 1906-7.			Total, 1906-7.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GUARANTEED COMPANIES—									
Madras	+309,6	+162,3	+165,1	—408,5	—445,6	—427,6	—98,9	—283,3	—262,5
Ditto Extensions	—2,7	—8	+1	...	...	...	—2,7	—8	+1
B. B. and C. I.	...	—5	—5	...	—2	—2	...	—7	—7
	+306,9	+161,0	+164,7	—408,5	—445,8	—427,8	—101,6	—284,8	—263,1
ASSISTED COMPANIES—									
Assam-Bengal	+119,7	+88,2	+87,7	—119,7	—88,2	—87,7	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	—92,1	—453,3	—549,4	—1,114,6	—669,0	—534,6	—1,206,7	—1,122,3	—1,084,0
Burma	—73,8	—147,0	—144,9	+540,5	—153,1	—153,5	+466,7	—300,1	—298,4
Indian Midland	—174,5	—79,4	—72,8	—3,5	—231,8	—231,2	—178,0	—311,2	—304,0
Lucknow-Bareilly	—13,0	—2,1	—2,8	—7,0	—12,5	—13,1	—20,0	—14,6	—15,9
Southern Mahratta and Mysore	+100,9	+68,7	+54,9	—158,1	—141,2	—118,8	—57,2	—72,5	—63,9
	—132,8	—524,9	—627,3	—862,4	—1,295,8	—1,138,9	—995,2	—1,820,7	—1,766,2
BRANCH LINE COMPANIES—									
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	—1	—1	...	...	...	...	—1	—1
Hardwar-Dehra	...	+1	...	...	...	...	...	+1	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathgunj	...	—1	+1,6	...	...	...	...	—1	+1,6
South Behar	—5	+2	..	...	...	...	—5	+2	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	....	+4	+6	..	...	...	....	+4	+6
Tapti Valley	—1	—4	—8	...	...	...	—1	—4	—8
Amritsar Patti	..	—5,7	+6,6	...	..	...	...	—5,7	+6,6
	—6	—5,6	+7,9	...	...	...	—6	—5,6	+7,9
TOTAL	+173,5	—369,5	—454,7	—1,270,9	—1,741,6	—1,566,7	—1,097,4	—2,111,1	—2,021,4

347. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums representing excess of receipts over payments. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Companies and the credits received chiefly on account of stores used on Revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the Capital deposited by the Companies with the Secretary of State and the withdrawals for expenditure on Stores, Establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations, but the following general explanations are furnished:—

348. *Guaranteed Companies, Madras Railway.*—The decrease of £144,5 under India, was due entirely to the receipts having been smaller than anticipated and would have been augmented, but for the decrease of £51,3 in *withdrawals* owing to the provision for certain works not having been fully worked up to.

349. Under England there was a lapse of £254,1 on account of establishment and purchase of stores, while receipts on account of subscribed capital were less by £273,2 resulting in a net decrease of £19,1.

350. In India under *Assisted Companies* the excess of 457,3 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due to large purchases of sleepers and timber required for lines under construction from the savings in the grant for outlay in England; the excess of 71,1 on the Burma Railway was due to outlay incurred on certain works not originally provided for, but subsequently found necessary; lapse of 101,7 on the Indian Midland Railway resulted from the provision in the Budget Estimate, for extension of Loco. shops at Jhansi not having been utilised in full, and the excess of 46,0 on the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways was chiefly due to the purchase of an additional quantity of Singareni and Bengal coal, as also to the rise in the price of the same.

351. The *Branch Line Companies* deposit capital in the Government Treasury and draw against these deposits for expenditure on construction according to requirements. During the year 48,3 was deposited and 40,4 withdrawn as against 35,5 and 36,1 provided in the Budget Estimate.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	1906-7. Budget. £	Revised. £	Accounts. £
INDIA—			
Incurred	3,000,0	3,000,0	3,000,0
Discharged	86,1	84,7	84,0
NET INDIA	+2,913,9	+2,915,3	+2,916,0
ENGLAND—			
Incurred	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0
Discharged	749,9	749,9	749,9
NET ENGLAND	+1,250,1	+1,250,1	+1,250,1
NET BOTH	+4,164,0	+4,165,4	+4,166,1

TEMPORARY DEBT.

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	...	2,535,0	2,535,0
Temporary Loans Discharged	...	2,535,0	2,535,0
NET INDIA	...	...	...

352. Detailed explanations of the various entries under these heads have already been given in paragraphs 94 to 102 where the interest charges were considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1906-7.					
		Budget. Equivalent in Sterling.		Revised. Equivalent in Sterling.		Accounts. Equivalent in Sterling.
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Special Loans	—7	—5	—4	—3	—3	—2
Deposits of Service Funds	+2,38	+15,9	+1,56	+10,4	+1,67	+11,1
Savings Bank Deposits	+88,89	+592,6	+98,86	+659,1	+1,08,96	+726,4
TOTAL	+91,20	+608,0	+1,00,38	+669,2	+1,10,60	+737,3

353. The debit under *Special Loans* is made up of an adjustment of 2 on account of the commutation value of lapsed Wasika pensions and of a charge of 1 on account of the value of a pension commuted in the year under review. *Deposits of Service Funds* show a decline of 71 chiefly in the transactions of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

354. The details of *Savings Bank* transactions are as follows:—

	1906-7.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	R	R	R
Post Office Savings Bank	63,21	69,67	77,86
State Railway Provident Institutions	11,20	13,31	16,53
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	4,30	5,51	4,47
Life Insurance and Guarantee Fund	6,72	6,79	6,75
Other Funds	3,46	3,58	3,35
TOTAL	+88,89	+98,86	1,08,96
	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	+592,6	+659,1	+726,4

355. The transactions specially under *Post Office Savings Bank* and *State Railway Provident Institutions*, shewed considerable improvements over the Budget Estimates indicating a recovery after the heavy decline in the previous year, due no doubt partly to the seasonal conditions of the year.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

	Budget.			1906-7. Revised.			Accounts.		
	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.
INDIA—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	—1,077,6	...	...	+613,5			+514,8
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	13,2	...	+13,2	331,5	...	+331,5	332,4	...	+332,4
Excluded Local Funds	746,4	711,3	+35,1	782,2	775,2	+7,0	785,6	796,3	—10,7
Railway Funds	26,0	24,6	+1,4	23,7	19,4	+4,3	24,7	17,5	+7,2
Deposits of Sinking Funds	11,2	...	+11,2	11,1	...	+11,1	11,1	.	+11,1
Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	...	3,986,7	3,940,0	+46,7	4,014,4	4,000,0	+14,4
Currency Reserve: Gold transferred	...	1,045,0	—1,045,0	...	1,045,0	—1,045,0	...	1,045,0	—1,045,0
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	19,425,1	19,380,1	+45,3	21,343,6	21,287,7	+55,9	21,990,4	21,608,6	+381,8
Advances	3,698,0	3,724,2	—26,2	4,377,6	3,965,1	+412,5	5,018,7	4,468,7	+550,0
Suspense Accounts	28,8	15,3	+13,5	6,2	518,3	—512,1	47,0	634,4	—587,4
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	...	...	...	...	...	—24,0	...	...	—15,9
Miscellaneous	3,8	...	+3,8	...	5,1	—5,1	15,6	19,6	—4,0
ENGLAND	4,412,4	3,357,4	+1,055,0	4,444,0	3,637,5	+806,5	4,449,7	3,643,2	+806,5
TOTAL			—970,3			+702,8			+955,2

356. The net credits under *Provincial Balances* and *Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt* have been explained in paragraphs 337 to 340 and 186 respectively.

357. Under *Excluded Local Funds* the difference of £45,8 between the Budget and actuals is the result of several variations in detail of which may be mentioned—in India, large withdrawals by the Cantonment Funds, in the Central Provinces large receipts of the Cantonment Funds, in Burma the conversion of Town Funds into Municipal Funds, the creation of new Town Funds and increased expenditure incurred by the Akyab Port Fund for the improvement of that port, in Bengal increased charges of the Marine Funds in consequence of the investment of the deposits of the Hospital Port Dues Fund, in the United Provinces high receipts under Education, Cantonment and Town Funds, in the Punjab larger withdrawals under Cantonment and Public Works Funds, in Madras large investments of the receipts of Port and Marine Funds in Government Promissory Notes, in Bombay increased receipts under Cantonment Funds from Octroi, sale of fruit, grass and manure, increased contribution and grants-in-aid to the Ahmednagar Cantonment Hospital Fund, increased net receipts under Police, and Port & Marine Funds as well as under several other Funds. Under *Railway Funds* the improvement was the result mainly of short withdrawals from the Madras Railway Provident Institution partly counterbalanced by excess payments from the Guarantee and Contractors Security Fund of that Railway. The credit of £4,014,4 under *Gold Standard Reserve* represents net profits on coinage which was heavy in the year under review, and the debit of £4,000,0 represents amount actually paid over to the Reserve Fund. The amount due to Reserve Fund from the Treasury balance at the end of the year was £301,3. The character and magnitude of the transactions under *Departmental and Judicial Deposits* render an accurate forecast impossible. Increased net receipts occurred in all the provinces except Burma where the result was a net expenditure of 2,59 against an estimated net receipt of 5,09. The most prominent improvements occurred in India and Bengal. In these provinces the Budget anticipated net outgoings of 1,55,78 and 4,30, but the accounts produced net receipts of 4,08 and 21,00 respectively.

358. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.		1906-7. Revised.		Accounts.	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Coinage Accounts	...	..	+69,06	+460,4	+89,30	+595,3
Other Advances	—3,92	—26,2	—7,19	—47,9	—6,80	—45,3
	—3,92	—26,2	+61,87	+412,5	+82,50	+550,0

359. The net credit of 89,30 under *Coinage Accounts* is made up of net credits of 1,54,55 under Currency Silver in process of coinage, and 2,92 under Copper Coinage Account and net debits of 1,81 under Small Coin Depôt Balances, 59,11 under Bullion Advance for coinage and 7,25 under Bronze Coinage Account.

360. The net debit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transactions; the cause of the net debit of R6,80 or £45,3 is, however, brought about by the following figures :—

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*concluded.*

	R	£
Special Advances	+67	+4,5
Permanent Advances	—92	—6,1
Account with Foreign States	—9,10	—60,7
Other Advances	+2,55	+17,0
TOTAL	—6,80	—45,3

361 The net credit under *Special Advances* occurred in Bengal in the recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges, while the net debit under *Permanent Advances* occurred in the same Province in respect of payments for famine expenditure in Durbhanga The net debit under *Account Current with Foreign States* occurred in the Punjab, partly in account with Kashmir State, owing to large payments to that State from its accumulated balance and partly in the account current with Chamba Under *Other Advances* fluctuations occurred under Advances Recoverable, Marine and Advances Recoverable, Military the result being a net debit of 2,27 in the former and a net credit of 2,89 in the latter There was also a net credit of 1,69 in Madras under Stock Account, Opium, and a net credit of 36 under Forest advances

Under *Miscellaneous* the variations depend on the rate of exchange on Secretary of State's Bills.

In England the worseness occurred almost entirely under *Advances Repayable* (£256,4)

Section R.—IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1906-7. Budget. £		1906-7. Accounts. £	
IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES	275,9	—219,7	336,5	—340,8

362. The following are the details :—

1906-7. Budget. Amount advanced. R	1906-7. Budget. Amount repaid. R		1906-7. Accounts. Amount advanced. R	1906-7. Accounts. Amount repaid. R
30,00	29,72	Loans to Native States	13,21	37,90
...	7,71	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trust	32,52	7,86
..	24	„ Mofussil Municipalities	29	53
...	26	„ Landholders and Notabilities	35	34
...	34	„ District and other Local Committees	...	40
1,14	93	Regimental and other Loans, Military	1,22	1,41
...	...	Advances under Special Laws	3	...
1,82	2,18	„ to Cultivators	3,49	2,03
32,96	41,38	TOTAL	51,11	50,47
£ 219,7	£ 275,9	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE	340,8	336,5

363. The transactions in connection with Imperial Loans and Advances resulted in a net outgoing of £4,3 or R64 against an estimated net receipt of £56,2 or R8,42. This was brought about by an increase of 18,15 in the amount advanced and of 9,09 in the repayments. The excess in the amount advanced was due to an excess of 1,67 in the *Advances to Cultivators* principally in India and to the grant of *Loans to Native States* and *Presidency Corporations* aggregating 45,73 against a lump provision of 30,00 only. The chief items comprising the sum 45,73 were Loans to the Calcutta Port Trust (30,00) to the Madras Harbour Trust (2,52), to the Karauli (2,52), Karwai (2,00), Kotah (4,00) and Bijawar (70) States for Famine and Administrative purposes, to the Shahpura State (50) for the construction of a storage reservoir, to the Tonk State (1,00) for financing its coinage operations, and to the Kathiawar gency States (1,38). The excess in the amount repaid occurred principally in Bombay under *Loans to Native States*, and was due to the adjustment of Thana circles loan accounts in Kathiawar and to the adjustment of the remission allowed to the Palanpur State, on account of the cost of the Hidmatya project (Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2532-I. A., dated 25th June 1906).

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1906-7. Budget.		1906-7. Accounts.	
	£	£	£	£
PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES . .	474,0	—986,9	610,7	—1,192,1

364. The following are the details :—

1906-7. Budget. Amount advanced.	1906-7. Budget. Amount repaid.		1906-7. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1906-7. Accounts. Amount repaid.
37,18	9,23	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	25,11	10,39
30	73	" Port Funds	...	74
14,14	38	" District Committees	10,58	1,01
1,76	1,08	" Landholders, etc.	1,05	93
19,65	3,62	Advances under Special Laws	13,57	4,03
75,01	56,07	" to Cultivators	1,28,50	74,50
1,48,04	71,11	TOTAL .	1,78,81	91,60
£	£			
986,9	474,0	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE .	1,192,1	610,7

365. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities*, the following are the details, by provinces, of advances and repayments during the year :—

	Budget, 1906-7.		Accounts, 1906-7.		Excess (+), Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.
Central Provinces	3,25	59	2,50	1,15	—75	+56
Burma	6,43	28	3,52	29	—2,91	+1
Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,04	46	79	23	—1,25	—23
Bengal	6,36	1,50	2,92	1,23	—3,44	—27
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	11,00	2,49	12,04	3,78	+1,04	+1,29
Punjab	77	1,62	...	1,59	—77	—3
Madras	5,63	1,57	2,63	1,03	—3,00	—54
Bombay	1,70	72	71	1,09	—99	+37
TOTAL .	37,18	9,23	25,11	10,39	—12,07	+1,16

366. In the advances there were savings in all the provinces except the United Provinces, where there was an excess of 1,04. Prominent savings, however, occurred in Burma (2,91), Eastern Bengal (1,25), Bengal (3,44), Madras (3,00) and Bombay (99) owing to grants not having been fully used. The provision under *Loans to Port Funds* in Bombay was not required The saving in the advances under *Loans to District Committees* which occurred in Madras, was caused by the lapse of a grant to the District Board, Kurnool (7,00) for the construction of Kurnool-Dhone Railway, owing to the construction having been undertaken by the Southern Mahratta Railway. On the other hand, the amount advanced for outlay on the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway exceeded the Budget by 3,40. The increase in repayment was due to unexpected recoveries from the Dinajpur District Board (18) in Eastern Bengal, from the Bellary and the Salem District Boards (22) in Madras, and from Satara District Board (29) in Bombay. Under *Loans to Landholders, etc*, the decrease in the advances resulted from lapses of grants of 25 to the Bishop of Nagpur in the Central Provinces, and of 51 in Burma under the "Ywabon" tenure in the Katha District for repayment of mortgages. The fall in the receipts was attributable to short payment by the Sardhana Estate in the United Provinces. Important variations under *Advances under Special Laws* occurred in Bengal and the United Provinces. Increased recovery mainly on account of Rajapur Drainage advances and lapses of grants for Mogra Hat Scheme in the 24-Perganas (6,90), for the Angul circuit in Midnapur (70), and for Drainage of the Chorimcote Swamp in Nadia, were responsible for the variations in the former. Increased advances and short recovery under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act account mainly for the variations in the latter.

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES—*concluded.*

367. Under *Advances to Cultivators*, the following are the details:—

	Budget, 1906-7.		Accounts, 1906-7.		Excess (+), Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.
Central Provinces ‡	5,71	5,92	9,08	10,27	+3,37	+4,35
Burma	6,50	5,66	8,69	6,25	+2,19	+59
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	1,75	44	9,51	2,70	+7,7	+2,26
Bengal	5,00	2,87	20,87	3,91	+15,87	+1,04
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . .	11,15	3,76	31,55	9,09	+20,40	+5,33
Punjab	10,80	8,26	10,08	10,79	−72	+2,53
Madras	4,10	4,16	5,58	4,56	+1,48	+40
Bombay	30,00	25,00	33,14	26,93	+3,14	+1,93
TOTAL .	75,01	56,07	1,28,50	74,50	+53,49	+18,43

368. There were increased advances in all the provinces except the Punjab. Of these the most prominent increases occurred in Eastern Bengal, Bengal and the United Provinces and were due to prevailing distress. Increased advances in the Central Provinces were made up by increased repayments.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF LOCAL BOARDS.

1905-6. Accounts.		1906-7. Budget	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts
R		R	R	R
4,23	Payments into Treasury	13,24	9,74	9,64
4,00	Withdrawals from Treasury	13,00	9,50	9,40
23	Net receipts	24	24	24
£		£	£	£
1,5	Equivalent in sterling	1,6	1,6	1,6

369. The lapse of 3,60 on the Budget Estimate was due to the outlay on the construction of the Dhone Railway for which a provision of 7,00 had originally been made under this head, having been charged to the head "48.—State Railways Construction," and to increased outlay of 3,40 on the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1906-7. Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	1906-7. Accounts.
	£	£	£
Money Order (net)	...	...	+42,9
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	+2,3	—2,9
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	+7,3
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	—56,5
Telegraph	...	...	—2,8
Marine	...	...	—8
Public Works	...	+66,6	+294,9
Remittance Account betw en England and India (net)	—58,1	+108,1	+217,4
TOTAL	—58,1	+177,0	+499,5

370. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, and there is nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continue to show a rapid growth, as will be seen from the following figures:—

		Issued.		Paid.	
		R	Equivalent in Sterling. £	R	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Money Order transactions	1897-1898	25,71,44	17,142,9	25,71,45	17,143,0
	1898-1899	26,15,52	17,430,8	26,17,76	17,451,7
	1899-1900	27,45,70	18,304,7	27,41,84	18,279,0
	1900-1901	28,54,20	19,028,0	28,53,19	19,021,3
	1901-1902	29,50,12	19,667,4	29,49,68	19,664,5
	1902-1903	30,39,99	20,266,6	30,35,89	20,239,3
	1903-1904	32,12,39	21,415,9	32,12,95	21,419,6
	1904-1905	33,92,38	22,615,8	33,88,87	22,492,4
	1905-1906	36,26,40	24,176,0	36,23,82	24,151,8
	1906-1907	38,71,80	25,812,0	38,65,37	25,769,1

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1906-7. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Drawings	17,800,0	33,000,0	32,907,2
Payments	17,803,8	33,334,2	33,819,4

371 The following are the amounts of Bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State:—

		£	R	Rate in pence.
April	1906	850,8	1,27,72	15·99
May	"	1,637,0	2,45,14	16·03
June	"	1,556,8	2,33,48	16·00
July	"	1,637,5	2,45,55	16·00
August	"	2,876,9	4,30,58	16·04
September	"	2,658,8	3,97,13	16·07
October	"	2,434,7	3,64,20	16·04
November	"	2,302,9	3,43,52	16·09
December	"	4,695,8	6,97,80	16·15
January	1907	4,328,6	6,44,20	16·13
February	"	5,088,3	7,57,78	16·11
March	"	3,364,1	5,01,65	16·09
		*33,432,2	49,88,75	16·08

372. The payment account of the year is as follows:—

	£	R
Bills of 1905-6 outstanding on 1st April 1906	871,5	1,30,90
Bills drawn in 1906-7 as entered above	*33,432,2	49,88,75
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	34,303,7	51,19,65
Bills paid in 1906-7	33,819,4	50,47,42
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1907	484,3	72,23

* Differs from the amount of drawings as shown above by £525,0 telegraphic transfers for this amount against Gold in transit having been paid in Calcutta in March 1907, but included in the drawings for April 1907 in the Home Accounts

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	1906-7. Budget. £	Revised. £	Accounts. £
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1906—			
India	13,299,9	11,781,5	11,781,5
England	8,144,6	8,436,5	8,436,5
TOTAL	21,444,5	20,218,0	20,218,0
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1907—			
India	12,305,7	11,118,7	10,328,3
England	5,219,0	4,313,8	5,606,8
TOTAL	17,524,7	15,432,5	15,935,1
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1907	—3,919,8	—4,785,5	—4,282,9

373. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions:—

	1906-7. Budget. £	Revised. £	Accounts. £
India	—994,2	—662,8	—1,453,2
England	—2,925,6	—4,122,7	—2,829,7
TOTAL	—3,919,8	—4,785,5	—4,282,9

374. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were worse than expected in the Budget by the sum of £363,1 The variations which brought about this result are as follows:—

	Better. £	Worse. £
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	715,2	...
Improvement in Provincial Surplus	1,592,4	...
Increase in the Expenditure of Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue	...	2,655,4
Improvement in the receipts under Appropriation for reduction, etc.	319,2	...
Increase in the Deposits of Saving Bank	133,8	...
Increase under Gold Standard Reserve	14,4	...
Increase under Advances	325,4	...
Decrease under Suspense	...	600,9
Increase under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	336,5	...
Net increased advances under Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	...	60,5
Do. advances Do. Do. Provincial Government	...	68,5
Decrease in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	...	916,2
Increase in the receipts under Remittances	557,4	...
Minor variations	...	55,9
	3,994,3	4,357,4
NET WORSE	363,1	

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

The 4th March 1908.

Budget Estimates . . . 1906-1907.

Revised Estimates . . . 1906-1907.

Accounts . . . . . 1906-1907.

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General Statement of

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1905-6.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1906-7.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1906-7.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-7.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	18,862,169	19,764,200	19,899,500	19,831,653
Opium	"	5,468,780	4,831,100	5,607,700	5,660,528
Salt	"	4,376,410	4,400,000	4,290,000	4,362,706
Stamps	"	3,926,364	3,970,700	4,022,000	4,029,908
Excise	"	5,687,820	5,817,300	5,906,700	5,898,219
Customs	"	4,348,017	4,464,200	4,307,100	4,351,692
Other Heads	"	6,858,399	6,358,200	6,501,100	6,453,997
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS .		49,527,959	49,605,700	50,534,100	50,588,703
Interest	"	944,986	853,000	948,800	979,850
Post Office	"	1,651,477	1,727,100	1,765,400	1,751,146
Telegraph	"	909,854	938,100	952,500	953,006
Mint	"	321,183	201,900	415,700	419,498
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,408,537	1,390,900	1,395,700	1,391,283
Miscellaneous	"	764,403	650,700	957,400	1,007,046
Railways	"	12,924,420	13,370,600	13,324,500	13,001,227
Irrigation	"	3,006,663	3,250,000	3,531,100	3,538,260
Other Public Works	"	487,411	468,300	508,700	532,640
Military Receipts	"	1,381,064	1,254,400	1,293,000	1,415,153
TOTAL REVENUE .		73,327,957	73,711,100	75,626,900	75,577,812

Accounts and Estimates.

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1905-6.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1906-7.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1906-7.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-7.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,779,439	9,057,200	9,027,700	8,980,706
Interest	"	1,409,935	1,278,800	1,335,600	1,912,141
Post Office	"	1,575,936	1,600,900	1,599,300	1,602,933
Telegraph	"	1,076,489	1,155,000	1,135,200	1,126,205
Mint	"	120,079	139,300	161,100	166,898
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	12,739,431	13,689,400	13,609,900	13,707,810
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,318,113	4,323,500	4,441,900	4,410,618
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railway Revenue Account	"	10,922,454	11,141,300	11,160,[illegible]0	10,687,686
Irrigation	"	2,880,432	2,992,900	2,933,400	2,768,705
Other Public Works	"	5,362,402	5,694,800	5,571,200	5,557,337
Military Services	"	21,027,399	21,841,500	21,705,300	21,552,637
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		71,212,109	73,914,600	73,687,300	73,473,676
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	"	719,793	151,300	848,300	743,697
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*695,799*	*1,228,900*	*234,800*	*228,901*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE		71,236,103	72,837,000	74,300,800	73,988,472
Surplus	"	2,091,854	874,100	1,326,100	1,589,340
TOTAL		73,327,957	73,711,100	75,626,900	75,577,812

General Statement of

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1905-6.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1906-7.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1906-7.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-7.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	2,091,854	874,100	1,326,100	1,589,340
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (Net)	"	1,487,995	1,850,000	...	...
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (Net)	"	...	935,500	...	...
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (Net Incurred)	"	16,752,546	4,164,000	4,165,400	4,166,102
Unfunded Debt (Net Incurred)	"	572,334	608,000	669,200	737,317
Deposits and Advances (Net)	"	742,807	...	702,800	955,202
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (Net Repayments)	"	1,065,079	56,200	...	...
Capital Account of Local Boards	"	1,526	1,600	1,600	1,587
Remittances (Net)	"	623,474	...	177,000	499,437
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	26,290,640	17,800,000	33,000,000	32,907,196
TOTAL RECEIPTS		49,628,255	26,289,400	40,042,100	40,856,181
Balance on 1st April—India	"	10,749,770	13,299,970	11,781,457	11,781,457
" " England	"	10,262,581	8,144,581	8,436,519	8,436,519
GRAND TOTAL		70,640,606	47,733,951	60,260,076	61,074,157

Accounts and Estimates—concluded.

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1905-6.	Budget Estimate, 1906-7.	Revised Estimate, 1906-7.	Accounts, 1906-7.
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	556,194	833,300	823,100	797,627
Outlay on State Railways	„	9,410,199	7,997,900	7,934,000	7,915,041
Outlay of Railway Companies (Net) . . .	„	—362,528	2,032,900	1,859,900	1,766,953
Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	„	12,980,960	...	...	...
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies	„	35,674	...	251,200	254,440
Total Capital Account Disbursements .	„	22,620,499	10,864,100	10,868,200	10,734,061
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (Net Discharged) . . .	„	500,000	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (Net)	„	...	970,300	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (Net Advances)	„	...	...	24,600	4,251
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (Net Advances)	„	292,401	512,900	600,600	581,430
Remittances (Net)	„	...	58,100	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	27,009,730	17,803,800	33,334,200	33,819,366
Total Disbursements .		50,422,630	30,209,200	44,827,600	45,139,108
Balance on 31st March—India . . .	„	11,781,457	12,305,770	11,118,657	10,328,237
„ „ England . .	„	8,436,519	5,218,981	4,313,819	5,606,812
GRAND TOTAL .		70,640,606	47,733,951	60,260,076	61,074,157

Abstract A.—*Details*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1906-7. INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Number of Items.
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	12,59,94,000	16,97,46,000	7,22,000	19,764,200	...	19,764,200	1
II.—Opium	7,24,66,000	...	...	4,831,100	...	4,831,100	2
III.—Salt	6,51,00,000	9,00,000	...	4,400,000	...	4,400,000	3
IV.—Stamps	2,91,76,000	3,03,84,000	...	3,970,700	...	3,970,700	4
V.—Excise	5,31,50,000	3,41,03,000	7,000	5,817,300	...	5,817,300	5
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	78,23,000	2,60,94,000	2,261,300	...	2,261,300	6
VII.—Customs	6,68,64,000	99,000	..	4,464,200		4,464,200	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,24,69,000	76,79,000	...	1,343,200	..	1,343,200	8
IX.—Forest	1,52,66,000	1,15,45,000	..	1,787,400	2,500	1,789,900	9
X.—Registration	5,35,000	47,85,000	...	354,700	...	354,700	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States	91,37,000	..	...	609,100	...	609,100	11
TOTAL	45,01,60,000	26,70,64,000	2,65,23,000	49,603,200	2,500	49,605,700	12
B.—XII.—Interest—	87,76,000	21,85,000	1,96,000	743,800	109,200	853,000	13
C { XIII.—Post Office	2,59,00,000	...	6,000	1,727,100	...	1,727,100	14
C { XIV.—Telegraph	1,40,00,000	...	...	933,300	4,800	938,100	15
C { XV.—Mint	30,29,000	.	...	201,900		201,900	16
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,88,000	36,78,000	32,000	266,500	...	266,500	17
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,20,000	36,00,000	..	261,300	...	261,300	18
XVII.—Police	1,37,000	21,56,000	23,61,000	310,300	..	310,300	19
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	...	23,28,000	.	155,200	...	155,200	20
XIX.—Education	24,000	20,48,000	12,26,000	219,900		219,900	21
XX.—Medical	5,000	7,73,000	4,39,000	81,100	1,000	82,100	22
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,35,000	10,04,000	2,87,000	95,100	500	95,600	23
TOTAL	9,09,000	1,55,87,000	43,45,000	1,389,400	1,500	1,390,900	24
E.—Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	13,68,000	5,07,000	1,000	125,100	68,300	193,400	25
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	4,12,000	6,64,000	3,000	71,900	...	71,900	26
XXIV.—Exchange	6,07,000	...	..	40,000	...	40,000	27
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,47,000	21,93,000	19,36,000	331,700	13,700	345,400	28
TOTAL	32,27,000	33,64,000	19,40,000	568,700	82,000	650,700	29
H.—Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	38,45,24,000	82,000	6,20,000	25,681,700	200	25,681,900	30
DEDUCT.—Working Expenses	*18,53,56,000*	*76,000*	*3,90,000*	*12,388,100*	...	*12,388,100*	31
Surplus profit paid to Companies, etc.	*59,38,000*	..	.	*395,900*	...	*395,900*	32
NET RECEIPTS	19,32,30,000	6,000	2,30,000	12,897,700	200	12,897,900	33
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	62,65,000		...	417,700	...	417,700	34
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances)	5,10,000	.	...	34,000	21,000	55,000	35
TOTAL	20,00,05,000	6,000	2,30,000	13,349,400	21,200	13,370,600	36
J.—Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works:							
Direct Receipts	1,33,95,000	1,84,17,000	...	2,120,800	...	2,120,800	37
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,42,82,000	..	..	952,100	...	952,108	38
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	10,30,000	15,58,000	68,000	177,100	...	177,100	39
TOTAL	2,87,07,000	1,99,75,000	68,000	3,250,000	...	3,250,000	40
K.—Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	3,16,000	24,45,000	41,64,000	461,700	6,600	468,300	41
L.—Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army:							
Effective	1,00,33,000	...	..	668,900	273,300	942,200	42
Non-Effective	13,85,000	...	..	92,300	30,000	122,300	43
XXXIII.—Marine	21,45,000	...	...	143,000	...	143,000	44
XXXIV.—Military Works	7,10,000	...	...	47,300	...	47,300	45
TOTAL	1,42,73,000	...	...	951,500	303,300	1,254,800	46
TOTAL REVENUE	74,03,02,000	31,06,26,000	3,77,72,000	73,180,000	531,100	73,711,100	47

of

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1906-7. India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-7. India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	11,57,07,000	18,21,48,000	6,44,000	19,899,500	..	19,899,500	11,62,87,537	18,05,55,701	6,31,555	19,831,653	...	19,831,653
2	8,41,15,000	...	...	5,607,700	...	5,607,700	8,49,07,922	...	..	5,660,528	...	5,660,528
3	6,35,15,000	8,35,000	...	4,290,000	..	4,290,000	6,45,75,336	8,65,255	...	4,362,706	...	4,362,706
4	2,95,53,000	3,07,77,000	...	4,022,000	...	4,022,000	2,96,30,957	3,08,17,658	..	4,029,908	...	4,029,908
5	5,37,70,000	3,48,27,000	4,000	5,906,700	..	5,906,700	5,36,72,368	3,47,99,374	1,547	5,898,219	...	5,898,219
6	18,000	78,16,000	2,05,15,000	2,289,900	...	2,289,900	25,066	77,18,134	2,64,65,452	2,280,577	...	2,280,577
7	6,45,20,000	86,000	...	4,307,100	.	4,307,100	6,51,90,472	84,912	...	4,351,692	...	4,351,692
8	1,30,33,000	81,31,000	...	1,410,000	...	1,410,900	1,31,45,771	82,08,037	...	1,423,787	...	1,423,787
9	1,55,24,000	1,14,82,000	...	1,800,400	2,200	1,802,600	1,52,36,733	1,12,62,267	...	1,766,601	2,310	1,768,911
10	5,33,000	52,20,000	...	383,600	..	383,600	5,26,704	51,69,327	..	379,736	...	379,736
11	92,11,000	..	..	614,100	..	614,100	90,14,790		...	600,986	.	600,986
12	44,94,99,000	28,15,16,000	2,71,63,000	50,531,900	2,200	50,534,100	45,22,16,657	27,94,80,685	2,70,98,554	50,586,393	2,310	50,588,703
13	80,73,000	22,51,000	2,02,000	701,700	247,100	948,800	86,65,755	21,05,351	2,00,172	731,418	248,432	979,850
14	2,64,81,000	.	.	1,765,400	...	1,765,400	2,62,67,186	...	...	1,751,146		1,751,146
15	1,41,58,000	...	.	943,900	8,600	952,500	1,41,66,341	...	...	944,423	8,583	953,006
16	62,35,000		...	415,700		415,700	62,91,969	...	...	419,465	33	419,498
17	3,66,000	37,51,000	32,000	276,600	..	276,600	3,75,481	36,95,799	32,650	273,595	...	273,595
18	3,26,000	35,01,000		255,300	..	255,300	3,20,893	34,54,887		251,719	.	251,719
19	1,25,000	21,39,000	24,66,000	316,700	.	316,700	1,21,221	21,30,902	24,62,254	314,292		314,292
20	.	21,78,000	...	145,200	...	145,200	...	21,59,429		143,962	..	143,962
21	27,000	20,31,000	12,47,000	220,300	.	220,300	25,900	20,29,578	12,98,295	223,585	..	223,585
22	7,000	7,59,000	4,37,000	80,200	1,000	81,200	6,234	7,60,418	4,66,825	82,232	973	83,205
23	1,54,000	10,44,000	2,98,000	99,800	600	100,400	1,73,798	10,32,162	2,98,410	100,291	634	100,925
24	10,05,000	1,54,05,000	45,00,000	1,394,100	1,600	1,395,700	10,23,527	1,52,63,175	45,58,434	1,3[illegible]6	1,607	1,391,283
25	13,81,000	5,05,000	..	125,800	67,800	193,600	13,52,125	4,99,953	37	123,474	66,414	189,888
26	4,96,000	6,51,000	2,000	77,100		77,100	5,06,677	6,68,275	3,007	78,531	..	78,531
27	29,00,000	..	...	193,300	...	193,300	28,50,328	..	...	190,022		190,022
28	31,13,000	19,96,000	20,21,000	475,300	18,100	493,400	39,65,370	20,50,883	18,96,644	527,540	21,065	548,605
29	78,90,000	31,60,000	20,23,000	871,500	85,900	957,400	86,74,600	32,19,111	18,99,588	919,567	87,479	1,007,046
30	38,93,76,000	90,000	6,00,000	26,004,40	200	26,004,600	38,66,26,526	86,196	6,03,305	25,821,068	230	25,821,298
31	*19,00,8[illegible],000*	*80,000*	*3,60,000*	*12,761,900*	.	*12,761,900*	*19,27,50,064*	*89,102*	*3,42,249*	*12,878,761*	...	*12,878,761*
32	*58,93,000*		..	*392,900*	.	*392,900*	*59,44,506*	.	.	*396,300*	.	*396,300*
33	19 24 94 000	10,000	2,40,000	12,849,600	200	12,849,800	18,79,31,956	—2,906	2,61,056	12,546,007	230	12,546,237
34	62,37,000	..	...	415,800	...	415,800	59,82,017	...	.	398,801	.	398,801
35	4,29,000	..	.	28,600	30,300	58,900	3,88,746	..	..	25,917	30,272	56,189
36	19,91,60 000	10,000	2,40,000	13,294,000	30,500	13,324,500	19,43,02,719	—2 906	2,61,056	12 970,725	30,502	13,001,227
37	1,43,69,000	2,08,34,000	...	2,346,900	..	2,346,900	1,44,62,380	2,06,71,096	...	2,342,231	...	2,342,231
38	1,49,54,000	...	..	996,900	.	996,900	1,51,04,710	..	...	1,006,981	...	1,006,981
39	11,66,000	15,79,000	65,000	187,300	...	187,300	11,17,787	16,37,788	80,140	189,048	...	189,048
40	3,04,89,000	2,24,13,000	65,000	3,531,100	.	3,531,100	3,06,84,877	2,23,08,884	80,140	3,538,260	...	3,538,260
41	3,93,000	27,30,000	43,57,000	498,700	10,000	508,700	4,21,335	27,87,849	44,28,280	509,164	23,476	532,640
42	96,85,000	...	...	645,700	348,800	994,500	98,03,377	..	...	653,558	441,956	1,095,514
43	13,70,000	...	...	91,300	29,500	120,800	13,80,251	...	...	92,017	30,038	122,055
44	19,16,000	...		127,700	...	127,700	21,98,044	...	.	146,536	49	146,585
45	7,50,000	..	...	50,000	..	50,000	7,04,984	.	...	50,099	.	50,099
46	1,37,21,000	...	...	914,700	378,300	1,293,000	1,41,46,656	...	...	943,110	472,043	1,415,153
47	75,71,05,000	32,72,85,000	3,85,50,000	74,862,700	764,200	75,626,900	75,68,61,522	32,51,62,149	3,85,26,524	74,703,347	874,465	75,577,812

Abstract B.—Details

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1906-7. India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	Number of Items.
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	24,29,000	7,98,000	47,000	218,300	..	218,300	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	85,37,000	92,33,000		1,164,700	..	1,184,700	2
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—							
3.—Land Revenue	71,11,000	4,44,03,000	5,61,000	3,471,700	1,300	3,473,000	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,80,44,000			1,869,600	1,700	1,871,300	4
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	55,69,000	15,000	.	372,300	200	372,500	5
6.—Stamps	2,32,000	10,23,000		83,700	124,000	207,700	6
7.—Excise	27,14,000	16,57,000		291,400	100	291,500	7
8.—Provincial Rates		34,000	5,08,000	40,100	.	40,100	8
9.—Customs	24,34,000	4,36,000		191,300	200	191,500	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,85,000	1,64,000		23,200		23,200	10
11.—Forest	87,16,000	59,50,000		978,100	7,400	985,500	11
12.—Registration	2,26,000	27,43,000		197,900		197,900	12
TOTAL	6,61,97,000	6,65,22,000	11,16,000	8,922,300	134,900	9,057,200	13
B.—Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,52,31,000	1,04,22,000	47,000	3,046,700	4,778,100	7,824,800	14
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*6,2[illegible],22,000*		*47,000*	*4,137,900*	*1,806,000*	*5,943,900*	15
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*77,40,000*	*84,42,000*		*1,079,200*		*1,079,200*	16
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*–3,45,37,000*	19,80,000	.	*–3,170,400*	2,972,100	801,700	17
14.—Interest on other Obligations	71,30,000		27,000	477,100		477,100	18
TOTAL	*–2,74,07,000*	19,80,000	27,000	*–1,693,300*	2,972,100	1,278,800	19
C. 15.—Post Office	2,27,94,000	2,09,000	74,000	1,538,500	62,400	1,600,900	20
C. 16.—Telegraph	1,19,99,000			799,900	355,100	1,155,000	21
C. 17.—Mint	14,65,000			97,700	41,600	139,300	22
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	80,30,000	98,52,000	12,25,000	1,279,100	276,000	1,555,100	23
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	9,11,000	3,[illegible],05,000		[illegible],507,700	500	2,508,200	24
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	15,62,000	98,9[illegible],000		783,900	100	784,000	25
20.—Police	21,84,000	5,17,93,000	24,26,000	3,760,200	1,500	3,761,700	26
21.—Ports and Pilotage		25,07,000	12,000	168,000		168,000	27
22.—Education	6,42,000	1,71,78,000	1,07,81,000	1,906,700	6,100	1,912,800	28
23.—Ecclesiastical	18,64,000			124,300	400	124,700	29
24.—Medical	6,22,000	1,12,74,000	47,37,000	1,108,900	9,200	1,118,100	30
25.—Political	1,36,24,000	6,48,000		951,400	2,400	953,800	31
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	53,59,000	48,12,000	6,75,000	723,000	80,000	803,000	32
TOTAL	3,51,07,000	14,16,65,000	1,99,26,000	13,313,200	376,200	13,689,400	33
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	36,28,000			241,900	10,800	252,700	34
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	6,000			400	243,000	243,400	35
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	11,6[illegible],000	1,31,96,000	1,39,000	966,700	2,021,500	2,988,200	36
30.—Stationery and Printing	14,17,000	60,35,000	1,71,000	508,200	87,500	595,700	37
32.—Miscellaneous	8,18,000	16,83,000	9,41,000	229,500	14,000	243,500	38
TOTAL	70,35,000	2,09,14,000	12,51,000	1,946,700	2,376,800	4,323,500	39
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	13,50,000	67,36,000		539,100		539,100	40
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	1,0[illegible],000	.		6,700		6,700	41
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,14,000	.		434,300	6,700	441,000	42
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,99,000	.		13,200	.	13,200	43
TOTAL	81,64,000	67,36,000		993,300	6,700	1,000,000	44
Carried over	12,53,51,000	24,10,26,000	2,23,94,000	25,918,300	6,325,800	32,244,100	45

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1906-7. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	England.	Total.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1906-7. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	England.	Total.	
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£	
(a) Included under the following heads— State Railways Interest on Debt.	5,84,24,000	3,894,900	1,535,600	5,430,500	5,94,60,000	3,964,000	1,536,100	5,500,100	46
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advance	36,45,000	243,000	270,400	513,400	37,13,000	247,500	264,600	512,100	47
TOTAL	6,20,69,000	4,137,900	1,806,000	5,943,900	6,31,73,000	4,211,500	1,800,700	6,012,200	48

of Expenditure.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1906-7. India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	Total.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-7. India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	Total.
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	27,49,000	8,51,000	49,000	243,300	...	243,300	28,11,767	8,38,604	50,043	246,694		246,694
2	86,80,000	91,66,000		1,189,700	..	1,189,700	86,37,369	91,41,239	..	1,185,241	...	1,185,241
3	71,68,000	4,39,49,000	1,89,000	3,420,400	900	3,421,300	71,46,472	4,37,73,066	1,52,401	3,404,835	790	3,405,625
4	2,87,28,000	..	..	1,915,200	1,600	1,916,800	2,86,74,217	.	.	1,911,615	1,677	1,913,292
5	54,06,000	15,000	...	361,400	1,500	362,900	54,32,405	14,381		363,119	1,370	364,489
6	2,49,000	10,48,000	..	86,500	100,000	186,500	2,74,137	10,17,361	.	85,967	100,300	186,267
7	25,66,000	15,37,000		273,500	100	273,600	25,72,639	15,41,294	.	274,529	80	274,609
8	..	69,000	4,32,000	33,400		33,400	142	60,137	4,16,415	32,180	...	32,180
9	25,47,000	4,12,000		197,300	200	197,500	25,55,802	4,13,632		199,962	222	200,184
10	1,90,000	1,70,000		24,000		24 000	1,85,142	1,69,-76	3	23,828		23,828
11	86,36,000	59,42,000		971,900	9,200	981,100	83 91,691	57,01,461		939,543	9,323	948,866
12	2,40,000	27,24,000	.	197,600		197,600	2,39 007	27,52,456		199,431	..	199,431
13	6,71,59,000	6,58,83,000	6,70,000	8,914,200	113,500	9,027,700	6,69,51,790	6,54,33,507	6,18,862	8,866,944	113,76-	8,980,706
14	3,54,32,000	1,04,21,000	47,000	3,060,000	4,870,500	7,930,500	3,71,50,075	92,55,744	81,813	3,033,109	4,870,244	7,903,353
15	*6,31,46,000*		*47,000*	*4,211,500*	*1,800,700*	*6 012 200*	*3,75,07,002*		*81,813*	*2,525,921*	*3,027,943*	*5,553,864*
16	*77,30,000*	*84,30,000*		*1,077 900*	..	*1,077,900*	*51,09 390*	*73,16,580*		*928,43*	*106 798*	*935,231*
17	-3,54,24,000	19,82,000		-2,220,400	3,060,800	840,400	-67,57,626	19,39,155		-321,445	1,735,503	1,414,258
18	74,02,000		27,000	195,200		495,200	74,44,458	114	25,673	497,883		497,883
19	-2,80,22,000	19,82,000	27,000	-1,734,200	3,069,800	1,335,600	6,84,632	19,39,269	25,673	176,638	1,735,503	1,912,141
20	2,30,47,000		.	1,536,500	62,800	1,599,300	2,31,03,709		4.	1,540,24	62,680	1,602,933
21	1,21,20,000			809 000	327,200	1,135,200	1,21,48,205			809,886	316,319	1,126,205
22	19,40,000			129,300	31,800	161,100	19,58,645	..	..	130,577	36,321	166,898
23	84,01,000	1,10,43,000	12,74,000	1,314 600	282,400	1,597 000	85,02,947	1,00,78,715	12,81,945	1,330,2[illegible]	280,108	1,610,248
24	9,76,000	3,70,93,000	.	2,53 300	500	[illegible]	9,81,429	3,71 1[illegible],074	90	[illegible],540,036	466	2,540,502
25	19,51,000	1,05,65,000		836,400	100	836,500	19,43,[illegible]58	1,07,01,736	17	843,[illegible]14	60	843,104
26	22,25,000	5,07,70,000	23,30,[illegible]	3,[illegible]88,300	1,700	3,[illegible]90 000	21,48,5[illegible]2	5,08,56,212	23,54,921	3 690,648	1,700	3,692,348
27		25,04,000	12 000	167,800		16[illegible],800	..	24,14,142	14 513	16[illegible],910	67	101,977
28	3,53,000	1,60,57,000	1,05,69,000	1,801,600	6,200	1,806,800	3,60,5[illegible]	1,62,34 759	1,05,93,731	1,813,00[illegible]	6,157	1,819,163
29	18,53,000			1[illegible]3,500	400	123,900	18,82,9[illegible]0			125,528	378	125,906
30	6,74,000	1,12,32,000	46,10,000	1,100,900	12,900	1,113,800	6,41,809	1,13 25,758	47,05 465	1,112 06[illegible]	12,587	1,124,656
31	1,44,11,000	7,22 000	1,0[illegible]	1,008 900	4,400	1,013,[illegible]00	1,50,89,803	7 53,297	524	1,050 248	3 756	1,060,034
32	51,62,000	41,08,000	6,94,000	663 600	59,500	723,100	52 61,607	41,47,583	7,13,4[illegible]8	674,845	55,027	729,872
33	3,60,34,000	14,31,14,000	1,94,50,000	13,241,900	365,000	13,609,900	3,69,11,304	14,36,31,236	1,9670,[illegible]34	13,347,544	360,266	13,707,810
34	34,89,000			232,600	10,500	243,100	33 77 705	...		225,186	10 400	235,64
35	4,000			200	250,200	250,400	4,65[illegible]	...		312	253,197	253,509
36	11,39,000	1,30,97 000	1,31,000	957 900	2,033,000	2 990,900	11,49 176	1,30,41,544	1,29,973	954,710	2,024,957	2,979,667
37	19,84,000	59,59,000	1,61 000	541 300	117,000	6[illegible],300	1[illegible],9[illegible],199	64,37,452	1,55,130	538,986	115 320	[illegible]54,306
38	13,78,000	17,75,000	9,96,[illegible]	270,000	21,7[illegible]0	[illegible],3[illegible]0	12,52,112	18 40,807	9,28,426	268,0[illegible]0	19,400	287,490
39	79,94,000	2,06,61,000	12,88,000	2,0[illegible]9,500	2,432,400	4,441,900	72,75,918	2,13,19,803	12,13,529	1,987,[illegible]84	2,4[illegible]3,334	4,410,618
40	7,75,000	38,01,000	1,13,000	312,600	..	31[illegible],600	6,37,142	37,52,522	1,66,069	307,715		307,715
41	79,000	.		5,300		5 300	51,626			3,44		3,442
42	51,52,000			343 500	7,100	350 600	52,55,507	.		350,3[illegible]7	6,093	350,460
43	49,73,000			331,500		331,500	49,85,746		...	332,353		332,393
44	1,49,79,000	38,01,000	1,13,000	992,900	7,100	1,000,000	1,09 90,021	37,52,522	1,66,069	993,907	6,093	1,000,000
45	13 19,51,000	23,56,41,000	2,15,78,000	25 [illegible]98,100	6,412,600	32,310,700	16,00,24,114	23,60,76,327	2,16,04,767	27,853,027	5,054,284	32,907,311

Number of Item.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-7. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	England.	Total.
	R	£	£	£
46	3,41,50,247	2,276,683	2,763,302	5,039,985
47	37,38,368	249,238	264,641	513,879
48	3,78,88,815	2,525,921	3,027,943	5,553,864

Abstract B.—*Details*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1906-7. India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Number of Item.
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
Brought forward	12,53,54,000	24,10,26,000	2,23,94,000	25,918,300	6,325,800	32,244,100	1
H.—Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways:							
Interest on Debt	5,84,24,000	...	...	3,894,900	1,535,600	5,430,500	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	..	..	2,869,400	2,869,400	3
Sinking Funds	...	...	...	...	148,800	148,800	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	35,98,000	...	47,000	243,000	270,400	513,400	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	7,55,000	...	70,000	55,000	1,414,100	1,469,100	6
39.—Guaranteed Companies:							
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	34,000	...	...	2,300	...	2,300	7
Interest	4,000	...	...	300	584,800	585,100	8
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	10,00,000	1,50,000	...	76,700	...	76,700	9
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	6,79,000	10,000	1,000	46,000	...	46,000	10
TOTAL	6,44,94,000	1,60,000	1,18,000	4,318,200	6,823,100	11,141,300	11
J.—Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works:							
Working Expenses	67,03,000	68,14,000	...	901,100	...	901,100	12
Interest on Debt	77,46,000	84,42,000	...	1,079,200	...	1,079,200	13
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	42,74,000	1,08,34,000	81,000	1,012,600	...	1,012,600	14
TOTAL	1,87,23,000	2,60,90,000	81,000	2,992,900	...	2,992,900	15
K.—Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues	...	4,000	69,000	4,900	...	4,900	16
45.—Civil Works	96,74,000	5,03,30,000	2,42,90,000	5,619,600	70,300	5,689,900	17
TOTAL	96,74,000	5,03,34,000	2,43,59,000	5,624,500	70,300	5,694,800	18
L.—Military Services—							
46.—Army:							
Effective	20,34,67,000	...	...	13,564,400	3,199,300	16,763,700	19
Non-Effective	1,01,92,000	...	...	679,500	2,403,500	3,083,000	20
46A.—Marine	41,99,000	...	...	279,900	314,000	593,900	21
47.—Military Works	1,70,85,000	...	...	1,139,000	30,400	1,169,400	22
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	20,33,000	..	.	135,500	96,000	231,500	23
TOTAL	23,69,76,000	...	...	15,798,300	6,043,200	21,841,500	24
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,52,21,000	31,76,10,000	4,69,52,000	54,652,200	19,262,400	73,914,600	25
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+98,07,000	−98,07,000	...	...	...	26
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	6,32,000	16,38,000	151,300	...	*1,077,600*	27
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*1,74,23,000*	*10,11,000*	*1,228,900*			28
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	45,52,21,000	31,06,26,000	3,77,72,000	53,574,600	19,262,400	72,837,000	29

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1905-6. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R1=£1.	England.	Total.	
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS—	R	£	£	£	
48.—State Railways	6,68,09,000	4,453,900	3,544,000	7,997,900	30
49.—Irrigation Works	1,18,10,000	787,300	46,000	833,300	31
TOTAL	7,86,19,000	5,241,200	3,590,000	8,831,200	32

of *Expenditure*—concluded.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1906-7.						ACCOUNTS, 1906-7.					
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	13,12,51,000	23,16,41,000	2,15,78,000	25,898,100	6,412,600	32,310,700	16,00,24,314	23,60,76,327	2,16,94,767	27,853,027	5,054,284	32,907,311
2	5,94,60,000	...	...	3,964,000	1,536,100	5,500,100	3,41,50,247	...	...	2,276,683	2,763,302	5,039,985
3	...	...	...	...	2,869,300	2,869,300	...	...	..	..	2,869,366	2,869,366
4	...	...	...	...	148,800	148,800	...	...	..	...	148,896	(a) 148,896
5	36,66,000	...	47,000	247,500	264,600	512,100	36,56,755	...	81,813	249,238	264,641	513,879
6	7,34,000	...	70,000	53,600	1,369,100	1,422,700	5,99,118	...	70,846	44,604	1,369,081	1,413,745
7	6,56,000	...	...	43,700	...	43,700	6,25,535	...	...	41,702	...	41,702
8	...	...	...	...	584,800	584,800	.	...	...	...	584,751	584,751
9	4,42,000	1,50,000	...	39,500	...	39,500	4,31,378	86,009	...	34,493	...	34,493
10	6,65,000	...	21,000	45,700	...	45,700	5,84,037	8,613	20,379	40,869	...	40,869
11	6,56,23,000	1,50,000	1,38,000	4,394,000	6,772,700	11,166,700	4,00,47,070	94,622	1,73,038	2,687,649	8,000,037	10,687,686
12	68,42,000	74,09,000	...	950,100	...	950,100	67,11,764	74,57,723	...	914,632	...	944,632
13	77,30,000	84,39,000	...	1,077,900	...	1,077,900	51,09,899	73,16,589	.	828,433	106,798	935,231
14	28,14,000	1,02,42,000	5,24,000	905,400	...	905,400	27,55,566	1,00,92,958	4,84,099	888,842	...	888,842
15	1,73,86,000	2,60,90,000	5,24,000	2,933,400	...	2,933,400	1,45,77,229	2,48,67,270	4,84,099	2,661,907	106,798	2,768,705
16	...	15,000	40,000	3,700	...	3,700	...	13,432	35,118	3,236	...	3,236
17	1,00,27,000	4,93,73,000	2,30,83,000	5,498,900	68,600	5,567,500	97,52,080	4,89,39,173	2,35,88,891	5,485,343	68,758	5,554,101
18	1,00,27,000	4,93,88,000	2,31,23,000	5,502,600	68,600	5,571,200	97,52,080	4,89,52,605	2,36,24,009	5,488,579	68,758	5,557,337
19	20,29,41,000	...	...	13,529,400	3,199,000	16,728,400	20,19,69,620	...	...	13,464,641	3,092,900	16,557,541
20	1,00,91,000	...	...	672,700	2,431,000	3,103,700	1,01,16,965	...	...	674,464	2,425,840	3,100,304
21	40,55,000	..	...	270,300	335,700	606,000	40,84,793	..	...	272,320	356,599	628,919
22	1,59,59,000	...	...	1,063,900	62,000	1,125,900	1,00,28,916	...	...	1,068,594	58,921	1,127,515
23	14,00,000	...	...	93,300	48,000	141,300	14,11,302	...	...	94,087	44,271	138,358
24	23,44,46,000	...	..	15,629,600	6,075,700	21,705,300	23,36,11,596	..	...	15,574,106	5,978,531	21,552,637
25	45,87,33,000	31,18,69,000	4,53,63,000	54,357,700	19,329,600	73,687,300	45,80,12,289	30,99,90,824	4,59,75,913	54,265,268	19,208,408	73,473,676
26	...	+1,03,68,000	−1,03,68,000	...	...	...	..	+1,05,03,464	−1,05,03,464		...	...
27	...	86,32,000	40,42,000	848,300	... (27–28)	613,500 (27–28)	.	74,06,670	37,48,784	743,697	...	514,796 (27–28)
28	...	32,34,000	2,87,000	234,800			...	27,38,809	6,64,709	228,901	...	
29	45,87,33,000	31,72,85,000	3,85,50,000	54,971,200	19,329,600	74,300,800	45,80,12,289	32,51,62,149	3,85,36,524	54,760,064	19,208,408	73,988,472

	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1906-7.				ACCOUNTS, 1906-7.			
	INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.		
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
30	8,01,14,000	5,340,900	2,593,100	7,934,000	8,04,50,245	5,363,350	2,551,691	7,915,041
31	1,12,51,000	750,100	73,000	823,100	1,07,73,884	718,259	79,368	797,627
32	9,13,65,000	6,091,000	2,666,100	8,757,100	9,12,24,129	6,081,609	2,631,059	8,712,668

(a) According to actuarial calculation, the amounts of Capital redeemed in the year 1906-07 in respect of the whole amount of Annuity which has not been exchanged for India Stock are as follows:—

	£
East Indian Railway Annuity	154,243
Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity	16,344
Scinde-Punjab and Delhi Railway Annuity	50,329
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity	382,323
TOTAL	603,239

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1906-7.			R[illegible], 1906-7.			Accounts, 1906-7.		
	India.	England.	Total.	Ind[illegible]	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	73,180,000	531,100	73,711,100	74,862,70[illegible]	[illegible]64,200	75,626,900	74,703,347	874,465	75,577,812
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue . .	...	...	874,100	..		1,326,100	...	..	1,589,340
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (Net) .	1,850,000	...	1,850,000	...		...	...	..	...
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments . .	809,200	1,800	811,000	616,300		617,800	613,653	1,557	615,210
Net .			0			0			0
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of subscribed Capital . . .	35,500	3,618,300	3,653,800	5[illegible]		51,600	48,267	84	48,351
Net .			935,500			0			0
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 3 p. c. Stock .	...	2,000,000		...	2,000,000		..	2,000,000	
Rupee Debt—									
3½ per cent. Rupee Loan	3,000,000	.		3,000,000	...		3,000,000		
Total .	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
Net .			4,164,000			4,165,400			4,166,102
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans .		..	...	2,535,000	..	2,535,000	2,535,000	..	2,535,000
Net .			0			0			0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds . .	100,000	..		98,100	...		98,507	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,108,400	...		4,377,400	...		4,440,380	...	
Total .	4,108,400	...	4,208,400	4,475,500	...	4,475,500	4,538,887	..	4,538,887
Net .			608,000			669,200			737,317
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	151,300	...		848,300	...		743,697	...	
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt	13,200	.		331,500	...		332,383	...	
Excluded Local Funds	746,400	...		782,200	...		785,601	...	
Railway Funds . .	26,000	...		23,700	...		24,743	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	11,200	...		11,100	...		11,119	...	
Gold Standard Reserve .	...	3,324,200		3,086,700	3,352,000		4,014,426	3,353,481	
Currency Reserve: Bonds drawn . .	...	31,700		...	31,700		...	31,726	
Currency Reserve: Gold transferred . . .	..	1,045,000		...	1,045,000		...	1,045,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	19,425,400	...		21,343,600	...		21,990,348	...	
Advances . . .	3,698,000	11,500		4,377,600	12,900		5,018,647	17,063	
Suspense Accounts . .	28,800	...		6,200	..		47,023	...	
Miscellaneous .	3,800	...		...	2,400		15,633	2,456	
Total .	24,104,100	4,412,400	28,516,500	31,710,900	4,444,000	36,154,900	32,983,620	4,449,726	37,433,346
Net .			0			702,800			955,2[illegible]
Carried over .	107,187,200	10,563,600		117,251,900	7,209,800		118,422,774	7,325,832	

and Disbursements.

	Budget Estimate, 1906-1907.			Revised Estimate, 1906-1907.			Accounts, 1906-1907.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	54,652,200	19,262,400	73,914,600	54,357,700	19,329,600	73,687,300	54,265,268	19,208,408	73,473,676
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	151,300	...	151,300	848,300	...	848,300	743,697	...	743,697
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits"	*1,228,900*	...	*1,228,900*	*234,800*	...	*234,800*	*228,901*	...	*228,901*
TOTAL	53,574,600	19,262,400	72,837,000	54,971,200	19,329,600	74,300,800	54,780,064	19,208,108	73,988,472
Excess of Expenditure charged to Revenue, over Revenue—									
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—			0			0			0
Outlay on Irrigation Works	787,300	46,000	833,300	750,100	73,000	823,100	718,259	79,368	797,627
Outlay on State Railways	4,453,900	3,544,000	7,997,900	5,340,900	2,593,100	7,934,000	5,363,350	2,551,691	7,915,041
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capital outlay	671,200	2,172,700	2,843,900	1,037,300	1,440,400	2,477,700	1,116,614	1,265,549	2,382,103
NET			**2,032,900**			**1,859,900**			**1,766,953**
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures	..	2,718,300	2,718,300	..	302,800	302,800	...	302,791	302,791
NET			0			**251,200**			**254,440**
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
B. B. C. I. Ry. Debentures	...	749,900		...	749,900		...	749,900	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loan	700	..			...		..	..	
4 p. c. Loan	84,000	...		84,000	...		83,384	..	
3½ p. c. Loan	1,300	..		600	...		554	.	
Stock Notes	100	...		.	..		.	...	
Provincial Debentures	..	...		100	...		60	..	
TOTAL	86,100	749,900	836,000	84,700	749,900	834,600	83,998	749,900	833,898
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	...	.	2,535,000	..	2,535,000	2,535,000	...	2,535,000
NET			0			0			0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	500	...		300	...		213		
Deposits of Service Funds	84,100	...		87,700	...		87,364	.	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,515,800	.		3,718,300	...		3,713,993		
TOTAL	3,600,400	...	3,600,400	3,806,300	...	3,806,300	3,801,570		3,801,570
NET			0			0			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	1,228,900	...		234,800	.		228,901	...	
Excluded Local Funds	711,300	...		775,200	..		796,270		
Railway Funds	24,600	..		19,400	...		17,508	.	
Gold Standard Reserve	...	3,324,200		3,940,000	3,352,000		4,000,000	3,353,481	
Currency Reserve: Sums invested	...	31,700			31,700		...	31,725	
Currency Reserve: Gold transferred	1,045,000	...		1,045,000	.		1,045,000	..	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	19,380,100	...		21,287,700			21,608,015	.	
Advances	3,724,200	1,500		3,965,100	253,700		4,408,657	257,937	
Suspense Accounts	15,300	...		518,300	...		634,421		
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	..		24,000	...		15,938	..	
Miscellaneous	...	...		5,100	100		19,613	75	
TOTAL	26,129,400	3,357,400	29,486,800	31,814,600	3,637,500	35,452,100	32,834,925	3,643,219	36,478,144
NET			0.70.300			0			0

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1906-1907.			Revised Estimate, 1906-1907.			Accounts, 1906-1907.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	107,187,200	10,563,600		117,251,900	7,209,800		118,422,774	7,325,832	
R. Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	275,900	...	275,900	315,400	...	315,400	336,504	...	336,504
Net .			56,200			0			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments .	474,000	...	474,000	578,500	...	578,500	610,654	...	610,654
Net .			0			0			0
S.—Capital of Local Boards .	88,300	...	88,300	64,900	...	64,900	64,235	...	64,235
Net .			1,600			1,600			1,587
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	24,200,000	...		25,313,300	...		25,812,013	...	
Other Local Remittances .	351,300	...		360,500	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	241,000	...		264,300	...		371,304	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . . .	624,700	...		612,600	...		552,361	..	
Guaranteed Railways .	712,000	...		571,200	...		603,042	...	
Public Works . .	3,907,800	...		3,294,700	..		3,249,662	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . . .	119,500	...		147,900	...		149,443	...	
Marine . . .	206,600	...		173,300	...		178,135	.	
Military . . .	13,193,900	...		13,066,200	...		12,987,427	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	6 240,700	3,943,000		21,735,300	2,540,500		19,146,265	2,543,813	
Total .	49,797,500	3,943,000	53,740,500	65,549,300	2,540,500	68,089,800	63,049,652	2,543,813	65,593,465
Net .			0			177,000			499,437
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn . .	...	17,800,000	17,800,000	...	33,000,000	33,000,000	...	32,907,196	32,907,196
Total Receipts .	157,822,900	32,306,600		183,760,000	42,750,300		182,453,819	42,776,841	
V.—Opening Balance .	13,299,970	8,144,581		11,781,457	8,436,519		11,781,457	8,436,519	
Grand Total .	171,122,870	40,451,181		195,541,457	51,186,819		194,265,276	51,213,360	

Disbursements—concluded.

	Budget Estimate, 1906-1907.			Revised Estimate, 1906-1907.			Accounts, 1906-1907.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	89,302,900	31,850,700		100,340,100	28,126,300		101,233,780	27,800,926	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . . .	219,700	...	219,700	340,000	...	340,000	340 755	...	340,755
Net .			0			24,600			4,251
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	986,900	...	986,900	1,179,100	...	1,179,100	1 192,084	...	1,192,084
Net .			512,900			600,600			581,430
Capital Account of Local Boards . .	86,700	...	86,700	63,300	...	63 300	62,648	...	62,648
Net .			0			0	•		0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	24,200,000	...		25,333,300	...		25,769,126	...	
Other Local Remittances .	351,300	...		358,200	...		2,901	..	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	241,000	...		264,300	...		364,007	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . . .	624,700	...		612,600	...		608,889	...	
Guaranteed Railways .	712,000	...		571,200	...		603,042	..	
Public Works . .	3,907,800	...		3,228,100	...		2,954,778	..	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph . . .	119,500	...		147,900	...		152,234		
Marine . . .	206,600	...		173,300	...		178,971	...	
Military . . .	13,193,900	...		13,066,200	...		12,987,427	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . .	6,860,300	3,381,500		5,411,000	18,746,700		3,667,031	17,805,632	
Total .	50,417,100	3,381,500	53,798,600	49,166,100	18,746,700	67,912,800	47,288,406	17,805,632	65,094,028
Net .			58,100			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid . . .	17,803,800	...	17,803,800	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	33,819,366	...	33,819,366
Total Disbursements .	138,817,100	35,232,200		[illegible]	[illegible]		183,037,039	45,606,548	
V.—Closing Balance .	12,305,770	5,218,981		[illegible]	[illegible]		10,328,237	5,606,812	
Grand Total .	171,122,870	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		194,265,276	51,213,360	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in Sterling.
Budget Estimate, 1906-7.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Balance at end of 1905-6 (by Revised Estimate)	...	40 35,000	49,00,039	61,99,974	1,17,98,101	33,87,249	59,15,387	81,80,812	73,77,000	5,17,53,562	3,452,904
Added in 1906-7	...	6,32,000	...	.	...	.	..	. .	. .	6,32,000	42,100
Spent in 1906-7	...	..	22,65,000	13,78,000	28,22,000	27,95,000	25,47,000	12,91,000	43,25,000	1,74,23,000	1,161,500
Balance at end of 1906-7	...	46,67,000	26,35,039	48,21,974	89,76,101	5,92,249	33,68,387	68,89,812	30,52,000	3,50,02,562	2,333,504
Revised Estimate, 1906-7.											
Balance at end of 1906-7 (by Accounts)*		40,35,120	42,92,149	63,50,164	1,12,61,898	47,91,467	60,67,740	88,09,531	80,66,214	5,36,74,283	3,578,285
Added in 1906-7	.	14,20,000	23,56,000	...	...	14,19,000	.	15,17,000	19,70,000	86,82,000	578,800
Spent in 1906-7		..	...	1 63,000	19,34,000		11,37,000		.	32,34,000	215,600
Balance at end of 1906-7	...	54,55,120	66,48,149	61,87,164	93,27,898	62,10,467	49,30,740	1,03,26,531	1,00,36,214	5,91,22,283	3,941 485
Accounts, 1906-7.											
Balance at end of 1905-6*	.	40,35,120	42,92,149	63,50,164	1,12,61,898	47,91,467	60,67,740	88,09,531	80,66,214	5,36,74,283	3,578,285
Added in 1906-7		17,50,607	18,90,516	.		7,95,600	...	12,17,745	17,52,203	74,06,670	493,778
Spent in 1906-7	..	...	. .	2,00,140	18,77,455	...	6,01,214			27,38,809	182,587
Balance at end of 1906 7.	.	57,85,727	61,82,665	61,50,024	93,84,443	55,87,067	54,06,526	1,00,27,276	98,18,416	5,83,42,144	3,889,476

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts

	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	N.-W Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in Sterling.
Budget Estimate, 1906-7.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Balance at end of 1905-6 (by Revised Estimate)	1,22,441	10,29,400	16,91,061	3,57,468	46,79,740	24,76,533	21,28,321	1,61,588	45,48,938	32,57,917	2,10,53,407	1,403,561
Added in 1906-7	.	..	1,66,000	.	...	...	6,21,000	...	5,65,000	2,86,000	16,38,000	109,200
Spent in 1906-7	16,000	1,79,010	..	6,94,000	46,000	57,000	...	19,000	.	...	10,11,000	67,400
Balance at end of 1906-7	1,06,441	14,50,400	18,57,061	(a) -3,36,532	46,33,740	24,19,533	27,49,321	1,42,588	51,13,938	35,43,917	2,16,80,407	1,445,361
Revised Estimate, 1906-7												
Balance at end of 1905-6 (by Accounts)*	73,177	15,41,092	15,58,563	15,98,282	27,17,337	16,63,802	17,88,393	58,002	44,38,410	27,58,286	1,81,95,374	1,213,025
Added in 1906-7	16,000	1,81,000	53,000	.	89,000	99,000	8,33,000	33,000	20,49,000	6,89,000	40,42,000	269 500
Spent in 1906-7	...	...	...	2,87,000	.	. .	...	...	...	...	2,87,000	19,200
Balance at end of 1906-7	89,177	17,22,092	16,11,563	13,11,282	28,06,337	17,62,802	26,21,393	91,002	64,87,440	34,47,286	2,19,50,374	1,463,325
Accounts, 1906-7.												
Balance at end of 1905-6*	73,177	15,41,092	15,58,563	15,98,282	27,17,337	16,63,802	17,88,393	58,002	44,38,440	27,58,286	1,81,95,374	1,213,025
Added in 1906-7	33,429	1,61,114	2,36,490	.	.	2,08,661	3,57,426	5,169	17,41,438	10,05,057	37 48,784	249,919
Spent in 1906-7	...	.	..	1,69,112	5,25,597	..	...		...	...	6,94,709	46,314
Balance at end of 1906-7	1,06,606	17,02,206	17,95,053	14,29,170	21,91,740	18,72,463	21,45,819	63,171	61,79,878	37,63,343	2,12,49,449	1,416,630

* Differs from last year's closing balance for corrections since made.
(a) Excludes balance of Local Funds of Eastern Bengal on 15th October.

APPENDIX.

Abstract E.—*Details of Recurring and Special transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head—See para. 36.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

	R	R
On account of additional Police Reforms	2,50,000	
On account of expenditure on technical education	22,000	
In aid of European and Eurasian education	12,000	
On account of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government's contribution towards the funds of the Rajkumar College, Raipur	1,000	
To admit of the charges of Cantonment Magistrates being borne by Provincial Revenues	36,000	
On account of the discontinuance of the contribution hitherto recovered by Provincial from District Boards for the District Post	48,000	
To compensate Provincial Revenues for the loss due to the abolition of the Patwari Cess	7,25,000	
		10,94,000

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Archæological expenditure	6,000	
For the improvement of Collegiate education	10,000	
		16,000

BURMA.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For increase of expenditure on Education	4,00,000	
On account of loss of revenue under Income Tax	97,000	
Compensation to Provincial Revenues for loss caused by the transfer of duty on salted fish from III—Salt to VII—Customs	68,000	
For Police re-organisation due to the recommendations of the Police Commission	5,00,000	
In further aid of Police Reform	2,50,000	
To meet increased expenditure on primary education	2,00,000	
To augment the resources of District and Local Boards by an amount approximately equal to one-fourth of their income from rates and cesses on land	4,50,000	
For expenditure in connection with Agricultural and Veterinary development	2,00,000	
For provincialisation of the cost of Police employed in Cantonments	30,000	
In aid of European and Eurasian education	12,000	
		22,07,000

Special Transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Archæological expenditure	10,000	
Initial grant to cover all future plague charges and to meet ordinary initial requirements especially to enable the Province to accommodate its scale of Public Works Expenditure	50,00,000	
On account of transfer of paper testing apparatus to Controller, Stationery and Printing, Calcutta	2,000	
		50,12,000

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

In aid of European and Eurasian education	5,000	
	5,000	

Provincial to Imperial.

In adjustment of the contribution from Imperial to Provincial shown under Bengal as payable by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam towards the up-keep of the Veterinary College at Belgachia	—28,000	
In adjustment of the contribution from Imperial to Provincial shown under Central Provinces and Berar as payable by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to the funds of the Rajkumar College, Raipur	—1,000	
	—29,000	
		—24,000

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Archæological expenditure	4,000	
Contribution for the improvement of the Chittagong Port	4,77,458	
For the improvement of Collegiate education	20,000	
	5,01,458	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the transfer of the balances of the Zamindari Dak Funds to Imperial	—1,50,164	
		3,51,294

BENGAL.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

In aid of European and Eurasian education	65,000	
To compensate Provincial revenues for the loss caused by the abolition of the Patwari cess in Sambalpur	26,000	
To meet expenditure on technical education	35,000	
For additional Police reforms	4,00,000	
For the extra cost thrown on Provincial Revenues in providing accommodation for certain offices in consequence of the occupation of premises No. 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India	16,000	
On account of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government's contribution towards the up-keep of the Belgachia Veterinary College	28,000	
In compensation for the loss caused by the provincialisation of the Revenue and charges (including interest) of the Dhaka Canal	12,000	
To admit of the charges of Cantonment Magistrates being borne by Provincial Revenues	29,000	
	6,11,000	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of new method of calculating interest chargeable to Capital Expenditure on Major Irrigation Works	—3,45,000	
In adjustment of the contribution from Imperial to Provincial shown under United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on account of the abolition of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund and the final adjustment in the books of the United Provinces of the payments of pensions to retired members of the Bengal Police residing in the United Provinces	—21,000	
	—3,66,000	
		2,45,000

BENGAL—concluded.

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution for the improvement of University and Collegiate education .	1,60,000	
For Archæological expenditure	10,706	
For the cost of maintenance of the Madaripur Bhil route . . .	50,000	
	2,20,706	

Provincial to Imperial.

In connection with the transfer of the balances of the Zamindari Dak Funds to Imperial	—2,17,780	
		2,926

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For expenditure in connection with Agricultural and Veterinary development	3,00,000	
For Police re-organisation due to the recommendations of the Police Commission	6,50,000	
In further aid of the reform of the Police	3,25,000	
To meet increased expenditure on primary education	6,00,000	
To augment the resources of District and Local Boards by an amount approximately equal to one-fourth of their revenue from rates and cesses on land	8,00,000	
For provincialisation of the cost of Police employed in Cantonments .	63,000	
To compensate Provincial Revenues for the loss due to the abolition of the Patwari cess	7,77,000	
In aid of European and Eurasian education	50,000	
To meet expenditure on technical education	30,000	
On account of the discontinuance of the appropriation from Local Rates for Normal Schools and Local Funds Establishment in Commissioner's offices	67,000	
On account of the abolition of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund and the final adjustment against the United Provinces Provincial Revenues of charges on account of payment of pensions (to retired members of the Bengal Police residing in the United Provinces) hitherto passed on to the Bengal books	21,000	
To compensate Provincial Revenues for the loss due to abolition of the Famine cess	13,30,000	
	50,13,000	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of provincialisation of recoveries from Court of Wards for superior supervision	—34,000	
On account of the new method of calculating interest chargeable to Capital Expenditure on Major irrigation Works	—4,64,000	
	—4,98,000	
		45,15,000

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For the improvement of Collegiate education	80,000	
For Archæological expenditure	15,000	
Assignment for expenditure under the head 43.—Minor Works and Navigation	1,94,000	
Special contribution to Provincial to cover expenditure on Famine Relief from Provincial Funds in 1905-6 and 1906-7	28,22,489	
For the metalling of the unmetalled portion of the roadway over the "Curzon Bridge" on the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway . . .	3,000	
To meet the cost of the construction of the Minto Road and of the widening of the bridge near the Delhi gate of Agra Fort . . .	12,208	
		31,26,697

PUNJAB.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

To meet increased expenditure on primary education	3,00,000	
For Police re-organisation due to the recommendations of the Police Commission	5,00,000	
In further aid of the reform of Police	2,50,000	
To augment the resources of District and Local Boards by an amount approximately equal to one-fourth of their income from rates and cesses on land	6,50,000	
For expenditure in connection with Agricultural and Veterinary development	2,50,000	
For provincialisation of the cost of Police employed in Cantonments .	77,576	
In aid of European and Eurasian education	27,000	
Assignment on account of the discontinuance of the contribution hitherto recovered by Provincial from District Boards for the District Post .	1,41,000	
To compensate Provincial Revenues for the loss due to the abolition of the Patwari cess	15,64,000	
To compensate Provincial Revenues for the loss due to the abolition of the Famine cess	6,50,000	
For half the cost of the office and establishment of the 3rd Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab and North-West Frontier, finally debited in the Punjab books in the first instance . . .	1,630	
	44,11,206	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the new method of calculating interest chargeable to Capital Expenditure on Major Irrigation Works	—2,76,000	
		41,35,206

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

To meet charges on account of the Inspector of Chiefs' Colleges in India	325	
For the improvement of University education	60,000	
For Archæological expenditure	10,000	
On account of two-thirds of the contribution for the maintenance of the Walker Hospital, Simla	4,000	
		74,325

MADRAS.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

To meet increased expenditure on primary education	6,00,000	
For Police re-organisation due to the recommendations of the Police Commission	10,00,000	
In further aid of the reform of Police	4,50,000	
To augment the resources of District and Local Boards by an amount approximately equal to one-fourth of their income from rates and cesses on land	14,00,000	
For expenditure in connection with Agricultural and Veterinary developments	3,00,000	
On account of tank restoration works in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Irrigation Commission	5,00,000	
In aid of European and Eurasian education	40,000	
On account of the abolition of Ryotwari Village Service Fund . .	49,00,000	
	91,90,000	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of contribution from the Taluk Board of Narsapur towards the maintenance by the Public Works Department of certain mid-level channel banks	– 300	
		91,89,700

MADRAS—concluded.

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Archæological expenditure	12,000	
For the improvement of Madras Harbour	6,74,000	
For the improvement of University and Collegiate education	1,05,000	
	7,91,000	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of contribution by the Godavari District Board of its half share of the cost of an iron ballacut across the Panchanadi drain in the Godavari Central Delta	—300	
		7,90,700

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For expenditure in connection with Agricultural and Veterinary development	3,50,000	
For provincialisation of the cost of Police employed in Cantonments and for the maintenance and repair of Cantonment Police buildings	50,078	
For Police re-organisation due to the recommendations of the Police Commission	5,00,000	
In further aid of the reform of Police	2,50,000	
To meet increased expenditure on primary education	5,00,000	
To augment the resources of District and Local Boards by an amount approximately equal to one-fourth of their income from rates and cesses on land	7,00,000	
For increase of expenditure on account of the division of the Khandesh District	26,274	
For increase of expenditure due to the revision of the Sind Sadar Court	33,753	
To compensate Provincial Revenues for loss caused by a change in the adjustment of the contribution of R7,000 paid by the Forest Department to Local Funds in respect of roads constructed or maintained by Local Boards	3,500	
On account of transfer of the receipts from the Sind Village Officers' Cess to "Land Revenue"	2,50,000	
For the development of technical and industrial education	1,67,000	
In aid of European and Eurasian education	35,000	
Contribution to Provincial on account of the introduction of a new Local Audit Scheme	1,997	
	28,67,602	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the new method of calculating interest chargeable to capital expenditure on Major Irrigation Works	—1,24,000	
		27,43,602

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Archæological expenditure	11,000	
For the improvement of University and Collegiate education	65,000	
In consideration of the sale-proceeds of the occupancy right in building sites within the town of Nawab Shah, being utilised for the improvement of the town	560	
Refund to Provincial of the Imperial share of the receipts in connection with the Mirpur Khas Improvement Scheme credited under I.—"Land Revenue"	2,304	
Special contribution to Provincial to cover expenditure on Famine Relief from Provincial Funds in 1905-6 and 1906-7	11,99,968	
		12,78,832

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the eleven months, April to February, of									
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
SEA CUSTOMS										
Imports										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,11	2,90	2,58	3,.6	3,28	3,17	3,81	3,77	4 09	5,11
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,85	1,82	1,85	2,09	2,1)	2,30	2,60	2,77	2,80	3,39
Spirits and liqueurs	57,91	58,91	58,32	59,16	63,20	68,21	62,24	84,35	70,66	84,16
Wines	3,46	3,24	3,28	3,19	3,60	3,46	3,37	3,01	3,49	3,60
Opium	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Petroleum	42,49	39,05	42,82	49,30	49 13	39,41	42,00	33 94	31,89	41,55
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	7,71	16,67	34,85	16,65	2,11	1.	1	1	
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	3,26	19	9	1		...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	12,05	13,25	14 98	13,96	13,.6	14,21	16,53	17 0.	18,09	22,65
Sugar (ordinary duties)	19 13	16,63	27,11	28,75	22 95	26,83	29,88	33 95	41,56	41,00
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	9,80	9,08	9,68	10,.7	10,64	2 55	12,49	13,11	13,61	16,85
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	41,71	43 94	44,16	46,07	47,36	41,02	51,14	58,60	58,91	61,53
" white	15 48	16 65	18,22	25,37	15,17	18,38	25 17	26,33	22,66	30 13
" coloured	17 59	21,36	18 28	22,02	20,34	25 10	28 74	30,15	30,31	34,57
Other goods	1,70	2,55	2,34	2,59	2,13	3,38	4,6.	5,18	5,55	6,.3
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	27,01	21,35	11,25	28,11	34,76	35,01	38,42	25,96	37,76	46,27
Other metals and manufactures of metals	15 05	15,.4	19 92	21,25	27,29	30 39	32,21	28,15	31,45	40,39
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,57	1 21	1,40	1,74	1,29	84	89	1 16	1,74	2,49
Manufactured articles	44,51	49 .6	53,29	56,36	55,22	64,2.	74,89	75,19	70,93	69,83
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	7,33	4,36	9,22	8,64	9,11	8,47	9,21	10,90	10,41	13,19
TOTAL IMPORTS	3 66 4	3,79 00	3,57,79	4 18,51	4,00,20	3,09 20	4,45,48	4,54,73	4,64,1.	5,18,78
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	.,74	11,94	10,.5	15,63	16,34	18,40	20 44	23,89	24,69	28,44
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	84 43	73,17	70,71	74 25	1,03,47	99,84	1,07,91	97,11	83,94	81,63
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	5 3.	6,56	7,03	7,81	7,77	6,44	8,81	8,08	8,69	9,38
GRAND TOTAL	4,29,16	4,20,67	4,46,18	5,16,40	5,27,84	5,25,97	5,82,64	5,83,87	5,81,47	6,68,23
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1 22,77	1,33,98	1,41,96	1,53,74	1,46,08	1,37,78	1,58,20	1,64 43	1,61,93	2,00,54
Bengal — Exports	19,7.	19,05	13,38	14 42	15,21	16,24	18,6.	21,98	10,79	6,66
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—		–	—			—	53	66
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports		—	—	—	—		—	—	...	2
Bombay — Imports	1,20 .1	1,16,43	1,22,70	1,53 78	1,35,28	1,56,49	1,69,13	1,71,22	1,76,14	2,05,19
Bombay — Exports	2,27	2,39	2,69	2,37	3,07	2,30	2,19	1,84	1,85	1,51
Sind — Imports	20,20	24,75	32,27	46,30	35,19	29,64	35,44	40,55	43,96	47,12
Sind — Exports	1,51	1,06	1,00	1,95	1,30	1,31	1,67	1,66	3,02	3,16
Madras — Imports	26,19	27,84	29,50	35,42	34,0.	36 83	30,44	35,65	37 54	12,99
Madras — Exports	4,19	5,37	2,51	5,37	6 74	8,92	6,55	4,16	9, 0	11,27
Burma — Imports	28 .7	26, 0	31,36	29,27	79,09	38,55	43 07	42,74	44,05	57,2.
Burma — Exports	55 69	45,29	45,13	50,14	77,13	1,07	78,81	6.,47	58,28	59,04

C. W. E. COTTON
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 9, 1908

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 12th March 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The chief feature in the meteorological conditions of the past week was an abnormal pressure distribution favouring cool dry winds over the greater part of northern India. The humidity registered was exceedingly low; Simla and Karachi recorded only 5 per cent. of saturation and Rajkot 4 per cent. and several other stations less than 10 per cent. on different days during the week. A local disturbance gave light precipitation in Kashmir on the 6th and 7th and a hailstorm at Peshawar on the 6th. From the 7th until the 11th weather was dry over the whole Indian region and then unsettled conditions entered from the west and gave light rain in Baluchistan on the 11th and light snowfall in Kashmir on the 12th. On the 12th an area of low pressure consequent on these unsettled conditions was shown over the United Provinces, and this by causing southerly winds at the head of the Bay produced a large increase of humidity and the appearance of cloud over the greater part of north-east India.

Burma.—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Skies were almost clear for the greater part of the week, but on the 12th cloud appeared throughout the province of Bengal. Up to the 9th temperature was normal or in excess, the excess being shown chiefly in the day time; a fall took place on the 10th, and on the 11th mean temperature was in general defect but it rose again on the next day.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Only a few stations reported cloud. Weather was warmer than usual on the 6th, but a cold wave advancing eastward caused a gradual fall of temperature and its effects were shown up to the 12th, when temperature rose generally and became nearly normal.

North-west India.—Skies were clear in the plains except for the temporary appearance of cloud in parts of the division but were cloudy throughout the week in Kashmir and on the 10th and 11th in Baluchistan. A cold wave brought unusually low temperatures on the 6th to the extreme west across the division, then advancing eastward caused temperature to be below normal throughout north-west India on the remaining days of the week.

The Peninsula.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

No precipitation of any importance was received during the past week. For the whole period from the 29th November to the 12th March rainfall is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, the Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces (west), the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad (south) and Madras (south-east), and either practically normal or in excess elsewhere.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 12th March 1908			Rainfall data from 29th November 1907 to 12th March 1908.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0	0	17·8	9·0	+ 8·8	+ 98	+ 98
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	1·3	+ 0·9	+ 69	+100
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·8	0·9	+ 0·9	+100	+125
Assam	0	0·7	—0·7	2·4	4·0	— 1·6	— 40	— 25
Eastern Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	2·4	2·2	+ 0·2	+ 9	+ 33
Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	1·8	2·0	— 0·2	— 10	+ 6
Orissa	0	0·5	—0·5	2·6	2·0	+ 0·6	+ 30	+ 73
Chota Nagpur	0	0·4	—0·4	3·7	2·1	+ 1·6	+ 76	+118
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	2·6	1·4	+ 1·2	+ 86	+100
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	1·8	— 0·3	— 17	— 6
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	2·6	2·9	— 0·3	— 10	— 4
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	2·3	4·1	— 1·8	— 44	— 41
Punjab, South-west	0	0·2	—0·2	1·3	2·0	— 0·7	— 35	— 28
Kashmir	0·1	0·3	—0·2	1·9	3·3	— 1·4	— 42	— 37
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·3	—0·2	4·3	2·9	+ 1·4	+ 48	+ 68
Baluchistan	0·1	0·4	—0·3	2·6	5·2	— 2·6	— 50	— 49
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·9	0	0	+ 13
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0·4	0·7	— 0·3	— 43	— 43
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	1·0	— 0·3	— 30	— 30
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·2	0·2	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·5	0·7	— 0·2	— 29	— 17
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	2·1	— 0·7	— 33	— 26
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·4	— 0·8	— 57	— 54
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·0	1·6	— 0·6	— 38	— 33
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	2·4	1·4	+ 1·0	+ 71	+118
Konkan	0	0	0	0·1	0·2	— 0·1	— 50	— 50
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·5	— 0·3	— 60	— 50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	1·0	0·9	+ 0·1	+ 11	+ 25
Hyderabad, South	0	0·3	—0·3	0·4	0·7	— 0·3	— 43	0
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	2·3	0·6	+ 1·7	+283	+283
Malabar	0	0·2	—0·2	2·6	2·5	+ 0·1	+ 4	+ 13
Madras, South-east	0	0·1	—0·1	5·4	7·3	— 1·9	— 26	— 25
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·8	+ 0·1	+ 13	+ 29
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	6·5	1·9	+ 4·6	+242	+261

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 12th March 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1908.

Burma.—Nearly half an inch of rain fell in Mergui and a small amount in Tavoy. There was no rain elsewhere. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are approaching completion in three districts. Transplanting of spring rice has been completed in parts of Upper Burma and miscellaneous spring crops are being gathered in places. The standing crops in the Upper Provinces remain generally fair. The price of unhusked rice has risen in one; and has fallen in three districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Rainfall *nil* except in Dinajpur and Lakhimpur Prospects of standing crops are generally fair. Preparation of land for early rice and jute and pruning, hoeing and manuring of tea are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard are finished in places. Sowing of potato is going on in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices of common rice have risen in seven districts; and have fallen in one only. No scarcity is apprehended at present.

Bengal.—There was a slight fall of rain in parts of Bihar. Such spring crops as could be sown are doing well except in the Presidency Division. The prospects of the mango crop are good. The *dalua* rice in Balasore is suffering for want of rain. There is still some sugarcane-pressing going on and the planting of the new crop is in full swing. The spring harvest is in progress. Stocks are reported insufficient in Nadia, Murshidabad, Balasore and Palamau. Scarcity is apprehended in Nadia, Hazaribagh and later on in Jessore. Prices throughout the Province tend to fall. Fodder and water are reported to be insufficient in parts of Burdwan, Murshidabad and Balasore. The numbers on test-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief have declined. The test-works in Bankura, Ranchi and Orissa were attended by 3,668 persons and gratuitous relief was given to 15,646 persons in Orissa and 75 in Shahabad.

United Provinces.—Rain fell in 24 districts exceeding 1½ inches in Sitapur, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur. More rain is needed in most districts for later sown crops. Prices have risen in three; and have fallen in twenty districts; the fall being most marked in the south-eastern districts. Markets are well supplied. Importation though still extensive is slackening. Prospects of spring crops are generally good. Westerly winds have done some damage and crops have suffered from hail in parts of two districts. Peas, *sarson* and in places barley and *arhar* are being harvested. Opium is being extracted in the eastern districts. The condition of agricultural stock is fair but cattle are suffering in places from hard work. Fodder is dear but pasturage has improved

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Harvesting of early spring crops has not yet affected numbers on relief which continue to rise. The condition of the people on relief is fair. Emaciation has been more frequently noticed but is not common. Slight immigration from Native States into Agra and Banda is reported and continued colonial emigration from Basti. There is no general wandering and poor houses show few inmates. Offences against property have increased. Relief works are in progress in eighteen and test works in ten districts. Aided works have been started in twenty-five districts and show a considerable expansion. In the Balrampur estates 21,850 are on works; and 4,079 on gratuitous relief. The numbers on Government relief are:—workers on public works 639,260; aided works 63,828; test works 5,564; dependants on works 269,021; on gratuitous relief 340,774; in poor houses 4,100; total 1,323,147. The seven largest total figures are:—Bahraich 204,307; Gonda (excluding Balrampur estates) 155,086; Mirzapur (with Family Domains) 146,532; Banda 110,466; Kheri 82,722, Jalaun 81,546; Allahabad 80,529; Sitapur 64,708; and Jaunpur 53,461. Prices:—Almora and Dehra Dun 8¼; Mirzapur 7½ to 8; and elsewhere 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and parts of Mianwali. Prices of food grains are rising in 6; and falling in 5 districts but are still generally at or about scarcity rates except in Multan. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughings for the next autumn crops are in progress. Sugarcane is being sown in Ambala, Ludhiana and parts of Rohtak, Ferozepore and Sialkot. The condition of irrigated crops is good to average and of unirrigated average to poor. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. Rain is badly wanted. Crops are withering for want of rain and heavy winds in Gurgaon, Lahore, Sialkot and Mianwali. Rats are damaging crops in parts of Lahore. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and in parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Lahore Shahpur and Rawalpi di; it is also getting scarce in Rohtak. Sugarcane

is being used as fodder in parts of Sialkot and leaves of trees in parts of Gurgaon and Lahore. The condition of cattle is generally good to fair. Cattle are weak from overwork in Jullundur and for want of fodder in Sialkot. The water supply canal was closed during the week in Delhi and is running by rotational closures in Lyallpur. The canal water supply is badly wanted in many districts. 1,219 persons attended the famine test works in the Gurgaon tehsil against 1,321 last week.

North-West Frontier Province.—Showers fell all over the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is required for unirrigated crops. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Oilseed and gram crops in Dera Ismail Khan have been damaged by cold winds. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. Extra spring sowings are in progress. The water supply in canals is ample. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition except in some villages in the Dera tehsil. The health of the people is good. Prices are falling. Wheat is selling from 10 5/16 to 13¼; gram 11 9/16 to 14; maize 14½ to 19¾; and *bajra* 14 to 15 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain *nil*. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 7½ to 14; and maize from 9 to 21 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair in irrigated but poor in other parts. Fodder is insufficient in Jasmirgarh, Udhampur, Ranbirsinghpura, Bhimber, Samba, Ramban, Kathua, Kotli, Mirpur and Jammu tehsil. Rain is badly wanted for standing crops.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in Jhalawar. Standing crops continue in good condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally favourable. The condition of cattle is good except in isolated parts. The fodder supply is said to be somewhat deficient in Tonk; but elsewhere there are no apprehensions on this score at present. Food stocks are being imported where necessary. Prices have risen by 1 seer in Tonk and Bharatpur; and by lesser amounts in five other States; and have fallen in four and in the Hill Tracts of Mewar. There is no distress at present.

Central India.—Rain *nil*. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in most Agencies. Prospects are fair to good, but slight damage by frost is reported in several parts. Agricultural stock is fair to good except in parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior, insufficient in parts of Indore; indifferent in Bhopal; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grains continue high. Extraction of opium has commenced.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Considerable distress prevails throughout Baghelkhand and in that portion of the Bundelkhand Agency lying north of the Jhansi Sutna road; and also in the Jhabua State and the Manpur Pergana in the Bhopawar Agency. Gratuitous relief has commenced in Indore but figures have not yet been furnished. Very little wandering or emaciation is seen or reported. The general health and condition of the people are satisfactory. Prices are high. Prospects of the *mowha* and mango crops are good and this may reduce the numbers on relief. The numbers on relief are:—Rewa—on works 95,500; on gratuitous relief 14,500. In the rest of the Baghelkhand Agency—on works 115,000; on gratuitous relief 1,000; total for the Agency 126,000. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 8,000; on gratuitous relief 5,000; total 13 000. In the Bhopawar Agency—Manpur 1,000; Jhabua 15,000; total 16,000; grand total 155,000. The numbers have decreased in Datia and Ajaigarh. Prices:—Bhopawar 8 to 14; Datia 10½; Sarila 8¾; Samthar 10; and Ajaigarh 8½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops is in full swing throughout the Provinces. The condition of standing crops is fair in Saugor, Seoni, Betul and Akola; and generally good elsewhere. Preparation of land for autumn sowings and construction of field embankments are in progress. Sugarcane pressing and sowing are almost completed in Betul; and are in progress in Bhandara. Water is sufficient everywhere except in some parts of Hoshangabad. Fodder is getting scarce in Damoh and parts of Betul and is dear or insufficient in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and the Pusad taluk of the Yeotmal district. Some deterioration in the condition of cattle is reported from Betul. There is a marked downward movement in the prices of all grains in Saugor, Damoh and Betul. Wheat fell by ½ seer in Saugor, by 1½ seers in Damoh and by ¾ seer in Betul; while it became dearer in Narsinghpur by ½ seer. In the Chhattisgarh district the price of rice fell by ½ to 1 seer per rupee; *juar* rose by ¼ seer in Chhindwara. The price of gram became cheaper in seven districts and the fall ranges from ½ seer to 2 seers. In the remaining districts prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly exhibiting a tendency to fall.

Feudatory States.—Harvesting of spring crops continues. Prospects are unfavourable in Jashpur; elsewhere they are generally good. Wheat is in excellent condition in Chhuikhadan. Fodder and water are adequate but fodder is scarce in the open tract of the Kawardha State where the rice crop has failed. Prices remained stationary except in Raj-Nandgaon where wheat, rice and *kodon* fell by ½ to 2 seers per rupee.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is decreasing slightly in Damoh and Jubbulpore owing to the commencement of harvest operations which have caused a fall in the number on works in Damoh. Elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Relief measures are generally adequate and employment on ordinary and *takavi* works is sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good. The condition of the people is fair. The public health is good. Fodder is generally sufficient but scarce and dear in Damoh. The water supply is sufficient. A general fall of prices has taken place in the Jubbulpore division. Wheat fell 1½ seers and gram 2 seers in Damoh. Wandering is insignificant. A kitchen has been started in the Jubbulpore district for the relief of dependants of Central India immigrants. The numbers on relief are:—on village works 3,172; weavers on relief 2,185; on gratuitous relief 10,581, total 15,938.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, and East Khandesh; elsewhere they are in good condition, except for slight damage by winds in parts of Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier. Harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Colaba, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, and Cutch. Threshing is in progress in parts of Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar and Cutch. Lands are being prepared for next season in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Kaira, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Cutch. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, and Kathiawar. The quantity of foodgrains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 37 to 47 per cent.; in Gujarat 20 to 68 per cent.; in the Konkan 18 to 33 per cent.; in the Deccan 23 to 51 per cent; and in the Karnatak 35 to 57 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is generally sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Ahmednagar and Bijapur continues. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Eight test works are in progress in the Panch Mahals with 1,812 persons on relief on the last day of the week ending the 29th February. 90 were relieved on forest works in West Khandesh during the week ending 3rd March.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest continues in parts. Late rice weedings continue in certain tracts. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Water scarcity is reported in 17 taluks and fodder scarcity in 19. Prices:—wheat 5¼; coarse rice 6¼; and *juar* 12 seers per rupee. Yellow *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 12½ seers per rupee, the highest price in districts being 9 seers in two taluks.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are slightly fluctuating. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are normal. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Harvest prospects are good.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts, except Godavari, Guntur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore and Madura have withered or are withering. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Nellore and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in five; and has risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in six; and has risen in five. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in four; and has risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in three; and has risen in four. The public health is generally good. Prospects are fair generally. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable, except in parts of Ganjam. Prices are high but there is no present apprehension of distress anywhere, except in parts of the

Berhampore taluk and the Ganjam division of the Ganjam district where arrangements have been made to start test works and poor houses. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province or State.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal .	4,000	17,338	21,338	3,668	15,721	19,389	—1,949
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	902,042	320,070	1,222,112*	977,673	345,474	1,323,147†	+101,035
Punjab . . .	1,321	...	1,321	1,219	...	1,219	—102
Central Provinces .	3,724	11,596	15,320	3,172	12,766	15,938	+618
Bombay . . .	1,418	...	(a)1,418	1,902	...	(a)1,902	+484
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	912,505	349,004	1,261,509	987,634	373,961	1,361,595	+100,086
Native States.							
Central India States .	128,988	19,684	148,672	134,500	20,500	155,000	+6,328
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	128,988	19,684	148,672	134,500	20,500	155,000	+6,328
GRAND TOTAL	1,041,493	368,688	1,410,181	1,122,134	394,461	1,516,595	+106,414

* Excludes 13,042 persons on works and 4,018 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur.
† Excludes 21,850 persons on works and 4,073 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur.
(a) Includes 90 persons relieved on Forest works in West Khandesh.

R. W. CARLYLE

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1908.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 7th March 1908, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	255	230
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	68	34
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	..
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	61	43
		Panch Mahals District	" "	2	1
		Rewakantha Agency	" "	4	1
		Kaira District	" "	68	37
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	3	3
		Mahikantha Agency	" "	25	16
		Palanpur "	" "	20	12
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	17	7
		Jhara Port	....	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Versava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawal "	....	...	...
		Dhanu "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	....	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	2	1
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	....	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	13	10
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	1	2
		Poona District	" "	32	25
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	29	21
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	73	51
		West Khandesh "	"	1	2
		Nasik District	"	18	14
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	5	4

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal „		...	...
		Mora „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad „		...	...
		Nagothna Port		...	...
		Eshoi „		..	.
		Roha „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami „	„ „	...	
		Revdanda „	B., B. & C. I.	..	
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	.	
		Visiadrug „	„	...	.
		Harnai „	„	...	.
		Rajapur „	„	...	.
		Vengurla „	„	.	...
		Malwan „		.	...
		Jaitapur „		...	..
		Dabhal „		...	6 ...
		Joigad „		...	...
		Deogad „		...	..
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	9	7
		Belgaum „	„	145	110
		Hubli Town	„	.	
		Dharwar „	„	25	20
		Karwar Port	„	..	
		Kumta „	„	...	..
		Bijapur District	„	5	3
		Kanara „	„	8	6
		Savantvadi State	„	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	99(a)	95(a)
		Karachi District	„	..	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.	1(a)	...
		Larkhana „		..	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh „	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	...
		Sholapur Agency		...	...
		Phaltan State	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...

(a) Figures for eight days.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	" "	11	20
		Jukan Port	. . .	...	
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Cambay State	"	...	
		Mandvi Port		11	11
		Cutch State	Tuna Anjar	40	36
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	..
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	..	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Mahuwa "	"	..	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	18	18
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	89	65
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	213	152
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	..	..
		Dharampur State	"	...	..
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	.	...
		Janjira "	G. I. P.	..	..
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Dwarka Port		32	31
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Bill'mora Port		...	...
		Kodinar "	B.-G.-J. P.	..	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	346	257
		Satara Agency	S. M.	1	...
		Jath State	"	...	...
		Poona Agency		...	...
		Surat Agency	B., B. & C. I.	2	...
		Aden		...	..
			TOTAL	1,750	1,346

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	„ S. M.	42 (b)	35
		Salem District	„	28(b)	22(b)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	1(a)	1(a)
		Bellary Cantonment	„	...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	32(a)	22 (a)
		Kurnool „	„ „	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & „	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore „	„	3	
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah „	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura „	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	„ „	...	...
		Coimbatore	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	2	5
		Tellicherry Port	„	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris District	Madras	...	...
		Chingleput „	S. I. & Madras	1(c)	...
		Godavari „	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	„	8(b)	5 (b)
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly „	„	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		South Arcot District	„	...	...
		Nellore District	„	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	„	...	...
		Calingapatam „	„	...	...
		Coconada „	„	...	...
		Gopalpore „	B. N.	...	...
		Calicut „	Madras	40	37
		Sandur State		...	...
			Total	151	128
Bengal.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	58(b)	55
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia „	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	„ & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	„	...	...

(a) Two imported.
(b) One imported.
(c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	1	1
		Howrah District	E. I.	2(a)	1(a)
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	B & N.-W.	186	125
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	32	25
		Muzaffarpur District	B & N.-W.	381(b)	351(b)
		Darbhanga Town	"	13	11
		Darbhanga District	"	95	84
		Shahabad "	E. I.	129	129
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	1	1
		Patna District	"	112	87
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	56	48
		Monghyr District	"	172	177
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	71	69
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	6	4
		Purnea "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	E. I.	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	3	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	1,268	1,168

(a) Figure for the week ending 29th February 1908.
(b) Figure for the two weeks ending 7th March 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut.	Dehra Dun District	O. & R.	1	1
		Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	,,	...	...
		Meerut District	,, O. & R. & E. I.	8	2
		Muzaffarnagar City	,,	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	,,	52	38
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Koil ,,		...	...
		Hathras City	B., B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	62	54
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	26	18
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	,,	...	...
		Roorkee Town	,,	...	...
		Saharanpur District	,, & N. W.	8	3
		Bulandshahr ,,	E. I.	...	...
	Agra.	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	,,	39	39
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	,, ,, & E. I.	...	..
		Farrukhabad District	,, ,, ,,	34	34
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	44	44
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	6	6
		Agra District	,, ,, ,, ,,	22	11
		Etah ,,	,,	37	26
		Muttra City	,, & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	,, ,,	136	121
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	,, ,,	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	,, ,,	1	1
		Shahjahanpur District	,, ,,	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	19	12
		Bijnor Town	,,	...	...
		Bijnor District	,,	17	17
		Moradabad City	,, & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	,, ,,	9	9
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	2	2

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Allahabad District	" "	18	18
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	34	34
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	62	61
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	68	44
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	...	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	" " "	...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	8	8
		Ballia "	"	177	165
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	10	8
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	83	76
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	9	9
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	E. I.	...	...
		Azamgarh District	"	63	79
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	"	209	171
		Basti District	"	1	1
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	6	1
		Garhwal "	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	114	101
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	"	4	3
		Hardoi "	"	14	14
		Rae Bareli "	"	56	47
		Sitapur "	R. K.	...	..
		Kheri "	"	5	2

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	10	10
		Gonda „	„	17	17
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	9	9
		Sultanpur „	„	...	...
		Ajodhya	„ & B. & N. W	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	7	7
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ „	19	14
			TOTAL	1,516	1,837
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	667(a)	660(a)
		Hissar „	„ & N. W.	14	11
		Karnal „	E. I.	117	115
		Simla „	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	262	184
		Ambala „	N. W. & E. I.	24	21
		Ludhiana „	„	158	123
		Rohtak „	„	101	98
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	„	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „	„	22	16
		Ferozepur „	„	29	20
		Kangra „	„	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	„	37	37
		Gurdaspur „	„	2	2
		Lahore City	„	...	...
		Lahore District	„	49	38
		Gujranwala District	„	7	5
		Montgomery City	„	...	...
		Montgomery District	„	41	38
		Sialkot „	„	5	3

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending the 7th March 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	19	11
		Gujrat „	„	...	...
		Shahpur „	„	...	...
		Jhelum „	„	2	2
		Attock „	„	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	...	...
		Lyallpur „	„	28	14
		Jhang „	„	7	6
		Muzaffargarh „	„	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N.W., E. I., B., B. & C. I.&J. B.	98	74
		Maler Kotla State	„	89	88
		Jind „	„	47	19
		Nalagarh „	„	...	...
		Nabha „	„	17 (a)	17 (a)
		Bahawalpur „	„	12 (a)	13 (a)
			TOTAL	1,854	1,610
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	33	29
		Hanthawaddy District	„	...	...
		Pegu „	„	...	...
		Tharrawaddy „	„	51	38
		Prome „		32	31
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	Burma	7	
		Bassein „	„	37	26
		Henzada „	„	10	11
		Pyapon „	„	4	4
		Myaungmya „	„	3	3

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 7th March 1908.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	8	7
		Thaton "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	6	4
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	5	6
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Thayetmyo District	Burma	...	...
		Pakokku "		...	...
		Minbu "		...	...
		Magwe "		...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	Burma	...	...
		Maymyo Town	"	71	67
		Mandalay District	"	...	...
		Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Bhamo "		...	..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	Burma	...	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"	...	...
	"	Sagaing District	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	Burma	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	14	13
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
		Northern Shan States	"	1	1
			TOTAL	282	245
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Dacca District	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
		Manipur State		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	78(b)	72(b)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N. & G. I. P.	11	10
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	"		...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	4(a)	4(a)
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	
		Jubbulpore District	" "	1	1
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	...	...
		Seoni District	"	...	...
		Mandla "	"	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	G. I. P.	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	4	2
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Drug District	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	10	10
		Raipur District	"	...	...

(a) Two imported. | (b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Akola District	"	23	18
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	49(a)	35(a)
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Ellichpur City	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	9	6
		Amraoti District	"	46	19
			TOTAL	230	177
COORG	..	Coorg		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	27	42
		Bangalore City	" "	20	15
		Bangalore District	"	69	55
		Mysore City	"	4	3
		Mysore District	"	42	28
		Kadur "	"	22	18
		Hassan "	"	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras	99	84
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	9	8
		Tumkur District	S. M.	21	19
		Shimoga "	"	1	1
		Chitaldrug "	"	..	...
			TOTAL	314	253
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	10(b)	7(b)
		Bidar "	N. G. S.	...	...
		Parbhani "	"	...	..
		Nizamabad "	"	...	...
		Atrafi Balda	"	...	...
		Raichur District	"	6 (b)	5 (b)
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	... (b)	... (b)
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	7 (b)	3 (b)
			TOTAL	23	15

(a) One imported. (b) Figures for the period from 25th February to 2nd March 1908

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	38(a)	21(a)
		Indore Residency	"	...	.
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	.	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...
		Sunderai Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	26(a)	14(a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)		...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holding, in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	..	..
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	..
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Orchha State		28(a)	12(a)
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	10(a)	9(a)
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States	E. I. & B. N.	...	.
		Rewa Town	E. I.	...	.
		Rewa State	E. I.	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	G. I. P.	.	...
		Sehore State	"	..	...
		Rugoo State		...	..
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	..	.
		Sailana State	"	..	..
		Sitamau "	"	...	.
		Piploda "	"	...	...
		Bagli "	"	...	..
		Jhabua "	"	..	.
		Jaora Town	"	..	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	..
		M--npur	B., B. & C. I.	..	.
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	..	.
		Kurwai	"	...	...
		Barwani ..	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	.
		Laskar City	"	...	
			TOTAL	102	56

(a) Figures for the week ending 29th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	57(a)	46(a)
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Deoli	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	144 (a)	61 (a)
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	1 (a)	(a)1 (a)
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	321 (a)	326 (a)
		Jaipur State	"	17 (a)	12 (a)
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	1 (a)
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	72(a)	63(a)
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	612	510
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	...	...
		Mirpur District	District	...	...
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Bannu "		...	...
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat Town	"	...	...
		Kohat District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	1	...
		Peshawar Cantonment	"	...	...
		Nowshera "	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
		Khyber Agency		...	...
			TOTAL	1	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 28th February 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	. . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL .	8,103	6,845

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2493-2507—15.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

ACT PASSED BY THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT TO PLACE RESTRICTIONS ON IMMIGRATION INTO THE COLONY, TO PROVIDE FOR THE REMOVAL THEREFROM OF PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS AND OTHER PERSONS AND TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN AN IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th March 1908.

THE Government of India have received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a copy of an Act which has been passed by the Transvaal Government to place restrictions on immigration into the Colony, to provide for the removal therefrom of prohibited immigrants and other persons and to establish and maintain an Immigration Department. The more important provisions of the Act are published for general information.

ACT No. 15 OF 1907.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal as follows:—

Repeal of Ordinance No. 5 of 1903.

1. The Peace Preservation Ordinance 1903 shall be and is hereby repealed; provided that no such repeal shall affect or abridge any powers or jurisdiction by the Asiatic Law Amendment Act 1907 conferred for the purpose of carrying out such Act; but the said Ordinance shall for all the purposes of such Act be deemed to remain of full force and effect.

Interpretation of terms.

2. In this Act and in any regulation made thereunder unless inconsistent with the context;

"department" shall mean the Immigration Department established and maintained under the provisions of this Act;

"Governor" shall mean the officer for the time being administering the Government of this Colony acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council;

"imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment with or without hard labour as the court sentencing an offender to imprisonment may direct;

"magistrate" shall include a resident magistrate and an assistant resident magistrate of any district of the Colony;

"Minister" shall mean the Colonial Secretary or such other Minister to whom the Governor may from time to time assign the carrying out of this Act;

"minor" shall mean any person under the age of sixteen years;

"police officer" shall mean any member of a police force lawfully established in this Colony;

"prohibited immigrant" shall mean and include any of the following classes of persons desiring to enter or entering this Colony after the date of the taking effect of this Act;

(1) any person who when asked whether within or outside this Colony by a duly authorized officer shall be unable through deficient education to write out (from dictation or otherwise) and sign in the characters of an European language an application for permission to enter this Colony or such other document as such officer may require; provided that for the purposes of this subsection Yiddish shall be accepted as an European language; provided further that

(a) if the Minister publish a notice in the *Gazette* that arrangements have been made with the Government of any country for regulating the admission to this Colony of the subjects or citizens of such country such subjects or citizens shall not while such notice is in force be required to comply with the provisions of this sub-section;

(b) the Minister shall not issue any such notice unless such arrangements have been sanctioned by resolution of both Houses of Parliament;

(c) any such notice shall cease to have effect as soon as it is cancelled by further notice of the Minister in the *Gazette*;

(2) any person who has not in his possession or at his disposal means to support himself for a reasonable time within this Colony or who is likely to become a public charge if he were allowed to enter therein;

(3) any prostitute or person living on the earnings of prostitution or procuring women for immoral purposes;

(4) any person who at the date of his entering or attempting to enter this Colony is subject or would if he entered this Colony be subject to the provisions of any law in force at such date which might render him liable either at such date or thereafter if found therein to be removed from or to be ordered to leave this Colony whether on conviction of an offence against such law or for failure to comply with its provisions or otherwise in accordance with its provisions; provided that such conviction be not the result of the commission by such person elsewhere than in this Colony of an offence for which he has received a free pardon;

(5) any person who is a lunatic within the meaning of the Lunacy Proclamation 1902 or any amendment thereof;

(6) any person who is a leper or is suffering from such infectious or contagious disease of a loathsome or dangerous character as may from time to time be prescribed by regulation;

(7) any person who owing to information officially received by the Minister from any Secretary of State or from a member of any Colonial government (whether British or foreign) or through diplomatic channels from an officer of any foreign state is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable;

(8) any person who the Minister has reasonable grounds for believing would be dangerous to the peace order and good government of this Colony if he entered therein;

but shall not include—

(a) members of His Majesty's regular forces;

(b) the officers and crew of any public ship of a foreign state;

(c) any person who is duly accredited to this Colony by or under the authority of His Majesty or of the government of a foreign state together with his wife family and servants;

(*d*) any person who has served in any of His Majesty's volunteer forces in South Africa and has received a good discharge and who does not come within the scope of sub-sections (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) or (8) of the definition of "prohibited immigrant";

(*e*) the wife or minor child of any person who is not a "prohibited immigrant";

(*f*) any European person who has been at any time lawfully resident within this Colony and who has not under the provisions of any law been removed from or orderd to leave this Colony;

(*g*) any Asiatic who is eligible for or has obtained a certificate of registration under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act 1907 and who does not come within the scope of sub-sections (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) or (8) of the definition of "prohibited immigrant";

(*h*) descendants of the aboriginal races of Africa south of the Equator who do not come within the scope of sub-sections (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) or (8) of the definition of "prohibited immigrant;"

(*i*) European persons who are agricultural or domestic servants skilled artizans mechanics workmen or miners who are able to produce a certificate signed by the Agent General of this Colony in England or by an officer in England or elsewhere appointed for the purpose by the Governor to the effect that the person named therein has been engaged to serve immediately on arrival in this Colony an employer therein of repute at an adequate remuneration and for a reasonable period of time; provided that such persons do not come within the scope of any sub-section of the definition of "prohibited immigrant" other than sub-section (2);

"regulation" shall mean any regulation made under section *fifteen* of this Act.

* * * * * *

Penalties for prohibited immigration.

5. Every prohibited immigrant entering into or found within this Colony shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction

(1) to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and

(2) to be removed at any time from the Colony by warrant under the hand of the Minister and pending such removal to be detained in such custody as may by regulation be prescribed; provided that

(*a*) such prohibited immigrant may be discharged from such detention if he find two approved sureties in this Colony (each in the sum of one hundred pounds) for his leaving the Colony within one month;

(*b*) if such prohibited immigrant be sentenced to imprisonment such imprisonment shall terminate as soon as he is removed from the Colony.

Removal from Colony of certain persons convicted under Immorality Ordinance 1903 and of dangerous persons.

6. Any person who

(*a*) is convicted after the date of the taking effect of this Act of a contravention of sections *three, thirteen* or *twenty-one* of the Immorality Ordinance 1903 or any amendment of such sections; or

(*b*) is deemed by the Minister on reasonable grounds to be dangerous to the peace order and good Government of this Colony if he remain therein; or

(*c*) having been ordered under any law to leave this Colony fails to comply with the terms of such order;

may be arrested and removed from this Colony by warrant under the hand of the Minister and pending removal may be detained in such custody as may be prescribed by regulation; provided that no such person as is in paragraph (*b*) hereof described shall be removed from this Colony except on the order of the Governor; provided further that every such person arrested shall be discharged from custody unless an order be made by the Governor for his removal from this Colony within ten days after the date of his arrest.

Offences of aiding or being accessory to prohibited immigration.

7. Any person who

(1) wilfully aids or abets a prohibited immigrant in entering or remaining in this Colony; or

(2) wilfully aids or abets a person ordered to be removed under section *six* in remaining in this Colony; or

(3) enters into or purports to enter into a contract as employer with any person outside this Colony with intent that the provisions of this Act be evaded or at the time of entering into or purporting to enter into such contract shall be unable to fulfil his part thereof or has no reasonable expectation of being so able; or

(4) uses or attempts to use any certificate issued under paragraph (*i*) of the classes of persons excluded from the definition of "prohibited immigrant" unless he be the lawful holder of such certificate; or

(5) forges or uses knowing the same to be forged any document purporting to be such certificate

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Prohibited immigrant not to obtain a license to carry on trade or calling or acquire interest in land.

8. No prohibited immigrant shall be entitled to obtain a license to carry on in this Colony any trade or calling or to acquire therein any interest in land whether leasehold freehold or other interest; and any such license (if obtained) or any contract deed or other document by which such interest is acquired in contravention of this section shall on conviction of such immigrant under section *five* of this Act be null and void.

Arrest without warrant of persons suspected of being prohibited immigrants.

9. Every person found in this Colony who is reasonably suspected of being a prohibited immigrant may be arrested without warrant by any magistrate justice of the peace police officer or officer of the department and shall as soon as possible be brought before a court of resident magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Prohibited immigrant not exempt from Act by reason that he was allowed to enter through oversight.

10. No prohibited immigrant shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act or allowed to remain in this Colony by reason only that he had not been informed that he could not enter this Colony or that he may have been allowed to enter through oversight or owing to the fact being undiscovered that he was a prohibited immigrant.

Prohibited immigrant etc. and person assisting him liable to pay expense of his removal and custody.

11. Any person ordered to be removed from this Colony under this Act and any other person who shall have been convicted under section *seven* of aiding or abetting him in entering or remaining in the Colony in contravention of this Act shall be liable to pay all expenditure incurred by the Government in carrying out such removal whether from the Colony or South Africa or in the detention within the Colony or elsewhere of any person pending his removal; and the amount of such expenditure on production to the Sheriff of the certificate of an officer of the department stating the items and total amount of such expenditure shall be recovered by execution levied on the property within the Colony of the person so liable in

manner provided for execution levied under a Judgment of the Supreme Court; and the proceeds of such execution shall be paid by the Sheriff to the Treasurer who after deduction of the amount of expenditure aforesaid and the costs of execution shall remit the balance to the person so liable or to any person appointed by him to receive same.

* * * * * *

Evidence.

13. The burden of proving that a person has not entered or remained in this Colony in contravention of this Act or any regulation shall in any prosecution for such contravention lie upon the accused person.

Special jurisdiction of resident magistrates.

14. Every court of resident magistrate shall have jurisdiction to impose the maximum penalties for all contraventions of this Act or of any regulation.

* * * * * *

Title and date of taking effect.

16. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907, and shall not take effect unless and until the Governor shall proclaim in the *Gazette* that it is His Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the same and thereafter it shall take effect upon such date as the Governor shall notify by proclamation.

The Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the United Provinces.
" " " " Punjab.
" " " Burma.
" " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
" Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
" " " " Ajmer-Merwara.
" Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.
" " " Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin and to the Home and Foreign Departments, for information.

Ordered also, that it be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1908 OF:

Rice	Maize	Salt
Wheat and Flour	Gram and Pulse	Tobacco
Barley	Linseed	Turmeric
Jawar	Mustard and Rapeseed	Grass and Straw
Bajra	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)	Jawar Stalks
Ragi	Ghi	Sheep and Bullocks
Kangni	Suga	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	43·54	40·51	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	34·59	31·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	27·35	23·88	32·65	29·09	...	...	...	...	33·	...
Maubin	...	...	44·76	36·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	45·71	47·41	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	44·14	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	39·51	31·22	46·04	25·4	...	...	...	...	21·48	...
Pakôkku	...	...	42·38	36 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	42·5	42·5	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	..	47·5	43·75	56 25	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	50	46 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	57·5	53·75	55	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	27·5	32 5	53·12	57 5	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	25 to 26 25	30 to 33·75	41·25 to 47·5	45 to 46·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	52·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	..	...	62 5	52 5	57·5	37·5	...	...	45	27·5	...	...
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	52·5	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	52 45	38·12	50 78	30·47		...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	.	..	53 75	41·25	55	33·12	...	...	37·5	25	44·37	25
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	.	.	52 5	44 37	60	34 37	...	...	35	31·87	...	...
Muzaffarpur	..		66·56	44 37	61 56	36·25		...	36·25	25	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	33·39	22·24	58·7	44·43	56 98	34·27	63·12	48·12	44·48	25·78	...	22·24
Central—												
Cawnpore	38·07	20·52	50	38·07	50	31·35	55·16	34·79	37·19	20·[illegible]	37·19	19·53
Jhánsi		...	72·19	48 91	49·58	30·78	...	...	40·94	20 78	40·26	15·63
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	69·69	50	51·56	28·59	57·03	31·87	37·34	19·06	37·34	...
Agra	57 13	30·21	80	69·58	53·33	31·98	64·01	40	39·01	19·58	38·07	18·8
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	40	22·24	...	...	48·12	28·59	..	...	37·5	21·61	40	22·24
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	22·5	57·13	44·37	53·33	31·87	61·51	40	40	22·66	40	21·04
Northern—												
Fyzabad	36·72	25	66·61	52·97	55·16	33·28	...	...	40	27·5	48·12	23·44

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		LINSEED		DISTRICTS
1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	22·78	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·81	22·22	80·77	28·57	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	50·39	47·06	..	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·95	42·11	46·72	40·72	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	30·48	...	39·26	30 05	60·38	54 24	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·96	36·78	...	35·36	...	...	Pakókku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	62·75	46·38	66·67	66·67	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	42·5	60	67·5	...	.	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	56·25	27 5	65	56·25	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·25	40	...	...	50	52 5	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	40	65	61·25	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	..	...	47 5 to 52·5	31·25 to 36·25	57·5	57·5	52·5	42·5	Midnapur
55	30	...	...	45	25	47 5	35	56	55	55	51·25	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	30	55	58·75	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	.	43·33	31·25	35·62	30	.	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
..	19·87	...	...	43·12	26·25	45	28·12	55	55	55	50	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	..	...	43·75	30	45	31·25	56 87	52·5	56·12	.	Bhágalpur
...	...	86·25	...	44·37	27·5	50	30·78	57·19	53·12	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
44·43	28·7	...	...	40·68	...	45 78	29·32	51·93	48 7	58·7	...	Benares
												Central—
39·01	20	...	...	40·90	20	38·07	25·78	44·43	50	48 40	44·43	Cawnpore
41·04	18·44	...	...	41·04	15·99	44 37	28·28	...	...	...	..	Jhánsi
												Western—
37·34	...	..	...	36·41	21·87	40	23 91	53·28	...	...	...	Meerut
40	16·82	...	...	44·43	20·78	40	24·63	57·13	55·16	66·67	60 58	Agra
												Submontane, west—
40	32·24	...	...	...	...	37·5	25·88	...	...	...	...	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
40	31·04	...	...	40	28·12	40	28·12	...	59·06	53·33	48·75	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	25	...	...	42·19	...	43·28	27·5	...			..	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	18·56	...	...
Tavoy . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·82	19·05	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·19	23·36	...	..
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	24·62	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	22·7	...	...
Pakôkku . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
...rn—												
Chittagong . .	70	80	...	...	420	440	55	85	16·87	22·5	50	45
Dacca . . .	...	..	...	...	460	420	37·5	57·5	21·25	28·75	85	57·5
Central—												
Pabna . . .	67·5	40	...	...	620	600	42·5	50	20 to 21·25	28·75	85	70
Northern—												
Rangpur . . .	70	..	...	...	500	450	65	58·75	22·5	27·5	90	70
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára . . .	57 5	50	...	...	...	..	70	65	..	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .	60 to 67 5	45	...	...	...	...	60 to 70	65	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur . . .	67 5 and 80	45 and 60	...	.	380 to 420	425	52 92 to 55	50	17·5 and 20	22·5 and 23 12	93·5 and 106 25	75 and 100
...utta . . .	66·25	60	67·5	57·5	430	440	50	57·5	16·25	21·25	80	85
Central—												
Bardwan . . .	67 5	52·5	...	...	400	420	30·25	46·25	17·5	23·12	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack . . .	68·12	65	65	54·37	475·62	380·94	52·34	85	14·37	21·25	62·5	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna . . .	85	46 87	75	50	355	370	42·5	37·5	20	24·06	20	20
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur . . .	57·5 and 62·5	46·25 and 48 12	...	...	440	420	42·5	38·75	19·14	24·22	130	63·96
Muzaffarpur . .	...	..	...	..	376·25	355·02	36·25	40	20·94	26·56	160	138·28
United Provinces—												
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares . . .	77·24	64·11	91·67	53·91	426·72	426·87	51·2	36·67	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore . . .	61·51	57·18	74·37	57·13	355·52	370·46	50	38·07	...	...	80	70
...si . . .	...	...	...	...	355·16	370·56	61·56	47·03	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . .	...	...	...	..	420·56	387·5	50	40	...	...	...	...
Agra . . .	72·71	76·2	..	...	365·68	376·51	66·67	48·54	...	...	130	180
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur . .	...	...	...	...	360	400	...	...	...	...	..	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow . . .	70	56·51	...		370	395	50	45	...	..	...	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad . . .	...	...	..	...	365	380	43·12	35	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakókku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	8·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8·75	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	3·75	2·5	10	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...		...	3·12	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	15	12·5	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	5	4·69	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	3·75	2·81	3·75	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
90	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	Meerut
120	135	10	...	10	8·75	...	...	...	...	80	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
110 and 120	140 and 150	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 and 65	70 and 75	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	7·5	5	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	36	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	30·72	26·67	...	..	55·16	31·98	...	..	36·41	22·6	38·28	20·31
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	36·25	23·12	57·19	40	48·28	25	55	30·62	26·72	17·34	...	...
Central— Lahore	39·74	27·0	77·76	57·13	42·06	24·22	51·61	27·6	29·63	15·21	36·35	19·53
South-eastern— Delhi	40		57·13	47·03	50	30·78	53·33	35	34·79	18·8	38·12	19·06
Submontane— Amritsar	30·01	25·78	64·01	43·28	44·37	22·24	45·73	25·78	...	...	...	19·06
Northern— Rawalpindi	28·59	20	73·33	66·67	44·79	22·86	50	25·78	38·88	14·79	36·35	16·67
Western— Multan	34·84	21 56	...	...	...	27·19	...	...	26·25	17·19	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	..	..	55	43·12	42·5	31·87	...	...		...	31·25	...
Shikarpur	..	..	70	40	42·5	27·5	...	...	28·75	19·84	31·87	14·48
Quetta	...	...	...	...	43·12 to 45	31·25 to 32·5	72·5	57·19	36·25	24·06	33·44	21·25
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	..	...	41·32	.	38·8	...	...	...	...	27·18	21·04
Sholapur	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	26·61	21·35
Poona	...	...	57·13	47·6	...	39·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	52·86	...	...	...	...	...	30·31	20·62
Dhulia	...	...	..	..	...	45·99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	52·5	35·52	86·51	56·2	58·38	39·63	...	...	...	...	36·04	28·12
Ahmadabad	..	...	60	47·5	50	33·33	...	...	33·75	...	33·75	...
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	..	..	50	39	45	31	57·62	40	...	..	42·37	26
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	53·37	38	51·62	29·63	69·5	40	...	...	44·5	22·25
Eastern— Raipur	.	...	44	32	47	25·5	56	31	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	50	49·25	50	39·62	...	..	...	...	27	29·62
Amraoti	.	...	55	47·5	54·25	38	...	48	...	...	35·25	24·37
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	31·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	28·5
Cuddapah	29·5	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	31·1	20·7	54·6	58·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tanjore	30·5	25	54	42·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28·1
Mysore—												
Mysore	28·94	26·47	45·75	49·87	47·6	54·85	64·27	51·41	...	...	26·44	73·92
Bangalore	24	21·25	57	55	50	48	58·07	59·69	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or shanwál.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1908	Bajra 1907	Ragi 1908	Ragi 1907	Maize 1908	Maize 1907	Gram 1908	Gram 1907	Arhar dál 1908	Arhar dál 1907	Linseed 1908	Linseed 1907	Districts
												Rajputana—
37·6	21·04	...	...	35·62	20	39·37	26·67	...	...	72·66	72·71	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
...	...	...	...	30·62	20	33·28	21·09	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozpur
39·01	17·03	...	...	36·35	16·15	32·66	19·32	66·67	66·67	58·33	56·09	*Central—* Lahore
42·06	21·09	...	...	38·12	22·19	38·12	23·54	76·2	61·56	64·01	57·19	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	34·79	15·99	34·06	20·52	...	...	55	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
35·57	16·67	...	...	31·98	15·47	37·13	20·26	44·43	50	48·44	50	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
32·66	...	...	...	...	16·25	30	22·19	...	...	...	...	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
37·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	40	29·29	57·5	...	...	...	Karáchi
30·88	17·5	...	...	...	...	36·25	23·44	64·37	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	31·72	23·12	...	...	70	70	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	23·38	...	...	...	...	46·46	36·77	...	49·06	...	...	Dharwar
32·03	19·22	...	...	...	...	...	34·11	...	...	52·24	46·98	Sholapur
37·24	25·52	...	...	...	...	46·51	31·93	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	22·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
40·21	26·41	...	...	...	...	...	31·93	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
43·23	26·67	...	...	...	...	46·82	38·91	...	...	...	...	Surat
38·75	25	...	...	...	...	40	25	57·5	42·5	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...		...	46·25	34	53	46	66	52·25	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	28·5	61·5	66·62	53·37	44·5	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	35	53	45	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·5		57	45·75	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	35	54·25	43·75	68·25	45	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
34·1	28	...	...	...	...	51·5	51·5	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	24·5	25·2	...	...	...	...	34·9	26·9	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	3[illegible]	35·8	29·4	...	...	Bellary
31·9	28·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	31·6	26	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50·8	37·2	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	29·6	26·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
36·6	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·9	27·3	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	25·98	26·45	...	...	19	26·37	50·87	58·48	...	...	Mysore
...	...	29·5	27·5	...	...	25·5	33	66	55	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	98·75	66·82	355	426·67	62·66	48·85	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	440	430	50	44·37	...	...	100	80
Central—												
Lahore	61·56	39·01	88·91	68·07	457·18	488·91	61·56	49·22	...	...	61·87	61·56
South-eastern—												
Delhi	66·67	57·19	84·17	66·67	457·19	448·12	58·33	40	...	...	94·11	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	57·13	44·43	87·5	65	450	...	51·61	42·08	...	...	38·75	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	44·43	50	80	61·51	400	400	44·43	44·43	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	64·06	45·78	96·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	51·25	...	90	...	425	...	83·28	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	65·62	...	...	...	407·5	437·5	60	43·28	...	...	...	40
Quetta	...	...	...	...	430 to 480	370 to 460	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·99	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·68	63·8	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·1	67·55	...	...	105·26	91·25
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	86·25	71·61	...	...	...	55·83	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	83·59	67·08	454·06	400	50·18	59·48	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	41[illegible]	370	67·5	56·25	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	95·62	71	500	400	...	...	23·25	28·25	110·62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	44·5	72·75	64	380	400	...	...	22·25	30·75	132·25	114·25
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	48	380	400	...	...	20	30	100	160
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	...	64·25	447·5	419	...	...	18[illegible]7	24·5	81	14[illegible]·75
Amraoti	...	...	91	53·75	420	420	...	...	20	24	175	120
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	72·4	396·8	457·8	54·4	41·6	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	376·7	363·1	...	...	...	...	111·3	119·8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	66·3	46·4	349·2	412·7	47·6	51·5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	394·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	78·8	66·7	427·9	395	54·8	44·4	...	...	82·3	118·5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·3	120·9
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	90	66·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	70·94	70·54	428·75	427·6	67·5	43·8	...	...	205·68*	297·06*
Bangalore	...	...	78	56·25	445·68	445·68	64·27	64·27	...	...	205·68*	205·68*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1908	Turmeric 1907	Grass 1908	Grass 1907	Straw 1908	Straw 1907	Jawar stalks 1908	Jawar stalks 1907	Sheep, per score 1908	Sheep, per score 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1908	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Districts
												Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	10·62	5·94	6·97	4·22	7·97	4·43	127·5	130	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern—*
...	...	5	3·28	5·62	5·78	...	...	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
133·68	145·47	15	10	7·5	5·31	...	...	240	150	200	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	145·47	11·41	6·07	11·41	6·25	13·33	3·91	80	75	150	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
114·27	...	...	...	5·31	5·78	...	...	140	125	160	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
114·27	100	15	7·29	7·20	5	13·33	6·67	90	90	70	70	Rawalpindi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·87	...	147	88	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	..	...	6·25*	5·94*	..		100 to 200	80 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—*
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
..	..	11·2	8·8	...	...	...	5·05	...	...	...	..	Surat
100	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western—*
120	120	10	10	...	...	16	13·25	50	60	90	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	123·25	6·62	6·62	...	...	...	...	55	55	60	50	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
95	100	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	85	80	Raipur
												Berar—
95·25	123·75	9 5	..	...		9·62	..	50	60	60	75	Akola
120	124	10	8	.	...	15	10	55	55	70	90	Amraoti
												Madras— *South, central—*
96	112	..	...	...	...	3·2	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
94 3	96	...	...	10·3	10·2	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
69·1	88·8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
65·8	82·2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
82·3	88·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·25†	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·86	109·27	12·19	8·54	8·54	8·54	5·36	6·15	100	100	70	70	Mysore
120	111·41	4·48	4·46	5·88	5·1	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa. † Sheep or goats

C. W. E. COTTON
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

G. RAINY,
for Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 13, 1908

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1908 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui		...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 14	8 14	...	...	..	...
Tavoy	..	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	11 5	11 5	...	.	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 18	...	..	9 1	9 1	9 12	9 12	...	...	.	
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	..	8 14	8 14	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 6	12 8	13 10	13 10	11 2	..	..	...
Maubin	...	...	...	.	7 14	7 14	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	..	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 —	10 6	...	..	...	.
Henzada	...	...	..	...	6 15	6 15	8 5	8 5	.	...	...	...
Prome		..		...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 2	9 9	9 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 14	9 14	...	...	.	.
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 2	7 8	..	...	7 14	7 8	9 5	8 6	16 5	...	..	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 13	8 13	...	.	...	...
Meiktila		...	..	..	9 15	9 14	10 —	10 —	19 3	10 4		...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	..	..	12 11	12 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	..	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	..	...	..	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	...	...	...	...	.	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 and 8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Backerganj		...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 13	..		...	...
Dacca	6 12	6 8	...	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	7 —	7 —	8 8	10 —	—	..	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	.	...	..	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	.	...
Rajshahi	7 2	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	..	..	.	..
Malda		7 —	14 —	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	.	...	...	...
Bogra	6 15	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	..	...	...	..
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	6 —	6 —	...		...	...	7 8	7 —	.	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 —	7 8	..	...	..	..	7 11	7 10	..	..	.	...
Rangpur	7 4	7 4	...	..	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	..	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	...	..	.	6 8	5 8	8 — and 8 12	8 — and 8 4	.	...	...	...
Cachar	...	5 4	...	...	6 14	7 7	9 —	9 —	..	.	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	..	22 —	24 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	.	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	..	..	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	..	4 —	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	.	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	6 —	6 —	...	..	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	..	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	..	...	..	...
Sibságar	...	.	...	..	4 —	4 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 —	5 4	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 1	14 11	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	...	...	12 6	11 10	18 4	18 4	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 1	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 —	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 —	11 10	...	6 5	6 5	15 —	15 2	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 8	11 10	11 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	15 11	15 12	20 4	20 6	9 2	9 1	16 2	16 1	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...		...	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 5	5 5	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	Tippera
...	...	...	...	6 12	8 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	16 —	16 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	5 4	16 —	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	...	6 —	7 —	16 —	17 —	Malda
...	...	...		6 15	8 4	...	...	10 2	10 11	19 8	19 —	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	16 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 2	6 —	17 —	17 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	5 12	18 —	17 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 4	9 1	...	...	6 2	6 4	19 6	18 13	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 4	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	5 12	6 —	16 —	16 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	6 —	5 10	14 —	14 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1908—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	6 8	6 8	..	...	...	...	7 6	7 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	..	..	...	...
Calcutta	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	5 14	...	...	7 —	7 —
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 —	9 6	...	...	..	...	6 6	6 6	...	.	.	...
Jessore	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	..	7 8	7 12	.	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	..	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	.		...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	..	..
Murshidabad	8 12	8 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	7 4	(a)	..		...	...
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	5 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 — to 6 —	7 —	...	...	...	..
Orissa—												
Puri	7 14	7 14		...	.	...	7 3	7 3	...	.	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	..	7 10	7 14	...	...	...	...
Balasore	7 —	7 —	...	..	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 12	7 8	...	..	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	7 —	7 —	...	.	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 8	8 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	6 8 to 7 4	6 8 to 7 —	9 —	9 —	..	..	6 8	6 4	...	...	.	...
Palámau	6 12	7 5		...	...	...	7 5	7 5	..	...	...	.
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	7 —	7 —	...	...	..	...	7 12	7 4	...	.	...	...
Gaya	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...
Patna	7 4	7 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 6	6 15	8 14	8 8	.	...
Shahabad	7 8	7 —	.	8 —	...	...	7 10	7 6	.	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	7 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 10	6 10	11 6	11 6	...	..	7 9	7 9	..	.	...	...
Darbhanga	6 9	6 9	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	..	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	6 12	7 12	10 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	..	7 2	7 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	6 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Benares	6 10	6 10	8 11	8 6	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 2	8 11	8 1½	8 11	7 13
Ghazipur	7 6	7 2	8 6	8 6	5 6	5 2	7 5	7 4	8 4	8 4	7 10	7 10
Jaunpur	7 2	7 2	8 2	8 2	4 —	4 —	7 4	6 14	8 8	8 2	..	...
Allahabad	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 4	4 8	4 4	5 8	5 —	9 8	8 12	9 4	8 —
Central—												
Bánda	7 4	7 12	8 —	8 8	3 8	3 6	7 8	7 —	9 4	9 4	..	7 4
Fatehpur	6 8	6 8	8 12	8 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 12	9 4	8 8	8 8	8 —
Hamirpur	7 4	7 —	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 —	9 —	8 8
Jalaun	7 —	7 4	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 6	9 8	9 —	6 12
Cawnpore	7 8	7 8	10 8	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 8	9 12	10 —	9 8
Jhansi	7 13	7 12	9 8	9 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	9 11	9 5	9 8	9 4
Etáwah	7 8	6 12	10 4	9 2	3 8	4 —	7 —	6 —	11 —	9 8	10 —	8 4
Farukhabad	6 12	6 4	9 4	8 8	3 12	3 12	6 8	6 8	9 4	8 8	8 12	8 —
Mainpuri	8 —	7 4	10 —	8 12	4 —	4 —	7 8	6 12	10 —	9 —	10 4	8 8
Etah	8 4	7 6	9 4	9 —	3 8	3 8	7 8	6 8	9 8	8 6	9 8	8 6
Western—												
Meerut	7 12	7 12	10 12	10 12	3 8	3 4	6 —	6 —	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 —
Agra	7 4	7 —	10 —	4 9	4 8	4 8	7 —	6 8	10 —	9 —	9 8	9 —
Muttra	8 —	7 8	11 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 8	11 —	8 12
Aligarh	7 4	7 8	10 —	9 12	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8
Bulandshahr	9 —	8 12	11 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	6 8	6 8	8 —	9 —	4 4	4 8	6 4	6 12	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —
Azamgarh	6 10½	6 10½	8 9	8 5	5 3	5 —	6 11	6 11	9 —	8 8	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 3	7 —	9 6	8 2	5 12	5 4	7 3	7 —	9 —	9 —	7 9	7 8
Basti	7 2	7 —	9 12	9 12	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 8	9 —	8 12	...	...

(a) Not reported yet.

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for (rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	7 4	7 8	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 —	25 —	25 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	.	7 — to 8 —	6 — to 7 —	...		7 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...		9 —	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	16 —	20 —	Howrah
...	.	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 6	8 6	7 —	6 10	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	.	...	8 —	8 14	...	...	6 8	6 4	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 8	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	.	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 10	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 8	21 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	5 4	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	8 12	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
.	.	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 8	17 —	17 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
13 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
.	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	24 —	24 —	Puri
...	.	...	...	9 3*	9 3*	...	...	11 2½	11 2½	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	.	7 8	7 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Mánbhum
10 —	9 8	...	...	8 — to 9 —	9 8	8 —	7 8	5 — to 6 8	5 — to 6 8	17 —	17 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	8 7	7 14	8 7	8 7	6 12	7 —	18 9	18 —	Palámau
8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	8	8 4	8 —	6 8	6 4	16 —	16 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	.	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	6 4	6 8	20 —	18 12	Monghyr
...	...	8 —	7 —	7 12	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 8	19 8	19 8	Gaya
...	...	9 8	10 —	8 12	8 12	9 —	8 12	7 4	7 2	19 —	19 —	Patna
...	...	.	...	9 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	6 12	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 —	5 4	6 —	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	6 14	8 14	9 2	9 8	7 —	6 15	20 —	17 8	Bhágalpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	7 11	8 12	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	19 12	19 12	Darbhanga
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	6 8	6 —	18 —	18 —	Muzaffarpur
10 —	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 12	9 —	9 —	8 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Sáran
11 8	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	6 8	6 —	17 —	17 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 1½	9 8	9 3	6 8	6 2	16 14	16 14	Benares
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	8 14	8 6	8 2	17 12	17 12	Ghazipur
...	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	8 6	8 2	7 —	7 —	17 —	16 8	Jaunpur
...	.	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	.	7 8	6 —	17 —	16 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	18 8	18 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	.	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Hamirpur
...	.	...	...	8 9	8 12	9 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	19 —	Jalaun
...	.	9 8	9 —	10 4	9 8	9 8	9 4	8 8	7 8	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 10	9 8	9 5	6 4	6 4	19 —	18 —	Jhansi
5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 2	8 14	10 12	9 4	7 8	6 12	19 8	19 8	Etawah
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 8	10 4	8 8	6 8	5 12	20 —	20 —	Farukhabad
.	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	10 4	10 —	8 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 14	10 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	20 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	11 —	10 8	7 8	7 8	21 —	22 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	20 —	Agra
...	.	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	21 —	22 —	Muttra
...	...	7 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	6 12	8 —	20 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	9 8	8 8	8 4	19 8	19 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 5	7 14	9 —	8 11	7 1½	7 1	16 8	16 8	Azamgarh
9 6	9 8	9 6	9 8	8 12	8 4	9 —	9	8 —	7 3	18 —	18 —	Gorakhpur
10 4	10 4	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 4	9 —	8 12	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1908—*continued* [*The figures*

District	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 4	7 12	10 8	10 4	5 8	6 —	7 —	6 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 4
Budaun	7 4	7 2	10 —	9 12	4 —	3 12	5 12	5 8	9 4	9 —	8 8	7 12
Pilibit	8 8	7 14	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	7 9	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 8	9 8
Bareli	7 4 and 8 —	7 12 and 8 12	11 4	10 8	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	10 4	9 12	9 4	9 12
Moradabad	8 4	7 8	10 —	9 8	3 12	3 12	5 12	5 11	10 12	9 —	9 8	9 —
Bijnor	8 —	7 12	11 —	10 4	3 —	3 8	6 —	5 8	...	...	9 —	9 —
Muzaffarnagar	8 9	8 4	11 —	11 —	4 15	4 15	5 8	5 8	9 5	8 13	9 14	8 13
Saháranpur	8 8	7 12	12 —	9 5	3 8	3 8	6 7	6 7	10 10	9 10	10 10	9 1
Dehra-Dún	7 12	7 —	10 —	10 8	3 —	3 —	5 12	6 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	6 4	6 4	8 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	5 —	...	...	6 4	6 8
Almora	5 12	5 8	8 4	8 4	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 —	...	...	..	...
Garhwál	7 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	4 —	3 —	5 12	4 8	.	..	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Sultanpur	7 —	6 12	9 —	8 4	...	...	7 —	6 12	..	8 8	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	5 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	9 8	9 —
Unao	7 12	7 —	10 —	8 8	4 —	3 8	7 8	6 8	10 4	9 —	10 —	8 8
Lucknow	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 8	4 —	3 12	7 —	6 8	10 —	9 8	10 —	9 4
Hardoi	7 —	6 8	10 —	8 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 —	12 —	9 12	11 —	9 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 4	6 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 4	8 12	.	...
Barabanki	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	7 4	7 8	9 —	8 8	9 —	...
Gonda	7 2	7 —	9 4	9 4	...	..	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 4	8 —	8 —
Bahraich	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 8	9 —	8 —
Sitapur	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 —
Kheri	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 8	4 4	4 —	7 8	6 12	10 —	9 12	9 —	8 12
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	9 9	9 8	13 —	13 8	4 14	4 12	5 12	5 12	11 11	11 8	...	...
Bánswara	10 14	10 12	11 —	11 —	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 2	8 2	11 —	10 13	5 5	5 5	5 11	5 11	10 2	10 2	8 8	8 8
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	10 3	9 5	16 3	15 8	3 3	3 —	5 9	5 8	..	..	...	...
Ajmer	7 4	7 —	11 —	10 4	4 6½	4 12	5 6	5 12	10 8	10 —	10 8	9 8
Kishangarh	8 —	7 12	11 —	10 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	10 8	10 —
Bundi	15 7	14 13	21 6	21 6	5 5	5 5	5 15	5 15	21 6	21 6	19 —	19 —
Kotah	11 8	11 8	14 2	15 —	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	14 4	14 12	9 8	10 —
Jhalawar	9 2	9 4	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	10 —	10 1
Tonk	8 2	8 2	10 —	9 14	8 9	8 9	4 2	4 2	10 15	10 10	9 8	8 12
Jaipur	7 11	7 10	11 4	10 6	4 15	4 15	5 3	5 3	11 3	11 8	11 3	9 13
Karauli	7 13	7 14	10 10	10 —	5 —	5 —	5 10	5 10	10 —	10 —	9 6	8 12
Dholpur	7 11	7 9	10 1½	9 13	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	9 6	9 14	9 7	9 —
Bharatpur	7 12½	7 8	9 14	9 8	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	9 13	9 12	9 4	8 8
Alwar	8 5	8 —	11 3	10 10	5 1	5 1	5 11	6 12	11 1	10 8	10 13	9 12
Deoli	8 14	8 8	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	12 6	12 —	12 8	12 8
Nasirabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 6	10 8	9 —	9 —
Shahpura	9 —	9 4	13 12	13 8	5 —	5 1	5 8	6 —	14 —	15 8	11 10	12 2
Western—												
Bikaner	7 4	7 —	11 8	11 —	2 12	2 12	4 —	4 —	.	...	9 —	8 8
Jaisalmer	8 5	8 8	...	...	4 7	4 5	5 10	5 4	10 7	9 14	9 10	8 11
Jodhpur	6 13 and 8 2	6 13 and 8 8	10 14	10 9	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	10 14	10 14	10 5 and 11 5	10 — and 10 13
Bálmer	7 9	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 3	7 14	...	...	10 12	10 12
Erinpura	7 8	7 4	12 8	11 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 [illegible]
Sirohi	7 — and 7 8	7 — and 7 12	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8
Anádra	7 4 and 8 8	7 4 and 8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 7	6 8	...	...	10 —	10 —
Abu	7 9 and 8 12	7 9 and 8 11	11 4	11 5	4 14	4 14	5 12	5 12	10 12	10 12	9 6	10 5
Central India—												
Indore	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Nimach	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 3	11 —	9 —	9 —
Gwalior	7 6	7 4	...	...	4 2	4 4	5 —	5 4	...	5 2	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	9 4
Ferozpur	8 —	7 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 8	8 —	13 2	12 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 12	10 12	10 4	10 4
Gujranwála	8 14	8 10	14 —	14 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 8	10 —	11 —	10 8
Gujrat	9 10	9 6	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —
Jhelam	9 —	9 —	12 4	11 12	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	10 8	12 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar Dál — Half-month of report	Arhar Dál — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	10 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	.	..	9 2	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	19 —	19 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 8	10 3	9 13	8 14	8 6	20 8	20 8	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 4	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Bareli
...	...	..		10 4	9 4	10 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	20 —	19 4	Moradabad
...	...	..	...	10 -	10 —		5 12	8 —	7 8	18 8	18 8	Bijnor
...	...			9 14	9 14	9 5	9 6	4 15	4 15	21 2	21 2	Muzaffarnagar
11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	10 15	9 14	11 4	10 2	6 7	5 14	21 7	20 4	Saháranpur
10 —	8 —	..	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	..	..	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tál
7 4	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Almora
...	...	.	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...		...	8 8	9 8	9 —	7 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Partábgarh
...		...		8 12	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	21 4	20 —	Sultanpur
10 —	10 —	5 —	6 —	9 8	8 —	9	9 —	7 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	8 4	10 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	9 12	9 8	9 12	9 8	9 12	9 8	7 —	6 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	12 —	10 —	9 -	8 —	12 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
10 12	9 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 12	9 4	9 -	7 12	7 —	17 —	17 —	Fyzabad
...		...		9 —	8 8	9 —	8 8	7 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Barabanki
..	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	8 10	8 4	7 —	6 12	18 8	18 8	Gonda
...		8 —	8 —	8 12	8 8	8 12	8 8	7 —	6 12	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
	..	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 —	9 8	9 —	7 -	6 8	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 4	9 12	9 4	7 4	7 —	20 —	20 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	11 8	11 —	11 2	11 4	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	..	..	..	14 —	13 8	12 8	12 9	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Bánswara
	...	8 2	7 5	9 12	9 5	10 2	10 2	6 14	6 14	19 3	19 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	.	.	...	14 4	13 8	15 8	14 4	...	...	18 —	18 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
..	...	7 8	7 8	10 2½	9 15	11 4	10 9½	...	.	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 4	11 4	10 8	...	...	24 8	24 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	21 6	21 6	.	...	20 3	20 3	Bundi
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 8	14 8	15 8	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Kotah
...	..	..	...	8 8	9 1	12 4	12 4	6 3	6 7	18 12	18 5	Jhalawar
.	...	...	...	8 8	9 2	10 12	10 1	...	...	21 6	21 6	Tonk
...	...	9 5	9 5	10 2 and 10 11	9 9 and 10 6	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 8	25 3	25 3	Jaipur
...	..	11 4	11 4	9 6	8 12	10 —	10 5	...	...	18 12	18 12	Karauli
...	..	11 —	11 —	10 3	9 13½	..	...	7 13	7 8	21 6½	20 15	Dholpur
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 11	9 8	9 8½	9 8	6 4	6 4	22 8	22 8	Bharatpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	11 6	10 9	10 12	10 5	12 2	12 —	23 11	23 8	Alwar
...	...			10 8	11 1	12 2	12 2	6 12	6 12	22 —	21 4	Deoli
..	...	...	...	10 8	10 -	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25	Nasirabad
...	...	.	...	9 14	10 10	12 12	12 14	...	.	22 12	22 6	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	..	10 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 8	21 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	.	9 14	9 9	...	..	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 2	.	..	6 14	6 9	16 5	16 4	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 7	...	.	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	11 14	10 6	...	..	...	...	28 —	24 —	Erinpura
...	...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 5	10 4	...	...	21 —	21 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	10 15	11 1	6 6 and 6 10	6 6 and 6 10	20 14	20 14	Abu
												Central India—
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 —	9 8	6 —	6 —	21 —	19 —	Indore
...	...	..	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	10 —	14 —	9 4	9 —	...	...	8 2	8 —	19 8	20 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	10 12	10 12	12 2	11 4	11 2	11 2	6 2	6 2	24 8	24 8	Lahore
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 —	...	...	26 8	26 8	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	25 8	25 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1908—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 4	7 14	11 2	10 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8
Delhi	7 10	7 6	11 —	10 —	...	..	4 12	4 12	10 —	9 8	9 —	8 8
Rohtak	8 8	8 -	10 8	10 8	...	.	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8
Karnál	7 12	7 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 8	9 -	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 —	7 12	9 12	9 12	.	.	6 14	5 14	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 4
Ludhiána	9 —	8 8	11 8	10 —	..		5 8	6 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	7 8
Jalandhar	10 —	8 8	14 —	12 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	9 4	8 8	11 —	11 —	.		6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	8 12	8 12	12 -	12 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	
Amritsar	8 12	8 8	13 8	12 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 8
Siálkot	8 12	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 4	6 -	...	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Simla	6 9	6 2	8 7	9 —	...		4 8	4 12	9 —	8 8	8 —	8 —
Kángra	8 8	9 —	14 —	14 -	...	.	7 —	7 —	..	...	.	.
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 8	8 12	10 12	12 —		.	5 12	5 —	10 12	11 -	11 —	10 8
Attock	9 8	10 —	13 —	14 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	14 —	15 -	11 8	12 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	10 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	..	...	5 —	5 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —
Jhang	10	8 6	14 —	13 —	.	..	5 8	5 8	13 —	11 4	11 —	10 —
Lyallpur	10 4	9 —	14 —	12 —	...		5 —	5 —	12 4	12 —	10 10	10 —
Multan	9 12	8 8	15 —	12 12	.	.	6 12	6 12	11 12	11 8	12 —	10 4
Montgomery	10 2	8 12	14 —	14 —		..	5 8	5 8	.		13 —	10 8
Muzaffargarh	10 4	9 4	12 8	12 —	.	..	6 8	6 8	13 8	13 8	11 8	10 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 11	9 1	12 8	12 8	...	..	6 4	6 4	12 8	11 4	12 8	10 15
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	8 12	8 12	13 2	13 4	8 10	8 10	6 8	6 8	11 10	11 12	11 10	12 8
Peshâwar	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	4 5	4 14	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 -	10 —
Kohát	9 —	9 5	12 12	13 2	4 6	4 8	7 15	7 15	14	14 —	12 7	12 7
Bannu	13 —	12 3	18 10	19 11	9 6	9 6	10 —	10 —	21 4	21 14	14 11	13 12
Dera Ismael Khan	10 10	9 12	14 9	13 8	3 8	3 8	5 3	5 2	16 12	14 14	12 11	12 2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	7 8	7 8		..	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	8 —	8 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 8
Shikárpur	9 —	9 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 -	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 9	8 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Quetta	8 14 to 9 4	8 14 to 9 4	10 5	10 7	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	11 2½	10 12½	9 7	9 10
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 12	7 4			7 6	7 14	9 2	9 2	10 14	11 6	9 6	9 6
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	.	.	6 8	6 8	7 13	7 13	9 2	9 2	9 15	9 15
Alibág	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 4	9 4
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	.	5 2	4 7	6 8	5 14	9 13	9 13	10 10	10 10
Tanna	6 13	6 13		..	6 15	6 15	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	9 10	9 10
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	9 12	13 8	14 6	13 12	13 12
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	.	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	9 7	14 —	14 -	12 11	12 11
Satara	7 10	7 10	..	...	5 14	6 10	7 4	8 -	11 5	12 —	10 6	11 2
Sholapur	6 9	6 9	...	..	6 9	6 9	7 8	7 8	13 14	12 15	12	11 9
Bijapur	8 14	8 7	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 —	8 —	13 9	13 2	12 9	12 9
Poona	7 2	7 2	..		6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	10 —	10 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	..	6 4	6 4	6 13	6 13	12 6	12 6	12 7	12 7
Násik	7 7	7 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 5	11 1
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	10 —	10 —	9 15	9 15
Jalgaon	6 13	7 4	...		5 2	5 2	6 —	6 —	10 7	10 7	11 1	11 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	7 1	...	...	4 2	4 6	4 15	5 1	10 15	11 7	9 4	8 15
Broach	7 8	7 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 —
Kaira	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Baroda	7 —	7 -	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	9 —
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 4	9 4
Disa	6 8	6 8	..	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	9 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 7	7 11	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 9	6 14	9 2	9 2	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 10	7 10	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 9	5 9	9 —	9 —	...	...
Betul	8 2	8 3	...	...	..		6 4	6 4	9 3	9 12	...	..
Chhindwara	7 4	7 4	...	..	5 12	5 12	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	..	...
Nagpur	8 10	8 5	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	7 8	7 2	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 11	7 11	9 12	9 12	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
										-		Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 2	10 -	10	7 —	6 -	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	5 —	5 4	21 8	21 8	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 -	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...		...	10 12	9 12	10 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	19 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
10 12	9 12	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4	6 12	6 12	27 8	26 —	Ambala
...	...	8 8	7 8	11 —	10 8	11	10 8	5 —	5 —	25 8	25 8	Ludhiána
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 8	12 4	11 4	...	..	26	26 —	Jalandhar
..	...	6 -	6	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 8	...		23 8	24 —	Hoshiárpur
..	...	..	...	11 8	11 —	11 —	10 8			25 —	25 —	Gurdáspur
..	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 4	27 8	27 —	Amritsar
..	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 —	10 —	.		27 —	27 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
..	...	..		8 7	8 4	8 7	8 —	6	6 —	16 14	16 14	Simla
	...	..		10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —			22 -	22 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	12 —	11 4	8 12	5 12	26 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...		11 -	11 —	12 —	12 —	7 -	7 -	25 —	25	Attock
												Western—
..	.	...		12 -	11 8	12 —	11 —	.	..	25 —	25 -	Sháhpur
15 —	13 —	16 —	14 —	13 4	11 8	12 —	11 —	10 —	8 -	22 —	22 —	Jhang
...	...	.	...	13 —	12 -	13 4	12			21	21	Lyallpur
..	[illegible]	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 4	11 -	11 —			23 8	23 8	Multan
...			.	13 —	11 8			6 —	..	20 —	20	Montgomery
.	..	12 —	12 —	11 12	11 4	13 -	13 —	7 -	- —	21 -	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	..	11 9	10 10			6 4	6 4	21 14	20 10	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
..	..	11 10	11 12	9 4	9 12	14 —	13 12	6 12	6 12	18 12	18 12	Hazára
..	..	12 -	12 —	9 12	10 —	12 —	13	7 8	8 2	23 -	22	Peshawar
...	...	...	..	9 11	10 13	12 12	13 14	...		25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	.	...	12 12	12 13	13 7	13 15	11 4	11 4	31 4	31 4	Bannu
...	...	...	...	12 15	11 11	14 11	13 6	6 4	6 4	26 10	26 10	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
.	...	1.	..	10 —	10 —		...	7 —	7 —	26 —	26	Karáchi
.	...	..	...	8 —	8 —		...	5 8	5 8	20 —	21 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...		8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Shikárpur
...	...	.	.	9 8	9 8	...	.	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	..	...	5 —	9 4½	8 12	11 11½	11 2	5 8	5 12	15 —	15 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	13 —	...	...	5 5	8 5	...	..	7 1	7 1	18 10	18 10	Karwar
11 8	11 8	...	...	8 15	8 15	..	...	7 7	7 7	23 6	23 6	Ratnagiri
...	...	..		7 10	7 10	..	...	6 1	6 1	22 2	22 2	Alibág
9 —	9 —		...	8 12	8 2	...		6 11	6 6	16 13	16 13	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	.	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 13	6 13	24 8	24 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	20 13	20 13	Dharwar
15 —	15	..	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 13	19 13	Belgaum
...	...	..	...	9 7	9 7	..	...	8 6	8 6	19 10	19 10	Satara
...	...	...	..	8 7	8 —	..	...	7 5	7 5	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	.	9 1	9 1	...	..	7 14	7 14	18 13	18 13	Bijapur
...	..	...	...	8 6	8 6	...		6 5	6 5	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-k. Deccan—
...	...	...	.	8 5	7 10	...	...	7 11	7 11	22 —	22 -	Ahmadnagar
11 8	12 10	...	...	9 3	8 8	...	...	6 7	6 7	22 —	22 —	Násik
...	..	...	...	8 13	7 15	...	...	6 9	7 —	18 10	18 10	Dhulia
...	..	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	17 1	18 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 6	7 14	...	..	6 —	6 15	27 5	27 5	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 9	25 9	Broach
10 8	10 8	...	...	9 -	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21	Baroda
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	25 8	25 8	Godhra
...	.	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 -	24 —	24	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	30 —	30 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 4	17 4	Nimar
...	.	...	...	...	8 7	...	...	6 —	7 8	18 5	16 —	Hoshangabad
...	..	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	..	7 —	6 7	16 —	14 11	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 14	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 —	16 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1908—*concluded* [*The figure*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice, Best sort		Rice, Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseturn typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 4	7 14	...	.	4 8	4 8	6 10	6 10	8 8	8 8	...	...
Saugor	7 12	7 12	.	..	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 6	9 2	9 2	...	...
Damoh	8 5	7 8	.	...	4 12	4 12	7 2	7 2	9 12	9 12	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 8	7 8		...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	9 —	...	...
Mandla	6 9	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 2	..	...		...
Seoni	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	..	...
Balághát	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 7	5 6	6 8	6 8	..	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 2	7 2		...	5 —	5 —	7 7	7 7	10 2	10 10	...	...
Chánda	7 4	7 8	.		6 11	8 —	8 —	8 15	11 7	13 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 2	8 —		...	..	..
Raipur	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 8	.	.		...
Drug	9 —	9 —	. .	...	8 5	8 6	8 11	8 10	...	..	. .	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 8	7 8	...		5 5	5 5	6 —	6 —	11 13	11 13	..	
Akola	6 12	6 12	...	.	5 —	5 —	5 14	5 14	12 12	12 8	...	.
Amráoti	7 6	7 14	..	...	4 15	4 8	7 —	6 —	10 13	11 4	.	...
Yeotmal	7 —	8 8	.	...	4 4	4 5	7 —	7 9	12 8	12 8	..	...
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad *	5 13	5 13	9 5	9 1	5 7	5 4	7 4	7 1	10 2	10 15	13 7	12 14
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	...	...	..	...		7 8	7 8	...		...	...
S. Canara	..	.	.	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	..	.	...	..	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	13 11	13 11
Nilgiris	...	.	..	..	...	..	7 —	6 8	...	...	..	...
Salem	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12½	11 12½	9 4	9 9½
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	..	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 12½	...	...
Anantapur	...	.	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	14 5	14 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	.	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 12	14 2	12 11	13 —½
Karnul	...	.	..	...	...	.	7 7	7 7	14 5½	13 14	..	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	...	.	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	.	..	.	...	..	.	7 4½	6 11½	..	..	11 2¾	11 2¾
Godávari	.		...	...	...	..	7 9	7 9	11 3½	11 3½	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...		...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	13 8	13 8	...	
Guntur	.	...	...	...	..	...	8 13	8 13	13 1	12 9	12 —	12 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 8	11 7	..	11 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras		...	..	...	...	...	6 14	7 —	...	...	..	...
Chingleput	...	...	..	...	.	...	7 11	8 —½	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	.	..	...	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	.			...	...	..	7 —	7 —	. .	...	10 15½	11 10½
Tanjore	...	.			...	...	8 4	8 4	...	..	13 —½	13 —½
Trichinopoly	.		.	...	...	...	7 13½	7 7	14 2	14 —	13 —	13 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	.	..	..	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	..	13 —
Madura	...	...	...		...	...	8 4	8 4	13 5½	13 6	10 15½	10 15½
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 14	7 14	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 3	8 3	..	...	6 5	6 5	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar	6 —	6 8	6 —	6 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	.	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	7 —	5 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Hassan	6 8	7 —	6 8	6 —	7 2	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 4	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	18 —	.	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	.	...	...	...
Aden	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 3	11 8	10 11	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolaram

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	18 —	18 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 9	...	...	7 2	7 2	18 5	18 5	Saugor
...	...	...	...	8 12	7 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 9	...	...	6 13	6 13	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 12	15 12	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	13 -	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	17 2	17 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 7	6 7	12 13	12 13	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 12	16 4	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	4 15	4 15	14 —	14 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 7	17 2	17 2	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
15 12	14 4	..	...	8 —	7 4	.	.	12 7	11 8	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19 4½	19 13½	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	19 12	S. Canara
												South Central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7½	16 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 6½	Nilgiris
12 9½	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 1	Salem
												Central—
14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 —	Bellary
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	22 5	Anantapur
15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	19 13	Cuddapah
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25 —½	23 10½	Ganjam
11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	16 —	Vizagapatam
11 10½	11 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 -	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	Kistna
11 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 -	Guntur
13 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 —	11 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 —	27 15	Madras
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 2½	N. Arcot
13 5	12 9½	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	23 5	24 6	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8 and 27 —	25 8 and 25 13	Tanjore
13 5	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 12	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Tinnevelly
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 14	25 8	Madura
												Mysore—
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 12	15 12	Mysore
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	18 6	18 6	Bangalore
11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 -	Kolar
15 —	15 —	...		6 8	7 —	..	...	6 12	6 12	15 -	15 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Hassan
18 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Kadur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
19 —	19 —	...	...	17 8	18 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 8	20 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 14	..	...	7 7	8 —	32 —	33 —	Aden

C. W. E. COTTON

Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

G. RAINY

For Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 13, 1908

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 1st-half of 1907.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1906-07.	Results of working during 1st-half of year. Mean mileage worked: 1907.	Mean mileage worked: 1908.	Total earnings for week ending: 2nd March 1907.	Total earnings for week ending: 29th February 1908.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1907.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1908.	Total earnings from 1st January to: 2nd March 1907.	Total earnings from 1st January to: 29th February 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to: 2nd March 1907.	Total earnings from 1st April to: 29th February 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	301	266	2,026	2,117	6,36,940	5,93,000	314	280	56,29,423	48,36,000	...	7,93,423	2,51,27,427	2,56,07,000	4,79,573	...
Bezwada extension	310	312	21	21	7,492	7,700	357	367	58,860	56,400	...	2,460	3,13,566	2,85,000	...	28,566
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	912	777	504	504	4,45,002	3,94,000	883	782	36,67,122	32,26,000	...	4,41,122	1,83,51,900	1,85,49,000	1,97,100	...
" Nagda-Muttra (a)	...	.	..	122	...	3,900	..	32	...	32,800	32,800	...	.	1,02,000	1,02,000	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	362	386	1,281	1,274	4,32,539	5,36,000	338	421	46,09,831	42,34,000	..	3,75,831	2,36,93,567	2,42,33,000	5,39,433	...
East Indian	700	725	2,280	2,323	15,30,947	18,38,000	671	791	1,49,45,532	1,50,23,000	77,468	..	7,38,07,453	7,46,76,000	8,68,547	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	786	630	1,569	1,606	12,11,884	11,25,000	772	700	1,13,33,997	1,02,10,000	...	11,23,997	4,61,14,479	4,63,44,000	2,29,521	...
" Agra-Delhi Chord	263	275	126	126	31,448	31,000	250	246	3,41,970	2,45,000	..	96,970	16,58,529	13,40,000	...	3,18,529
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	307	245	914	914	2,06,144	2,47,000	226	270	25,82,080	21,88,000	...	3,94,080	1,05,41,076	1,11,58,000	6,16,924	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	229	339	2,881	2,840	6,10,985	6,19,000	212	218	53,12,003	47,71,000	...	5,41,003	2,90,67,038	2,99,67,000	8,99,962	...
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	365	357	3,558	3,614	12,41,118	13,20,000	349	365	1,04,17,839	1,01,91,000	..	2,26,839	5,88,51,025	6,47,63,000	59,11,975	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	279	247	1,298	1,298	3,07,721	3,57,000	237	275	32,77,633	29,41,000	...	3,36,633	1,50,95,048	1,64,37,000	13,41,952	...
" Hardwar-Dehra	235	207	32	32	7,626	8,000	238	250	54,310	54,200	.	110	3,11,169	3,52,000	40,831	...
Assam-Bengal	112	113	771	771	92,555	93,500	120	121	8,58,689	7,44,000	.	1,14,689	41,59,888	43,93,000	2,33,112	...
Bezwada Masulipatam (b)	.	...	..	49	...	3,500		71	...	12,600	12,600	...	..	12,600	12,600	...
Burma	267	230	1,340	1,475	4,09,749	4,91,000	306	333	34,57,670	39,84,000	5,26,330	...	1,44,33,594	1,57,59,000	13,25,406	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	128	131	124	124	14,062	18,100	113	146	1,30,178	1,58,000	27,822	...	7,59,892	7,65,000	5,108	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	158	149	237	237	27,982	39,900	118	108	3,38,777	3,01,000	...	37,777	14,97,312	14,92,000	...	5,312
Palanpur-Deesa	50	44	17	17	906	700	53	41	6,689	7,700	1,011	...	35,528	39,500	3,972	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	312	285	1,909	1,909	5,92,181	5,01,000	310	262	52,15,601	44,54,000	...	7,61,601	2,58,20,234	2,53,25,000	...	4,95,234
South Indian (including 5' 6" & 2' 6" gauge lines)	223	230	1,309	1,374	2,66,959	3,70,000	204	269	23,06,649	31,05,000	7,98,351	...	1,30,13,396	1,44,52,000	14,38,604	...
Tanjore District Board	124	118	103	103	11,156	10,600	108	103	93,153	95,300	2,147	...	5,52,651	5,73,000	20,349	...
Travancore Branch	97	89	108	108	8,441	9,400	78	87	77,784	92,300	14,516	...	4,60,919	5,63,000	1,02,081	...
Tirhoot State	225	213	627	763	1,42,390	1,92,000	227	252	13,50,330	13,94,000	43,670	...	62,87,404	70,20,000	7,32,596	...
Jorhat	53	55	32	32	1,51[illegible]	2,700	47	84	12,697	17,100	4,403	...	78,678	87,800	9,122	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	357	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
All other Railways.																
[illegible]-Patti	93	55	28	28	2,11[illegible]	2,500	76	89	16,059	23,000	6,341	...	(c) 32,027	1,59,000	1,26,973	...
[illegible]al-Ujjain	151	116	114	114	14,65[illegible]	15,700	129	138	1,36,474	1,36,000	...	474	6,22,636	7,11,000	88,364	..
Bi[illegible]-Goona-Baran	82	65	148	148	9,595	15,500	65	105	1,00,097	97,500	...	2,597	4,50,766	5,21,000	70,234	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	286	259	162	162	34,990	38,800	216	240	4,62,816	3,02,000	...	1,60,816	20,03,252	19,53,000	...	50,252
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	96	98	16	16	1,423	1,700	89	106	14,020	14,300	280	...	74,907	74,400	...	507
Kolar Gold-fields	407	399	10	10	3,641	2,800	364	280	34,043	24,800	...	9,243	1,86,943	1,80,000	...	6,943
Ludhiana-Dheri-Jakhal	158	116	79	79	10,225	10,500	129	133	1,07,388	1,03,000	...	4,388	6,03,512	5,99,000	...	4,512
Nagda-Ujjain	135	102	34	34	2,169	4,200	64	123	42,338	28,400	...	13,938	1,68,097	1,73,000	4,903	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	297	260	334	334	88,184	1,06,000	264	317	8,70,294	8,63,000	..	7,294	41,10,998	45,73,000	4,62,002	...
Petlad-Cambay	132	108	34	34	4,053	4,400	119	129	31,512	34,400	2,888	..	1,63,392	1,95,000	31,608	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	234	201	107	107	20,936	22,800	196	213	2,30,645	2,02,000	..	28,645	10,66,829	12,83,000	2,16,171	...
Southern Punjab	199	182	425	425	88,971	90,200	209	212	8,14,925	6,92,000	...	1,22,925	38,04,081	42,82,000	4,77,919	...
" "Ludhiana" extension	100	83	155	155	13,798	14,500	89	94	1,31,936	1,25,000	...	6,936	6,39,256	8,24,000	1,84,744	...
Tapti Valley	168	127	155	155	22,891	19,700	148	127	2,28,363	1,88,000	...	40,363	9,14,547	8,84,000	...	30,547
Tarkessur	362	316	22	22	7,737	8,900	352	405	69,524	66,600	...	2,924	3,29,686	3,21,000	...	8,686
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	60	34	34	1,738	2,100	51	62	17,314	20,900	3,566	...	95,661	1,08,000	12,339	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	102	81	55	55	4,658	4,600	85	84	45,401	41,000	.	4,401	2,08,496	2,34,000	25,504	...
Bengal and North-Western	208	169	993	1,015	1,60,985	2,03,000	162	200	17,12,839	14,70,000	...	2,42,839	74,93,707	79,53,000	4,59,293	...
Bengal Dooars	118	222	153	153	14,630	18,800	96	123	1,52,503	1,54,000	1,497	..	9,23,329	9,45,000	21,671	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	133	117	455	455	46,896	64,700	103	142	4,68,778	4,79,000	10,222	...	22,05,430	25,12,000	3,06,570	...
Birur-Shimoga	78	61	38	38	2,735	2,800	72	74	23,679	24,000	321	...	1,10,161	1,26,000	15,839	...
Dibru-Sadiya	253	254	78	78	18,792	19,900	241	255	1,75,694	1,55,000	..	20,694	9,39,673	9,24,000	...	15,673
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	88	73	134	134	9,420	10,800	70	81	85,761	92,300	6,539	.	4,57,442	5,02,000	44,558	...
Hindupar	149	...	51	51	6,106	7,500	120	147	69,001	58,100		10,901	3,78,720	3,15,000	...	63,720
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	202	157	392	392	67,222	79,200	171	202	7,04,781	7,30,000	25,219	.	28,72,539	29,53,000	80,461	...
Jaipur	43	40	32	73	1,357	1,700	42	23	12,408	19,800	7,392	.	59,602	98,600	38,998	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	87	709	709	60,384	57,200	85	81	5,44,892	4,98,000	...	46,892	29,33,752	26,90,000	...	2,43,752
Kolhapur	142	118	29	29	4,172	4,100	144	141	34,177	29,200	...	4,977	1,62,455	1,61,000	...	1,455
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	80	67	95	95	5,410	11,800	57	124	53,384	79,500	26,116	.	2,85,919	4,07,000	1,21,081	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	117	107	53	54	6,664	7,000	126	130	62,712	61,200	.	1,512	2,68,161	3,04,000	35,839	...
Mysore-Nanjangud	47	...	16	16	702	1,000	44	63	6,158	7,100	942	...	42,007	37,200	...	4,807
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.)	171	168	66	66	9,756	11,600	148	176	92,815	62,500	..	30,315	6,09,119	5,98,000	...	11,119
" Bareilly-Soron extension	174	114	64	144	9,419	12,700	147	88	1,11,749	1,07,000	...	4,749	3,99,870	5,03,000	1,03,130	...
Sangli (d)	176	...	..	5	...	600	...	140		4,500	4,500	...	...	24,100	24,100	...
Shoranur-Cochin	129	117	65	65	7,290	8,100	112	125	65,972	71,800	5,828		3,60,936	3,87,000	26,064	...
Udaipur-Chitor	83	72	67	67	5,220	5,600	78	84	44,100	35,700	...	8,460	2,26,755	2,16,000	..	10,755
Barsi	152	113	78	78	9,245	9,500	119	122	1,06,53[illegible]	83,100	...	23,431	2,85,009	4,55,000	1,69,991	...
Cooch-Behar	98	99	34	34	2,847	3,400	84	10[illegible]	31,371	32,200	829	...	1,59,790	1,64,000	4,210	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	119	80	94	94	8,980	9,600	96	102	79,439	76,900	...	2,539	3,67,261	4,15,000	47,739	...
Rajpipla	51	36	37	37	1,774	1,900	48	51	12,860	11,900	...	960	60,319	69,900	9,581	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	360	367	51	51	19,772	17,000	388	333	1,33,694	1,14,000	...	19,694	8,98,703	8,60,000	...	38,703
TOTAL	160	143	5,696	5,845	8,11,558	9,34,400	142	160	81,39,127	74,18,700	..	7,20,427	3,79,75,745	4,06,94,200	27,18,455	...
GRAND TOTAL	331	304	28,763	29,598	90,49,301	97,46,400	315	329	8,42,17,944	7,97,92,100	.	44,25,844	40,80,07,518	42,49,89,100	1,69,81,582	...

(a) Opened from 15th July 1907.
(b) Opened from 4th February 1908.
(c) From 21st September 1906.
(d) Opened from 1st April 1907.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1908.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 14, 1908.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PIRNTING, INDIA, *at 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 13th March, 1908.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, K.S.M.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Drew.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH of Nabha asked :—

"(*a*) With reference to my question with regard to the Imperial Service Troops, and reply given to it, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 1st February, 1907, will Government be pleased to state what changes have been made in them since last year?

"(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state if any of the States have increased or reduced their Imperial Service Troops during the last year, and, if so, will it mention the name of the State or States, and also by what proportion they have reduced or increased their Imperial Service Troops?"

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied :—

"(*a*) His Highness the Raja of Tehri has raised a company of Imperial Service Sappers. No other change has taken place.

"(*b*) The Hon'ble Member's question (*b*) is answered by the reply just given."

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH of Nabha asked :—

"With reference to my question asked in the Council on the 1st February, 1907, will Government be pleased to state if, since then, they have received further papers from, or 'final report' of, the 'Plague Research Committee" and, if so, will Government be pleased to lay all the papers on the Council table?"

The Hon'ble SIR ADAMSON replied :—

"Since February, 1907, the Government of India have received the following papers regarding plague investigations in India :—

(i) The Journal of Hygiene, Volume 7, No. 3, July, 1907.

(ii) Major Lamb's Summary of the conclusions of the Plague Commission.

(iii) The Journal of Hygiene, Volume 7, No. 6, December, 1907.

"No final report of the Plague Research Commission has yet been received, and its labours are not yet concluded. The above-mentioned papers are laid on the table."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolutions of the successive provincial Conferences of the Central Provinces, giving expression to the dissatisfaction of the people of those provinces at the present system of annual assessment of the income tax? In view of the general desire of the local public, will the Government be pleased to replace the existing system of assessment by the system of triennial assessments which prevailed in those provinces before?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied :—

"The Government of India have noticed the Resolutions passed by the 1st and 3rd Provincial Conferences of the Central Provinces. A system of triennial

assessments was formerly in force in the Central Provinces owing to the existence of the pandhri-tax, which was levied on petty traders and manufacturers whose incomes amounted to Rs. 250 a year or more. The large number of assessees made it impracticable for the district staff to cope with the work which would have been entailed by annual assessments. On the abolition of that tax in 1902 it was decided, after a full experience of the operation of triennial assessments, to adopt the system of annual assessments contemplated by section 15 of the Income tax Act of 1886 and prevailing in other areas where that Act is in force. The former practice had the necessary consequence that assessments, owing to the fluctuating nature of many of the incomes assessed, fell unequally on the persons taxed, and the Government of India see no reason to revert to it."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked:—

"Is it true that an amendment of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act is contemplated by Government? If so, will Government be pleased, in consultation with the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to remove the just grievances of the malguzars by amending the provisions relating to *khudkast* lands on the lines suggested in their memorials to the Local Government, as also section 61 of the Act which operates with unusual rigour on tenants in their relations with sub-tenants, as pointed out in the presidential speech delivered at the Jubbulpur Conference, held on 14th April, 1906?"

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER replied:—

"No proposals for the amendment of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act have been received by the Government of India, and it is understood that the Local Administration consider the amendment of the Land-revenue Act a matter of greater urgency. The Government of India have no doubt that when these Acts are amended all suggestions for their improvement will receive the most careful consideration from the Local Administration."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked:—

"In view of the pronounced desire of the people fo[redacted]rgo upon exports of food-grains from the country as a remedial measure in times of distress, will Government be pleased to consider if it would be desirable to temper, if only provisionally, its policy in these days of abnormal prices?"

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER replied:—

"The question raised by the Hon'ble Member is one which has been considered by the Government of India on every occasion on which this country has been threatened with serious famine, with all the care which its importance demands, and with full regard to the fact that interference with trade on such occasions would be in accordance with views which are widely and earnestly held by influential classes of the people. Not only has the policy to be followed been carefully considered at the beginning of periods of distress, when popular opinion, and not infrequently official opinion, was in favour of some measure of interference, but it has been impartially examined in the light of facts and of the experience gained during successive famines by the officers or Commissions appointed to report on the lessons to be learned; and there has been no difference of opinion as to what those lessons teach. The conclusion was arrived at in 1873 that 'nothing could justify recourse' to such a measure as the Hon'ble Member suggests 'unless it were a certainty or a reasonable probability that exports of food will so exhaust the resources of India as to render them incapable of affording the supplies which may be required for affected districts,' and all subsequent investigation has confirmed this view.

"During the thirty years which have passed since that time there has been a remarkable development of communications and of trade, and the experience of each successive famine has shown how greatly relief measures have been assisted and suffering has been mitigated by the freedom from restraint which has encouraged private enterprise to take advantage of the facilities offered

to it. Interference would involve disorganisation of trade and discouragement of the agriculturist at the very time when it is essential to the welfare of the country that the producing and the distributing agencies alike should have every stimulus given to their activity. To mention only one result, a policy of placing an embargo on the export of food-grains would encourage that tendency to substitute non-food crops for food crops of which frequent complaint has been made in the vernacular Press, as a contributory cause of the present high prices. Interference with exports might produce at the beginning of a famine an artificial cheapness, but it is by no means certain that even this result would be attained to any material extent, and it is certain that the cheapness would not be permanent. The exports from India amount to but a small proportion of its production, and experience gives no warrant whatever for the supposition that the trade is unable to regulate them to the best advantage of the country. For example, the exports of wheat, which in a good year may be as much as fifteen or twenty million hundred weight, shrank in 1896-97 and 1897-98 to about two millions, while in 1900-01 the export trade practically ceased to exist, only 50,000 hundred weight leaving the country. In the case of rice the fluctuations are not so extraordinary, but they are very great; in a good year exports from the whole of India have been as high as forty-nine million hundred weight, in bad seasons they have fallen to less than thirty millions. The export trade encourages production and creates a reserve which can be drawn upon in time of scarcity—a reserve which, but for that encouragement, would not exist. The failure of the monsoon in India creates a demand for Burma rice at prices with which foreign countries cannot compete. In 1903-04 and 1904-05, when crops were generally good, Burma exported to foreign countries 33 and 38 million hundred weight of rice respectively, while India took only four and six millions In 1906 07, when there was a demand from India, the exports to foreign countries fell below thirty millions, and the exports from Burma to India rose to sixteen millions; in the present year, judging from ten months' statistics, this feature of the trade will probably be still more marked. The course of the wheat trade in the present year may be referred to as a further illustration. During the early part of the year the trade was brisk, and continued to be so up to October, by which time it was evident that there would be severe scarcity in India. In November the exports were less than half of the average for that month in the three preceding years. In December the proportion was much lower, while in January only sixty thousand hundred weight were exported compared with a three years' average for that month of close on a million and a half.

" The policy which the Hon'ble Member apparently supports does not, it is understood, stop short at interference with exports from India. It extends to placing restrictions on exports from one State or Province or even from one district to another, and recommendations to that effect have been made not only by the public but by officers of Government impressed by the seriousness of the outlook, as for example in 1873, when the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal suggested the prohibition of the export of rice from that province. In a year like the present, when the deficiency of food supplies in the United Provinces is being met by imports from the surplus stock of Burma on the one side and the Punjab on the other,—the two provinces which contribute by far the largest share to the foreign export trade in rice and wheat respectively—it seems scarcely conceivable that there should be any advocates of a policy that would obstruct the trade to which these beneficial results are due. But experience shows that the demand for the regulation of exports does in fact extend to a demand for the enforcement of local restrictions, and to transferring from the trade to some official agency the responsibility of determining whether the circumstances of the country require the transport of grain from one local area to another. This is a responsibility which no Government would except in the last resort undertake.

" The Hon'ble Member correctly refers to prices as being now abnormally high. Prices are excessively high, and the Government of India are fully conscious of the distress caused by dearness of food and sympathise with the

sufferers. But they have no doubt that the effect of interference with trade would only be to aggravate difficulties that must be faced and they adhere now to the policy which they have consistently adopted in the past in the presence of more serious calamities and at a time when they could not expect from the operations of trade the same measure of assistance in coping with scarcity that they now obtain."

The Hon'ble MR CHITNAVIS asked:—

"In view of the abnormal and general rise in prices during the past few years, will the Government be pleased to appoint a joint committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into the causes to which such rise is due with a view to the removal of such of them as may be capable of administrative treatment?"

The Hon'ble MR MILLER replied —

"The Government of India are well aware of the importance of the subject and have already had under their consideration the question of making enquiry into the causes of the present high range of prices, but have not yet come to any final decision in the matter Should they decide that enquiry is advisable, they will gladly consider the Hon'ble Member's suggestions as to the appointment of a committee"

The Hon'ble MR CHITNAVIS asked —

"In order to relieve the distress of the middle classes, more or less encumbered with a large number of dependants, due to increased cost of living will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of further raising the assessable minimum under the Indian Income-tax Act to Rs 2,000 a year?'

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied —

"The Government of India are not prepared to entertain the suggestion embodied in the Hon'ble Member's question."

WHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 He said —

"In the progress of public opinion the infliction of whipping as a judicial punishment comes to be regarded with ever increasing disfavour The object of this Bill is to mitigate the severity of the Whipping Act and to bring it into line with public opinion of the present day In India the time has not arrived when whipping as a judicial punishment can be altogether dispensed with. Indeed, that stage has not yet been reached in Western countries. In England whipping is still retained as a punishment in the case of adults for certain forms of robbery with violence such as garrotting and in the case of juveniles for all indictable offences other than homicide I am far from suggesting that what is suitable for England must necessarily be suitable for India There could be no greater mistake than to adopt such a principle indiscriminately as a basis for legislation. But human nature is pretty much the same throughout the world, and the efficacy of whipping as a punishment is essentially a question of human nature What has been done in England may therefore in this case be a useful guide as to what ought to be done in India In England a hundred years ago whipping was inflicted for many offences Its use has gradually dwindled down to the proportions which I have stated, without in any way prejudicing the safety of the community. Experience has shown that for most offences which were formerly punished with whipping a less revolting penalty is more efficacious The history of Indian jails tends to the same conclusion. I can well remember that when I first arrived in India thirty years ago, whipping of a very severe nature was freely resorted to in jails as a punishment for very trivial offences. It is now inflicted as a jail punishment on

rare occasions and only for serious offences. Yet the discipline of Indian jails is much better now than it was thirty years ago. I must not be misunderstood as implying that, as regards the frequency and barbarity of corporal punishment, there is any similitude between India of the present day and England of a hundred years ago. On the contrary, the Whipping Act of 1864, as it now stands, is on the whole a very humane Act. But as years advance public opinion advances, and humane on the whole though the Act may be, we think that the time has now arrived when it should be laid on the legislative anvil with a view to being moulded into what, in the light of Eastern and Western experience, is a closer conformity to the trend of public opinion and the requirements of the present day.

"There is one point, however, in respect of which there is a complete difference between England and India. I refer to the system of imprisonment in jails. In England all short-term sentences are of the nature of solitary confinement. The prisoner is isolated and has no opportunity of associating with his fellow-prisoners. In India, on the contrary, the system is one of association. The prisoner works in a gang and associates day and night with other prisoners. The prisoner in India is thus liable to evil contamination from which in England he is free. That this is a defect in the Indian system of prison administration is generally admitted. But it is a defect that cannot be immediately cured. Much has been done in recent years to provide cellular accommodation in jails, so as to save prisoners from the deteriorating influence of their more hardened fellow-convicts. But this is a work which requires a long time to complete, and the expenditure of an immense amount of money, and the position at present is that in Indian jails the complete segregation of prisoners is impossible. This condition renders it undesirable to proceed to the abolition of whipping as a judicial punishment to the same extent as has been done in England. It is better to whip a casual thief than to submit him to prison associations from which he will probably emerge as a hardened thief.

"It would of course be possible to carry this line of argument too far. It might be contended that for similar reasons it is better to whip all unhardened offenders than to imprison them. Such a course is clearly inadmissible. It would shock the public conscience and for obvious reasons is undesirable. We are convinced that whipping should be restricted to offences of a degrading nature, and that it never should be administered where it is likely to outrage self-respect. We also think that it is an unsuitable punishment for any offence that is not of an active and daring character. For instance, we regard whipping as an appropriate punishment for casual and ordinary theft, but as an inappropriate punishment for receiving stolen property or for the special class of theft which is defined in the Penal Code as theft by a clerk or servant. For these reasons the Bill amends section 2 of the Whipping Act by excluding from whipping the offences of theft by a clerk or servant, extortion by threat, extortion by putting a person in fear of accusation, dishonestly receiving stolen property and dishonestly receiving property acquired in the commission of dacoity.

"We propose to repeal section 3 of the Act which permits whipping as an additional punishment in the case of second convictions of offences which are punishable under section 2 with whipping as a sole alternative penalty. We think that when in cases of this kind the Magistrate has come to the conclusion that the offence calls for a punishment of imprisonment nothing is gained by adding whipping to the sentence. I may observe that the repeal of this section will not prohibit the Magistrate from awarding whipping in lieu of imprisonment on second convictions of offences specified in section 2 as amended. I must admit that the proposed repeal of this section has not been cordially accepted by some Local Governments. It is urged that its repeal will weaken to an undesirable extent the hands of the authorities in the suppression of crimes against property. But it appears to us that this argument could be used against any mitigation of the Whipping Act, and that the history of whipping as a punishment and its influence on crime does not support the contention.

"The next point that I am to mention is one in respect of which I do not anticipate that there will be much difference of opinion. Whipping is a punishment that is peculiarly suited to brutal, cruel and sordid offences involving personal violence. The circumstances of each country must of course determine what crimes of this nature are of such prevalence as to call for this form of punishment. Naturally they will vary in different countries. In England, as I have stated, robbery with violence is the type of crime against which the public require a special protection, and the punishment awardable for crimes of this nature is whipping combined with imprisonment for either first or subsequent offences. In India the most prevalent crimes of a brutal, cruel and sordid nature, against which special protection appears to be desirable, are rape, robbery with hurt, and dacoity. These and these alone we have included in this category. The Bill follows the analogy of English law and permits a combination of whipping with imprisonment whether on first or on subsequent conviction The provision will be found in clause 3 of the Bill. The substitution of this clause for section 4 of the Act, while giving to society the protection of an enhanced penalty in the case of those brutal and daring crimes, abolishes whipping on second conviction for a large number of offences, of which the chief are false evidence, false charges of offences, assault with intent to outrage modesty, unnatural offences, habitual dealing in stolen property, and forgery.

"In respect of juvenile offenders the Bill alters the present law by mitigating the severity of whipping It limits the punishment to fifteen stripes instead of thirty, and it enables the Governor General in Council to exclude juveniles from whipping by notification for such offences falling under the Indian Penal Code as he may think fit.

"Finally the Bill restricts the power of whipping to first class Magistrates instead of as at present to first class Magistrates and specially empowered second class Magistrates.

"I need scarcely say that in no case under the Bill is whipping a compulsory punishment. Wherever it may be inflicted, it is optional, at the discretion of the Magistrate.

"I think that public opinion in India regards whipping as a necessary and proper punishment for certain classes of offences, but as an unsuitable punishment for members of the respectable and educated classes I am not disposed to quarrel with this view. It is but an expression of what I have already said, that whipping should never be inflicted where it is likely to outrage self-respect. But it is impossible to define by law the classes of people who may be whipped. This must be left to the good sense of the Magistracy, supplemented it may be by such general instructions as High Courts may deem fit to issue.

"The net result of the amendments contained in the Bill is that the power of whipping is confined to first class Magistrates and that in respect of adults whipping is retained as a sole punishment for ordinary thefts and kindred offences of an active and daring character, and as a sole or combined punishment for a very limited number of offences of violence of a brutal and sordid nature, while in respect of juveniles it is retained in a less severe form. I trust that the Bill will be found to conform with public opinion in India, and that its lenity will not render the law less capable of suppressing crime."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards: "My Lord, on the occasion, six months ago, when I had the honour of introducing this Bill in Council, I explained at some length the general scheme of arrangement and the nature of the more important of the changes which it seeks to effect in the existing law. I do not propose to repeat those observations today, they will be found reported in the chronicles of this Council, and it is the less necessary to recall them because the Bill has been generally accepted by the public and the legal profession and is not opposed in this Council. It will be recollected that this Bill departs from the arrangement of former Codes in that it makes a division between clauses and rules, the former consisting of the general principles of procedure and of those provisions which must necessarily be uniform throughout India, the latter containing provisions of minor importance which may properly be varied to suit local conditions, and that as a corollary to that division, there is a power given to High Courts, subject to the advice of Rule Committees, to alter the rules and to make new rules to cure defects or to meet cases which are now unprovided for. This proposal has met with the almost unanimous approval of Local Governments and of High Courts and there appears to be a general consensus of opinion that it is a change of procedure which is likely to have beneficial results. The amendments on other points have also been commonly accepted. It is impossible that in regard to the details of procedure there should be complete agreement, but the great majority of our critics are in favour of the main changes that are proposed.

"Since the Bill was introduced in this Council it has been subjected to a careful re-examination and many minor amendments have been introduced. To the more important of these attention is called in the Report of the Select Committee, and I do not think that I can with advantage refer to them further on the present occasion. The forms in the Schedule were not in a complete state when the Bill was first before Council, but they have since been amended and brought up to date and they are now a valuable addition to the Bill. The Government are much indebted to our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Ismay for the trouble he has taken over this matter, and they desire also to express their thanks to Mr. Bakewell of Madras who has been good enough to allow them to make use of some of the forms in his book on Mortgages.

"If the motion which I shall presently make is carried, I desire to move the amendments which stand in my name on the notice-paper; they are more or less of a formal character and do not affect the substance of the Bill.

"A good many of our critics have drawn attention to the question of the service of process—a question to which I referred in introducing this Bill. Beyond doubt the abuses which are inherent in our present system demand prompt remedy, but reform in this matter can hardly be effected by legislation; it is for Local Governments rather than the Legislature to effect an improvement. The Bill gives power to authorise service by the post, and that is an experiment which may be thought worth trial in selected areas. The whole subject is obviously one of difficulty, but I cannot think that improvement is impossible.

"Another matter to which attention was called by the Report of the Simla Committee, but which finds no place in the Bill, is the amendment in regard to charities proposed in that Committee by our Hon'ble Colleague Dr. Rashbehary Ghose. He desired to add to clause 92 a provision empowering persons interested in any charity to apply summarily for an account of the receipts and expenditure of the funds of the charity. Under the clause as it stands, as under the existing law, any interested person, with the sanction of the Advocate General, can institute a suit against the trustees of a charity and in that suit can obtain an order for accounts; but our Hon'ble Colleague points out that there are difficulties in the way of instituting suits and that it is not easy to know whether there has been such a breach of trust as will found a suit, unless some accounts are available for inquiry. He argues that trustees under the present law are bound to keep and to render accounts, and that his amendment merely provides a means of obtaining expeditiously that which the law already gives by the cumbrous process of a suit. The Simla Committee expressed some

sympathy with the general object of this proposal, but they pointed out that the matter was one for the communities interested and that until it had been fully discussed by the leaders of those communities and until their views were before this Council, it was not advisable to legislate. Since that time Dr. Rashbehary Ghose's amendment has been circulated as part of the Report and it cannot be denied that it has elicited a considerable amount of support; on the other hand, it equally cannot be denied that the amendment would introduce a considerable change in the law of trusts and in the practice at present prevailing in regard to those trusts; and that it has not yet received adequate publicity. The Government of India have carefully considered the proposal and they agree with the Simla Committee that it is one of which the communities interested must have the fullest opportunity for discussion and on which their views must be obtained before it is sanctioned: they agree therefore with the Committee in thinking that the amendment should not find a place in the Bill. But in view of the public interest which has been taken in the matter they suggest that the amendment should be introduced as a separate Bill. If that meets with the views of our Hon'ble Colleague, Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, and he will introduce the Bill, the Government are willing to accept a motion for leave to introduce it and to have it published and circulated for opinions. It must of course be understood that the Government give this assent, as lawyers say, 'without prejudice,' in other words, that they do not commit themselves to approval or disapproval of the proposal; they reserve their opinion until they have before them the views of the communities concerned.

"My Lord, I move that the Report be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. ISMAY said:—"My Lord, the Bill now before the Council has met with a favourable reception both from lawyers and from the general public. There are no doubt a few matters involving questions of principle in regard to which there must necessarily be a difference of opinion, but I think I am correct in saying that even in regard to such matters the balance of popular opinion is in favour of the action which has been decided on. Under these circumstances I only desire to say a word or two regarding the scheme of arrangement. It has been said that the scheme involves an unnecessary innovation and that there has never been any material difficulty in applying the provisions of the present Code to the diversified areas over which the Code is in operation. And a fear has been expressed that the drawback of having increasingly divergent procedures in the areas subject to the jurisdiction of different High Courts will outweigh all the advantages which are claimed for the new arrangement. My Lord, I am perfectly willing to concede that there is very little either in the present Code or in the Bill which is now before this Council which has been or which will be found unsuitable even in the backward provinces. It may no doubt be necessary to exclude a few tracts of country from the operation of certain rules of pleading with which the people are as yet unfamiliar, but broadly speaking I anticipate that every suit will be tried on the same lines irrespective of locality. I do not however in any way share the apprehension that the new arrangement will make for diversity of procedure; on the contrary, the main reason why I have always warmly advocated the division into Code and rules is that such an arrangement should, and I hope will, tend to promote uniformity. At present there is scarcely a section of the Code which has not at some time or other been the subject of conflicting rulings for the reconciling of which no remedy, short of a legislative enactment, is available. One has only to open the pages of any annotated edition of the Code in order to realize the extent of confusion which has been developed by case law during the last quarter of a century, and it is unreasonable to expect the Legislature to intervene whenever the interpretation of any particular phrase gives rise to a conflict of opinion. I have every confidence that under the new Code such a state of confusion will no longer be possible. It is only reasonable to suppose that it will be the primary duty of every Secretary of a Rule Committee to bring to notice all cases in which opinions may differ regarding the scope or meaning of a rule and that the various High Courts in concert one with another will take such action in the way of supplying omissions or remedying defects as may be necessary.

"It has been alleged that under this Bill the Code of Civil Procedure passes out of the category of enactments which will be considered by lawyers to be worthy of a scholarly commentary. If by this it is intended that it will be no longer possible to string together a number of conflicting decisions under each and every rule, then, my Lord, this fact alone will go far to demonstrate the success of the experiment which is now being made."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said :—"My Lord, the leading provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure Bill and the changes introduced by it have been very fully explained in Council by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the measure, and I do not think that I can usefully add anything on the present occasion. I would, however, call attention to two recommendations made by the Simla Committee. The first recommendation to which reference has already been made by the Hon'ble Law Member relates to the gradual introduction of the service of processes by post. The Simla Committee has observed and, if I may say so without impropriety, has rightly observed that in this reform may be found a solution of one of the principal defects—I might call it the principal defect—in the administration of our legal system. The second recommendation made by the Simla Committee, to which I would also invite your attention, is the publication annually by the Government in every province of some manual corresponding to the English *Annual Practice*, containing the Act and the rules of procedure made under it or under other Acts in the province and short notes of all important decisions under the Act and rules.

"I would only add that I gladly accept the suggestion made to me by the Hon'ble Law Member, and propose at the next meeting of the Council to move for leave to introduce a Bill to carry out the object which I have in view."

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA said:—"My Lord, I fully agree with what the Hon'ble Mr. Richards said when introducing the Indian Limitation Bill in this Council in January last, that our Statute-book has become full of amending Acts. Out of 350 Acts there are about 120 which have been passed merely to amend the existing Acts.

"The Hon'ble Member truly remarked that the result is that our collection of Statutes has become confused and complicated, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for those who have to refer to it to find the law with accuracy. Therefore I welcome the Civil Procedure Bill which, when passed, will simplify the law to a great extent and do away with some fourteen amending Acts, which now complicate the law. Our laws should always be simple, clear and easily understood.

"The peculiar feature of the present Bill is its new form, which is for the first time introduced in India, by which the principles of the law of procedure only are codified and all details are relegated to schedules which can from time to time be added to, corrected or amended in different parts of India by Rule Committees working under the supervision of the different High Courts. The proposal seems to possess some advantages :—

(1) that it is ore elastic and rules can be amended by Rule Committees as occasion arises without causing any trouble to the highly complicated legislative machinery. But it seems open to question why we should not have the whole law-making machinery recast in such a way that there be no difficulty in quickly and easily passing through it desirable laws, rules and regulations;

(2) that suitable rules can be framed to suit different local conditions. It is perhaps the only advantage that can be urged in the present case. But when different parts of India had very slow and bad means of communication with each other they got on well enough with uniform laws throughout all its parts, and now that means of communication have so far improved that its most distant parts can so easily and quickly communicate with each other, as was hardly the case in early sixties of the last century, can this reason be

said to have gained so great a weight as to be considered of sufficient importance now for making the change?

"Against the above two advantages may be urged the undue hardship which is bound to be caused to the general public by this new feature in the Civil Procedure which is now sought to be introduced in India, for the following reasons:—

(1) the greater incomprehensibility of the law that would ensue. It is a very good rule of law to assume every one to be acquainted with the laws of the country and its ignorance to be recognised as no excuse whilst as a matter of fact the best legal talent of the country spend their lives in disputing over its details. The rules will soon be so amended by different Rule Committees in different parts under different High Courts that it may soon become next to impossible for even an educated person to be able to know what the rules in different parts of India were;

(2) the greater diversity in the rules of procedure that will follow. At present when there is one law in one form in civil matters for all people, in all parts of British India, the different High Courts have so construed some of its provisions as to give it authoritatively different meanings. But when the law really becomes to a great extent different in different parts, there is no limit to what extent the learned gentlemen might carry its meanings.

"Diversity of rules will become the source of real hardship when one individual living in one province is sued in another. It would certainly be hard on the parties, but it would provide an ample harvest for the pleaders. This perhaps explains why the measure, important as it is, has excited very little comment. Who would do this? The vakils, perhaps. But why should they, when it is for their advantage to have diversity and incomprehensibility in laws to ensure business? The Press perhaps. But they cannot spare time or attention because these are fully taken up by topics of a more exciting nature.

"As to the portion of the procedure which has been retained in the Code, there are a few provisions which call for remark.

(1) Amongst the definitions given in section 2, clause (13), that of 'moveable property' can hardly be called as such. The phrase has nowhere been defined in the Code, and it is doubtful which definition is sought here to be added to by saying that it shall include 'growing crops.'

"(2) Section 25, clause (2), enacts a very curious provision under which in certain cases Courts will have to enforce laws not prevailing within their own jurisdiction, but in force in other parts of the country. In theory it is simple enough and perfectly the correct thing to do, but in practice a most difficult thing, for the presiding Judges in such case would have no experience and practical knowledge of such laws as they would be called upon to administer.

"(3) Section 34, clause (1), gives unlimited power of passing decrees bearing interest. Considering the poverty of India and the agricultural classes being in the hands of moneylenders who charge large rates of interest, there should be some limit beyond which interest should not be awarded. The proposed law gives too wide a discretion to Courts and the Courts as usual are sure to exercise it freely. The moneylending classes actually oppress the cultivating classes, as they generally have the sympathy of the presiding officers of Civil Courts, as these officers mostly belong to the moneylending class.

"(4) Section 55 gives too much power to the officers authorised to make arrests in the way of entries in private houses. The section lays down no safeguard against abuse of such power. The process-servers of Civil Courts to whom such duties will of necessity have to be entrusted are worse paid than the lowest grades of the police against whom we hear so much all over India. Perhaps the best thing would be to authorise the Courts to impose heavy fines in every case in which abuse of such powers is proved on the officers in question and the parties in whose interest such abuse takes place.

"(5) Section 60, clause (1), exempts from attachment such personal ornaments of women as in accordance with religious usage cannot be parted with. Amongst some classes the religion says nothing, but usage, customary rather than religious, requires that certain articles must not be parted with by women. Amongst Hindus it might be religious usage not to part with their nose rings in some provinces, their bangles in others, their ear rings in some districts, but amongst some classes, though religion says nothing, yet custom is as rigid as in the case of Hindus. As the section now stands, all women except Hindus would be liable to suffer injustice, and there is no reason why they all should not receive equal protection.

"Besides, women require further protection of their personal property against attachment in execution of decrees against their husbands or other male relatives. A married woman can hold her separate property. Even amongst Hindus she can have her 'stridhan.' Is it right to disregard all such claims and draw no distinction between a woman's separate and personal property and that of her husband or common family property? Therefore it is necessary that no property held by any female member of the family separately from the husband as her exclusive property shall be liable to attachment in execution of decrees against the latter.

"(6) Section 61 provides partial exemption of agricultural produce from attachment. The duty of fixing the amount of the share of such produce is left in the hands of the Local Governments. It would have been better to fix a minimum, because the principal details should be settled by the Supreme Legislature rather than be left to the local authorities.

"(7) Section 94, clause (*a*), gives extraordinary power to Civil Courts to interfere with the freedom of defendants, and it is feared such powers would be used sometimes without proper discretion. It would not be safe to give these powers indiscriminately to all Courts. If such powers are thought necessary, they should only be vested in the hands of superior Courts, to be carefully exercised in special cases only.

"As to the provisions laid down in the schedule, it is hardly worth while to consider them in detail or to offer criticism on them, for they will soon be taken up and altered by different Rule Committees to conform to their own views, and any criticism now would simply be wasted labour.

"Before concluding I must confess my great disappointment at the Hon'ble Dr. Ghose's suggestion relating to charitable trusts not being accepted. I was under the impression that the Select Committee would accept and recommend the clause suggested to the Council, but their Report is quite silent on this point, which is still more surprising and shows that they have not even touched the subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu introduced a Bill in this Council in March, 1897, to remedy this evil, but after four years it was eventually withdrawn in 1901, because the Government opposed it and wished that it should not be proceeded with any further. My Lord, I made a few remarks on this subject in my budget speech last year, and I need not repeat the same on the present occasion, although I feel bound to say that Government ought to move, and move before long in this direction, because it is under a moral obligation to see to the proper administration of vast trust funds, which ought to be devoted to such religious and charitable purposes for which they were endowed. The present suggestion of Dr. Ghose was a very modest attempt in this direction, and I wish that Government could have seen its way to accepting it."

The Hon'ble MUNSHI MADHO LAL said:—"My Lord, although my Hon'ble Colleagues who have preceded me have said all that could have been said on the motion before the Council, with Your Excellency's permission, I should like to make a few remarks.

"The principal feature of this Bill, as the Council is aware, is the re-arrangement of the clauses and the relegation of minor provisions to schedules which can be amended or added to by High Courts subject to the advice of Rule Committees. It has been represented that the novelty will cause much inconvenience in practice. It is said that the

same subject is split over in the body of the Code and the schedules that great difficulty will be felt by the Bench and the Bar alike in referring to the old sections, that the delegation of the legislative authority to the High Courts in the matter of broader details hitherto dealt with by the Legislature is undesirable, that High Court Judges have little time to spare from their judicial work, that the rules of the Court of the various provinces are far from perfect that the subordinate judiciary do not view with favour what has been called by a correspondent the proposed amputation of the Code, that the Code has hitherto done well, and all that was required was to revise it in the light of case law My honoured and learned colleague the Law Member, anticipated all these objections at a very early stage and tried to meet them fully and efficiently in his speech with which he introduced the Bill at Simla in September last He has shown conclusively the necessity of the above-mentioned changes and the plan adopted after full and careful consideration will it is hoped prove simple safe and sound Similar objections were taken by a section of the Press too But a perusal of the opinions received by the Legislative Department makes it clear that the objections form a microscopic minority, that there is a consensus of opinion in favour of the new arrangement Personally I consider that with the safeguards provided by the law the Rule Committees and the High Courts will be quite capable of amending or altering the rules contained in the schedules I admit that the High Court Judges have not much time to spare from their judicial duties but I do not think that they will be required to devote much of their time to their rule-making duties as the rules contained in the schedules have been made with great care and consideration, and I do not think that their alteration will be required often Moreover the responsibility that will rest with Rule Committees and the High Courts will make them more vigilant and keen in discharging their duty in this respect and they will be in a better position to *interpret* the rules In this way there will be an elasticity in the rules of pure procedure which it is hoped will be beneficial to the public and the legal practitioners The main principles of the law have been embodied in the Code which the Legislature alone have the power to change. I should have been glad were it possible to have all the rules made [illegible] different High Courts submitted to the Government of India in the Legislative Department which could serve as a central revising authority I think the Bill now before the Council has many advantages over the old Code The provision that every suit shall be instituted by presentation of a plaint or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the rules the provision for effecting execution by precepts the partial exemption of agricultural produce the important additions to the existing law relating to the public charities as embodied in clause 92, the provision for execution of decrees by appointment of receivers are some of the improvements which will I am sure, be appreciated by experience I wish greater facilities had been given to the public for a more prompt easy and effective control of all public religious and charitable trusts on the lines suggested by my learned friend the Hon'ble Dr Rashbehary Ghose I have little doubt that Hindus and Muhammadans would welcome any measure that would confer on the public more power to control and protect all public charitable and religious endowments In the mass of opinions on the Bill received in the Legislative Department there is an overwhelming majority in favour of adopting the Hon'ble Doctor's suggestions If I am rightly informed, the Sri Bharat Dharm Mahamandal and the Zamindars' Association of Muzaffarnagar have addressed the Government of India asking for more facilities to be given by the law for control and protection of public charities and endowments Other public bodies have also supported this view The Provincial Social Conference that met at Lucknow the other day adopted a resolution approving of Dr Ghose's draft (clause 93A) I, for one, cannot see what possible objection there can be to fulfil the desire of the public thus expressed I suppose they do not ask anything more than the Government seems prepared to give they only want that instead of instituting a suit, power should be given to the public under the same conditions and restrictions as embodied in the present Bill to move the Court by an application If necessary, some more safeguards may be provided so that persons in charge of charitable and religious endowments may not be harassed However I hold

not enlarge on this subject as I still entertain hopes that something will be done by the Government and the Hon'ble Council in this respect, the more so, after the announcement that has just been made by the Hon'ble the Law Member regarding the introduction of a separate Bill on the subject by the Hon'ble Dr. Ghose. I trust that the Courts will in future take full advantage of the power given to them of appointing receivers in execution proceedings. This power has till now been very sparingly used, with the result that judgment-debtors and decree-holders and immoveable property itself have not unoften been ruined. If a return were called for showing the time taken in executing decrees and realising the decretal amounts by decree-holders, and the costs of the execution proceedings, it would, I fear, unfold a sickening tale of small landed properties sold out and large zamindaris ruined. It is, I take it, the object of the Government to help, as far as possible, the landed proprietors, in preserving their holdings and maintaining, in their integrity, large zamindari estates. This object, I am confident, can be achieved by the Civil Courts if they exercise the powers now vested in them for appointment of receivers, whenever immoveable property of any value forms the subject-matter of the litigation, at the earliest possible stage of the legal proceedings, or certainly on the passing of the decree in the suit. There is no dearth now in the Mufassal of properly qualified legal practitioners to be appointed receivers. The Courts may also within certain limitations and with the consent of the Collectors appoint them receivers, in the same way as they are appointed managers of Courts of Wards. The power now conferred on the Civil Courts, if properly exercised, will, in my humble opinion, be a real boon to decree-holders and judgment-debtors alike, and save many a landed proprietor from ruin. That between the passing of a decree and its final execution a long time passes, to the great detriment of the landed property under litigation and the certain loss of the decree-holder and the judgment-debtor, is a fact which I need hardly enlarge upon. I shall content myself with one illustration which is typical of its class. A mortgage-decree was obtained in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Patna in 1900, and the decretal amount has not yet been realised, although the property is said to yield an income of a lakh and a half of rupees per annum. Execution proceedings are still pending; and the estate has just been taken over by the Court of Wards.

"My Lord, I can not conclude without discharging the pleasant duty of expressing the feeling of gratitude and thankfulness, on behalf of the public, to your Excellency's Government for the manner in which it has managed this most important, useful and complicated piece of legislation. It brought together the best men of intellect and legal acumen, available in the whole of India, to form the Special Committee which sat at Simla and to which our hearty thanks are due, which did real and substantial work, in making the frame-work of the Bill now before the Council, as on its basis the Select Committee did their duty and found their work made comparatively easy. I quite agree with the remark of our learned Law Member to the effect 'I do not know that there are four other lawyers in India who could command more completely the confidence of the public in a matter such as this, and the fact that they have approved of this Bill and approved of it unanimously, is, I venture to think, an argument of an almost conclusive character in its favour.' I may be allowed to add that it would have been hard to find a better law maker than our Law Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards, who controlled and directed the Special Committee and presided over the Select Committee with such ability and tact, brought to bear on all matters an intrinsic merit of high order, whose patience and sympathy cannot be too much admired. He heard and considered with attention and courtesy all the suggestions that were made, whether by the officials or by the public, and those that were put forward by the members of the Select Committee. Our most hearty thanks are due to him. I am almost confident that the present Bill, if passed, will prove most useful to the public, the judiciary and the legal profession, and that the difficulty, if any, in working the Code will very soon be a thing of the past."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS moved that in clause 2 (*18*) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the definition of "rules" the following be substituted, namely :—

"'rules' means rules and forms contained in the First Schedule or made under section 122 or section 125."

He said :—"My Lord, it is of great importance that the rule-making power under this Bill should be absolutely clear, and the object of this amendment is to remove a doubt which arises in regard to the definition of rules. It might be argued that rules as at present defined included rules made under clauses 129 and 130, that is, rules not relating to procedure. I suggest for the consideration of Council that this definition should be made clear by the addition of the words proposed."

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS said :—"I am much obliged to my Hon'ble Colleague for calling attention to this point, which is a small one but not an unimportant one, and I think that the form he suggests is an improvement on that contained in the Bill. I beg to recommend to the Council that it be accepted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS said :—"I desire to move an amendment in clause 123, sub-clause (*2*) (*d*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, that for the words 'a Subordinate Judge' the words 'a Judge of a Civil Court Subordinate to the High Court' be substituted. Clause 123 deals with the constitution of the Rule Committee, and the particular sub-clause to which I refer was inserted by the Select Committee in order to provide for the presence on the Rule Committee of a Subordinate Judge. It was not, however, present to the minds of the Select Committee that in Burma, at least, there are no Judges who can properly be called Subordinate Judges It is possible that the term might be construed sufficiently widely for the purposes of Burma, but it seems better to have the point clear on the face of the Bill and to use some expression which will be beyond doubt applicable to every province. The words proposed will allow of the presence of a District Judge or of a Subordinate Judge on the Rule Committees and will, I think, cover the requirements of every Province."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS moved that in clause 125, *proviso*, of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "under the provisions of this Part" be omitted. He said :—"This amendment, my Lord, is connected with the amendment which I have already moved in this Council. It is intended to clear up all possible doubt as to the meaning of rules in clause 125."

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS said :—"I have considered this matter and I think that the words to which my Hon'ble Colleague takes exception are unnecessary and might conceivably lead to some doubt as to the meaning of the proviso. I therefore ask the Council to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that in the First Schedule of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, Order III, "Recognised Agents and Pleaders", rule 4, sub-rule (3), after the figures "1861" the words "or of any Chief Court" be inserted. He said :—"Sub-rule (3) deals with the class of pleaders who are entitled to act without presenting a document authorising them to do so, and as settled by the Select Committee it applies only to Advocates of the High Courts under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, and to Advocates who are Barristers. It has been brought to our notice, however, that there are some gentlemen—I think four in all—who have the right to act in this way at present as Advocates in the Chief Court of the Punjab, but who are not Barristers; and although this

is a provision which can be altered by the Rule Committee, still it would be hard on these gentlemen that their vested rights should be taken away by an alteration of the form of the clause. I therefore propose to the Council that the clause should be restored to the form in which section 39 of the present Code of Civil Procedure Bill stands, and that after the figure '1861' in sub-rule (3) the words 'or of any Chief Court' should be added. That will cover the case of these gentlemen."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS moved that in the First Schedule of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, Order XXXIV, "Suits relating to Mortgages of Immoveable Property", after rule 13 the following rule be inserted, namely:—

"14. Where a mortgagee has obtained a decree for the payment of money in satisfaction of a claim arising under the mortgage, he shall not be entitled to bring the mortgaged property to sale otherwise than by instituting a suit for sale in enforcement of the mortgage and he may institute such suit notwithstanding anything contained in Order II, rule 2;"

Suit for sale necessary for bringing mortgaged property to sale.

and that the present rule 14 be re-numbered as 15.

"My Lord, the amendment I now move has relation to section 99 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which it is proposed to repeal by this Bill. The effect of repealing this section would be to allow a mortgagee who has obtained a decree for money against a mortgagor to sell the mortgaged property in proceedings in execution of that decree. But there is one case in which this would work hardship, and that is if the mortgagee were to effect such sale in execution of a decree for money due under the mortgage. In that case he would be getting a right of sale against the mortgagor free from the protection which the law gives a mortgagor in suits for sale. I suggest to this Council that this should not be so and that an amendment should be inserted such as that I now move in order to protect the mortgagor in proceedings by way of execution of a decree for property due under the mortgagee."

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS said:—"My Lord, I have had the advantage of discussing this point with some of my Hon'ble Colleagues on the Select Committee, and we are agreed that the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member is desirable subject to one condition, and that is, that some words be inserted to prevent its applying to territories to which the Transfer of Property Act does not at present apply. The amendment of my Hon'ble Colleague is taken from section 99 of the Transfer of Property Act, and if his amendment were carried in its present form, it would apply to territories to which that Act does not at present apply. I understand that the Hon'ble Member is willing to accept this addition to his amendment. The addition would be to number the new clause he proposes clause 14, sub-rule (1), and then to add at the end the following new sub-rule:—

"(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to any territories to which the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, has not been extended."

"I understand that my Hon'ble Colleague will accept this addition to his amendment and I recommend the Council to accept his amendment as altered in this way."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS:—"I beg to accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Law Member."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that in the First Schedule of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, Appendix A, "(4) Written

Statements," the Form No. 8, entitled "Defence in Suits for infringement of a Patent", be omitted, and that the subsequent Forms, Nos. 9 to 17, be re-numbered as Nos. 8 to 16, respectively. He said :—That form is not technically accurate as the law stands at present. It has been drawn in anticipation of the law as proposed to be amended and it is in advance of the law as it at present stands."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed. He said :—" My Lord, I suspect that the Members of this Council must be experiencing no little sense of relief in hearing that this measure has now reached its final stage. For the past seven years it has stood on the List of Business of this Council, it has been considered by four Committees, it has been published and circulated three times, it has been the subject of copious criticism by the public and by the profession. But in defence of this I would point out that the Legislature has not been often troubled with a general amendment of Civil Procedure. The first Code was passed in 1859; it was amended and re-enacted in 1877; and though it came again before the Legislature five years later, the Act of 1882 was in substance no more than the Act of 1877. It is therefore more than thirty years since the last Code was discussed in this Council, and much has happened in those years to warrant a fresh enactment. A mass of decisions has grown up round the present Code which should be removed, and many points of conflict have arisen between the various High Courts which should be set at rest. Moreover, the English practice on which the Act of 1877 was based has itself been remodelled since that year as the result of experience and we should take advantage of that experience. It is full time therefore that a new Act should be passed, and if excuse were wanted for the deliberation with which we have proceeded in enacting it, I would remind the Council that these two Codes of Procedure of ours, the Civil and the Criminal, are big things. They stand alone in the records of comparative legislation both in regard to the extent of the population which they affect and to the number of Courts to which they apply. They govern the litigation of the people of British India, some 300 millions in all, and they regulate the procedure of over 2,000 Courts. It is wise therefore to proceed cautiously in effecting a change in them.

"If this motion be carried, my Lord, we shall no longer have a law of procedure which in every detail must be the same for all India. The enactment of one uniform Code applicable to all the territories within the jurisdiction of the Legislature which enacts it is a tempting ideal, and we shall abandon it with some regret; but it is an ideal which must yield to practical considerations. It is expedient that there should be uniformity in main principles, but in the less important matters of procedure there should be some elasticity in order to enable the Code to meet the varying wants of different localities and different communities. The Bill gives effect to this view, and if the rule-making power given by it be used with moderation, it will, as I venture to hope, be a means of effecting a considerable improvement in the machinery of our procedure. The power is given to the High Courts and I have every confidence that they will use it to the best advantage. It is in that belief that I commend this motion to the Council.

"I cannot, my Lord, conclude these observations without once more expressing the thanks of the Government of India, and I think I may fairly add of the public of India, to those who have assisted me in this complicated matter. I have been at best but the coxswain of the boat; it has been rowed into harbour by others. The burden has fallen mainly on those gentlemen who were associated with me in the Committee which sat at Simla, but we owe our thanks also to the Judges and lawyers of India who have generously placed their experience and their learning at our disposal and to the Select Committee of this Council. Nor can we forget our obligations to my predecessor, Sir Thomas Raleigh, and the Committees who worked with him. They cleared the course for us and made our progress possible.

"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th March, 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th March, 1908.

Financial Summary.

ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907.

Accounts of 1906-1907 closed with a surplus of £1,589,300, being £263,200 more than the Revised Estimates.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1907-1908.

2. The following changes in the system of accounts have been introduced, namely, (1) exclusion of local figures, (2) grouping of Military heads, and (3) re-distribution of interest charge between ordinary and productive debt. The Budget figures of 1907-1908 have also been re-arranged on the same basis so as to compare like with like. The comparison made below is with Budget as thus recast. Revised Estimates of 1907-1908 show total revenue at £70,989,200, against £72,500,000 taken in Budget; Expenditure £70,753,800, against £71,725,400; surplus £235,400, against £774,600.

3. Imperial revenue less by £1,270,300; Expenditure less by £731,100; Provincial revenue less by £240,500; Expenditure more by £268,600.

Important variations are—

	£
Increases of Revenue—	
Opium	371,800
Salt	46,900
Stamps	67,700
Customs	368,500
Mint	192,700
Decreases of Revenue—	
Land Revenue	1,701,100
Forest	148,100
Exchange	73,300
Railways—net receipts	725,400
Increases of Expenditure—	
Interest	734,900
Miscellaneous	158,400
Famine Relief	455,900
Other Public Works	116,400
Decreases of Expenditure—	
Direct Demands on the Revenues	211,300
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	220,700
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous charges	512,100
Irrigation	187,300
Military Services	758,600

4. Failure of the monsoon during the autumn of 1907 has caused widespread distress over greater part of the United Provinces, eastern districts of the Punjab, northern half of the Central Provinces and some parts of Bengal and Bombay and many of the Native States in Central India. The effect of this is visible on Land Revenue, Railway returns and in famine relief expenditure. Customs revenue gained by an unprecedented activity in imports. Sale price of Bengal Opium averaged R1,350 per chest, against the estimate of R1,250. Consumption of Salt increased following a reduction of duty. Rise in Mint receipts due to profits on large outturn of nickel and bronze coin. Under Railways gross earnings were better, notwithstanding the effects of scarcity, but heavy

renewal charges depressed the net receipts. Increase under Interest on ordinary debt is mainly due to the readjustments effected, causing a reduction under interest on Railway and Irrigation.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1908-1909.

5. The Budget Estimate of total revenue is £73,438,900; total expenditure £72,867,400; surplus £571,500.

On the assumption that seasons will be normal, an improvement over the figures of the Revised Estimate for 1907-1908 is anticipated under nearly all heads of revenue except Opium, the net increase being £2,449,700. Under Opium the reduction in the number of chests to be sold and exported from Bombay accounts for a decrease of £380,000. Price of Bengal opium is taken at R1,300 per chest. After allowing for remissions and suspensions in affected provinces Land Revenue is expected to be better by £1,435,200. The other improvements are—

	£
Salt	65,300
Stamps	126,400
Excise	194,600
Forest	103,700
Railway net Earnings	800,100
Irrigation	192,300

6. The only important decreases are Mint £165,900 as coinage is expected to be less active, and £60,000 under Exchange

7. Provision has been made for grants of £80,000 for Police reform and of £200,000 for Sanitation.

8. The estimate of gross expenditure is £73,392,500, but of this amount £525,100 will be met from Provincial balances. The principal variations are—

		£
Decreases—		
Civil works		224,700
Opium		175,600
Increases—		
Salaries and Expenses, Civil Departments		995,200
Of which chief items are—		
Police	301,100	
Education	183,200	
Medical	280,000	
Political	70,700	
Scientific and Minor Departments	64,600	
Famine Relief Expenditure		364,500
State Railways—Interest and Miscellaneous charges		321,700
Military Services		233,900

9. Under Police Local Governments are making progress in giving effect to reforms advised by Police Commission. Provision is made for Famine Relief expenditure as relief operations must continue till rains set in. Reduction under Civil Works is due to reduction of Provincial balances in some provinces. Under Military Services grant for special expenditure is restricted to £1,666,700, and no regrant of lapses has been made. The charges are swollen by an increase of £130,000 in cost of food supplies due to scarcity.

10. Estimates of Capital requirements are—

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	£
Irrigation Works	1,000,000
State Railways	8,555,100
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,444,900
Discharge of Debt (chiefly Railway debentures)	950,400
Loans and Advances	207,200
TOTAL	12,157,600

To be met as follows:—

Revenue Surplus	571,500
Balance of five million loan of this year to be received next year	746,000
Net receipts of Savings Banks	453,500
Deposits and Remittances	523,800
Appropriation from the profits of Rupee coinage	666,700
Capital to be raised by Railway Companies	4,900,000
Total resources amount to	7,861,500

And leave £4,296,100 still to be provided.

It is proposed to provide this by—

Rupee Loan of	2,000,000
Temporary India Bills	500,000
Reduction of Cash balances	1,796,100

11. Estimated balances on 31st March 1909 are—

	£
In India	12,200,000
In England	3,759,000

12. Total expenditure, Railway programme, for next year £10,000,000, of which—

	£
Open lines, including rolling stock	7,659,200
Lines under construction	2,207,500
New lines	133,300

13. Council Bills for Secretary of State's requirements are estimated at £18,500,000, but additional bills will be sold if needed to meet demands of trade.

March 20, 1908.



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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1908.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1908-1909.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1908-1909.

PART I.

Introductory.

I beg to present the Financial Statement for 1908-1909, together with the usual accounts and appendices.

2. The dominating feature of the present budget is the famine which unhappily is widespread over a large part of Northern India, and some other tracts elsewhere. The course of the monsoon during the autumn of 1907 bore some resemblance to those of 1896 and 1899, but on the whole the failure of the rains was less extensive, and the resultant distress is both more restricted in area and with some local exceptions less severe in intensity than on those occasions. Nevertheless the calamity which has befallen the country is of no small magnitude. It extends, roughly speaking, to the greater part of the United Provinces, to the eastern districts of the Punjab, the northern half of the Central Provinces, some parts of Bengal and Bombay, and many of the Native States in Central India, besides isolated tracts in other Provinces. The area in which famine has been declared to exist is approximately 118,000 square miles in British India and about 15,000 square miles in the States of Central India and has a population of about 49 millions. In these tracts the outturn of the *kharif* crops over the whole of the United Provinces and the greater part of the distressed areas in other provinces is a good deal less than half of an average crop, and in the worst tracts very much less. The distress would have been much more severe but for the fall of useful rain in September and October in Bombay, and but for the winter rains which, though late, were of enormous benefit in Northern India. Even as it is, the export of wheat has been almost wholly stopped in consequence of the prevalent high prices in India, and a great part of the Burma rice crop which was fortunately abundant has been diverted to India to take the place of that which had been lost.

3. The general situation is thus less serious than in 1897-1898 or 1900-1901, and the financial position is also stronger than in those years. In the former year Sir J. Westland was forced to budget for a deficit of £1,643,000, of which a great part, though doubtless not the whole, was due to famine. In the latter, Mr. Clinton Dawkins, with the aid of improved exchange, was able to secure practical equilibrium with a small surplus of £160,300. On the present occasion, although the surplus of £774,600 for which we had budgeted last March is likely to be reduced to £235,400, we nevertheless hope, if the ensuing monsoon is normal, to secure much more favourable results in 1908-1909, and I am able to estimate for a surplus of £571,500 at the close of the ensuing year, notwithstanding the very liberal provision for suspension and remission of revenue which is referred to below. In part these results are due to the smaller extent and severity of the present famine. That, however, is not the only reason. The lessons of the two famines of the past decade have not been lost on us. In the first place our machinery for combating distress has been brought by the teaching of experience to a higher pitch of efficiency than before. Secondly, it is now a primary canon with us to issue takavi advances on the most liberal scale and by the promptest possible methods the moment that the situation has clearly declared itself. Thus in the present year over 2 crores of rupees have already been distributed or sanctioned for distribution in this way, and 2 crores are being provided for issue next year, making upwards of 4 crores in all, as compared with 2.3 crores in 1896—1898, and 2·9 crores in 1899—1901. Moreover, in every province, the arrangements for the suspension of revenue at the first sign of distress are far more highly developed than before. In the current year, nearly 222 lakhs of revenue have already been suspended, and about 135 lakhs more will, it is estimated, be suspended in 1908-1909, making 357 lakhs in the two years. Of this sum, a large proportion will necessarily be remitted, but it is too soon to frame any definite estimate of the amount. Not only have the suspensions of revenue been on a very liberal scale; but, what is at least equally important, they were made with great promptitude when it was certain that the crops must fail.

4. Partly owing to these measures and partly, we may reasonably conclude, owing to the greater resisting powers of the people the numbers of those to whom it has been necessary to give direct relief have been much less than in previous famines. In the Province most severely affected—the United Provinces—the numbers at first rose very slowly; the liberal grants of takavi encouraged cultivation and the construction of wells, and maintained the demand for agricultural labour. In January the demand slackened and there was a rapid increase in the number of applicants for relief, but even at the end of February the total number in receipt of relief from the State in British districts, which in the two previous famines at that date exceeded or approached three millions, amounted to less than a million and a quarter. Some further increase in numbers may no doubt be expected after the *rabi* is harvested, but according to the best forecasts which the local authorities can now supply the total direct expenditure on famine relief in the two years will not be greatly in excess of 2 crores of rupees, as compared with 930 lakhs in 1899—1901 and 740 lakhs in 1896—1898.

5. The distress caused by high prices has undoubtedly affected all classes, and has pressed with great severity on the urban populations and on all who are dependent on small fixed incomes. But the more painful conditions which we associate with widespread famine in India—the emaciation, the aimless wandering, the disruption of social ties, and the increase of crime—are as yet so rare and exceptional as to be scarcely noticeable. The energy and determination with which the people have themselves faced the calamity have been observed on all hands, and we may reasonably hope that if the coming season is favourable the progress of the country will resume its normal course, without any such check as a famine on a similar scale would have caused in bygone times.

6. The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure attributable to the famine in the two years has been estimated at about 461 lakhs and 524 lakhs, respectively. Some of the items comprised in these totals however are conjectural, and while they may be taken for what they are worth, I would not be understood to imply that but for the famine our surplus would have been larger by these sums, or even by the Imperial portion of them, which amounts to 302½ and 323⅓ lakhs, respectively.

7. In view of the foregoing facts, it will be manifest that we are in no position to undertake any measures for the remission of taxation, or to embark on any schemes of administrative improvement involving considerable expenditure. On the contrary the occasion is one for rigid economy and retrenchment wherever it can be effected. The only measures with which we have felt justified in proceeding are set forth in a later part of the present Statement.

Changes in the form of Accounts.

8. The form in which our accounts are presented has been improved since last year in three respects.

Separation of local from general finance.

9. The most important of these changes is the exclusion from our estimates and accounts of the transactions of District Boards and of certain other local funds which used to appear in the Imperial Budget. In the Budget discussion of March 1906 the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale raised this question, and it was again adverted to a year ago. I then explained that the matter had already engaged the attention of Government, but that the examination of the detailed accounts of the numerous funds which the proposal involved was a matter of time. I am now glad to announce that the Secretary of State has sanctioned our recommendation to remove all transactions of a purely local character from our estimates and accounts; and the following is a brief description of the method by which we propose to give effect to the scheme.

10. The financial transactions of the Government of India have hitherto been recorded under three distinct divisions—Imperial, Provincial, and Local. The two former comprise transactions which may be said to pertain to the general functions of Government, inasmuch as they concern either the general administration or the large commercial or *quasi*-commercial departments—Post Office, Telegraph, or Railways—which are under governmental control. The revenues in these cases, so far as they accrue from taxes, are derived from a system of taxation which, broadly speaking, is common to all India; while the expenditure which is met therefrom is incurred in the interest of the country as a whole. The third section of the accounts, on the other hand, related to a group of funds, known as "incorporated" funds, which are raised locally

(to a large extent in the shape of rates on land), devoted mainly to local purposes, and are, in the most important cases at least, managed by local bodies.

11. The system of embodying the revenue and expenditure of certain local funds in the general accounts and estimates of the Empire dates from a period before local authorities possessed the financial and administrative powers with which they are now invested. It was then natural and fitting, for the accounts of these funds represented transactions which were under the direct control and responsibility of Government. With the spread of financial decentralization, however, the position has altered; and it is inexpedient to encumber the public accounts with entries of revenue which the Government no longer enjoys, and of expenditure which it does not incur. The practical inconvenience of the old arrangements led, many years ago, to the exclusion of municipal and port funds, which were at one time incorporated. The continued incorporation of the funds of District and Local Boards and District Councils has been found to be attended by similar inconvenience, though in a less marked degree. It compels those bodies, for example, to frame their budget at a much earlier date than would otherwise be necessary. It deprives them of the freedom of re-appropriation which Municipal authorities enjoy. It forces them to adopt the Imperial system of classification, which is not well adapted to their circumstances. And it tends to subordinate their requirements to those of Provincial finance, and even occasionally to those of other local bodies. These difficulties were felt also in the case of the other and less prominent local funds which have hitherto been incorporated in the public accounts.

12. The decision now arrived at will effect the complete exclusion of the accounts and estimates of District and Local Boards from the Imperial Budget and the statements appended thereto, thus following the practice in the United Kingdom, where the income and expenditure of County Councils are kept entirely separate from the public accounts. The minor incorporated local funds have been either absorbed or excluded, the decision generally depending upon the agency by which they are controlled. If the revenues are not specially assigned to local management, and the expenditure is under the orders of Government, the fund ceases to have a separate existence, and its accounts are absorbed in the Imperial or Provincial accounts, according to the facts of the case. If, on the other hand, the income and expenditure are clearly under the control of a local authority, the fund has been excluded, and treated for budget purposes exactly like municipal or cantonment funds. Certain exceptions have been admitted to this general principle in the case of funds which have been specially created for local purposes and are administered by Government officers in an *ex-officio* capacity, as, for instance, the funds relating to village police.

13. It is not intended that this change in the method of exhibiting the figures shall involve any alteration in the administrative arrangements of local funds. The exclusion of a fund from the general accounts will not imply the cessation of any control, statutory or otherwise, which Government may hitherto have exercised over its administration, nor any alteration in the status of its employés. The transactions of District and Local Boards will continue to be set forth in full in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, but they will there be shown in a special appendix as is already the case with the accounts of Municipalities and Port Trusts.

14. With the disappearance of the "local" column, the adjusting head used for contributions between Provincial and Local revenues has also been abolished; contributions made from Imperial or Provincial revenues to a local fund, or *vice versâ*, are now charged as expenditure or shown as a receipt (as the case may be) under the head which is most appropriate to the nature of the charge. Thus, a grant to a District Board for educational expenditure now appears under the head 22.—Education; a grant for plague expenditure under the head 24.—Medical; a grant for construction of roads under 45.—Civil Works; and a grant for general purposes—such as a grant to make good a deficit—has been classified under the head 32.—Miscellaneous.

15. The effect of this change is to exclude a sum of approximately £2,433,000 of revenue and approximately £2,231,000 of expenditure from the aggregate figures Thus in the accounts for 1906-1907, the figures for Imperial, Provincial, and Local according to the old system would have appeared as follows, *viz.*:—

	£
Revenue	75,577,812
Expenditure (including that which is defrayed from Provincial and Local balances)	73,473,670

The figures will now appear as follows, for Imperial and Provincial only:—

	£
Revenue	73,144,554
Expenditure (including that which is defrayed from Provincial balances)	71,242,937

Grouping together of Military figures.

16. The second change in the form of the accounts has been effected in the method of exhibiting the military figures. The military receipts and expenditure have not hitherto been grouped in a convenient way; and in particular considerable expenditure on the defence of India has been hidden away under the head "Marine" which appeared among a group of civil departments. We have now split up this head into two; the new head "Marine" will record the receipts and charges of what is known as the Royal Indian Marine, and takes its proper position among the military group of figures, the total of which shows at a glance the expenditure upon the defence of the country. Receipts and charges connected with the maintenance of river flotillas, pilot services, harbours and the lighting of the coasts will be shown under the new head "Ports and Pilotage" which has taken the place of the old head "Marine" in the Civil Department group of heads. This re-arrangement makes no change in the total figures on either side of the account.

Classification of the public debt.

17. The third of the changes which we have introduced relates to the distribution of our total debt, and more particularly of the interest payable upon it, between the two great divisions of Ordinary or non-productive debt, and Public Works or productive debt. The arrangement hitherto in force has been faulty inasmuch as it has operated to show too large a part of the aggregate interest charge as pertaining to the productive debt, and too small a part as pertaining to the ordinary debt. I proceed to explain how this result has ensued and how we propose to rectify it.

18. In a certain number of cases we have raised loans specifically for the purchase or construction of railways. A recent instance of this occurred in 1905-1906 when India stock to the amount of nearly 12½ millions sterling was issued for the purchase of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. When a loan of this kind is raised, it is naturally shown as Railway or productive debt, and the interest actually payable on it is charged accordingly. In regard to this class of debt, which may be called specific Railway debt, there is nothing to object to, and I need not refer to it further.

19. The bulk of our debt however is not of this character. It has been raised sometimes on account of war, sometimes on account of famine, mostly on account of capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation works; but it has not been specifically earmarked for the one or the other. In order, therefore, to determine what portion of the whole is properly accountable as productive debt, the practice has been as follows. In the first instance, all loans are treated as ordinary or non-productive debt. Then, at the end of each year, the amount actually spent during the year for capital purposes on Railways and Canals is ascertained, and that amount is transferred to the productive debt class, the remainder only being treated as ordinary or non-productive.

20. Of recent years, the sums thus transferred from ordinary to productive debt have usually been considerably larger than the total of the loans actually raised during the year. The explanation of this is that the funds obtained by actual borrowing have been supplemented from other sources, such as revenue surpluses, Savings Bank deposits, net receipts under other non-revenue heads, the Secretary of State's cash balances, and the like. The result has been to effect a gradual reduction of the ordinary debt, while the productive debt has grown more rapidly than the aggregate of our total debt, productive and non-productive taken together.

21. In thus determining the amounts chargeable as productive and non-productive, respectively, there was nothing to object to. But when we came to allocate the interest charges on the two portions of the debt, as thus determined, the position was different. The total charge on account of interest on the whole debt (including discount on loans raised below par) was of course known; but this total charge was not divided proportionately between the two classes. Down to the 31st March 1900, the practice was to calculate interest on the productive portion, determined as explained in paragraph 19 above, at 4 per cent. The charge so calculated was debited to the productive class, and the remainder of the total interest charge was taken to represent the portion

debitable on account of the non-productive class. In 1901, it was decided with the approval of the Secretary of State to calculate interest on productive debt incurred from the year 1900-1901 onwards at 3¾ per cent. Now, taking rupee and sterling loans together, each of these rates, both 4 per cent and even 3¾ per cent, is considerably in excess of the rate which we have actually been paying on our real indebtedness. It is obvious therefore that the result has been to swell unduly the burden of interest nominally falling on the productive portion of the debt, and to diminish unduly the share falling on the ordinary or non-productive portion. The following figures, which summarize the account as it stood at the end of 1905-06, will show how wide the divergence had become:—

	Amount of debt.	Interest charges.	Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Ordinary debt	54,425,226	954,787	1·75
Railway debt	149,035,455	5,353,212	3·59
Irrigation debt	27,050,799	1,041,456	3·85
TOTAL DEBT .	230,511,480	7,349,455	3·18

22. The existence of the specific debt, to which I have referred in paragraph 18, will always result in some difference between the two rates of interest: but it cannot properly amount to anything like so much as the figures in the last column of the foregoing statement would indicate.

23. The remedy we have decided to adopt is simple. The interest on the specific debt will continue to be calculated and charged as at present. But in respect of all non-specific debt, which is more than four-fifths of the whole, we shall cease to adopt any conventional rate for calculating interest on the productive portion: but instead, shall divide the aggregate interest charge between the productive and non-productive portions in proportion to their respective amounts. This will involve some increase of labour in making the calculations, but it will give correct results, which cannot be said of the former practice.

24. The opportunity has been taken to introduce certain other changes, all making for greater accuracy. It has hitherto been the practice to make the transfer of interest from the ordinary to the productive head wholly in the Indian section of the accounts: and this has resulted in a large minus entry in India under head 13—Interest on Ordinary Debt. We have accordingly arranged that the transfer in respect of so much of the non-specific debt as is recorded in the Secretary of State's books in England shall be shown in the Home section of the accounts. This adjustment does not get rid of the minus entry altogether, but reduces it to moderate dimensions.

25. Secondly it has been found that the rate of interest charged on the Railway Revenue account was unduly exaggerated by the fact that while the interest on money which has been advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure is debited to the Railway Revenue Account, the amount of such advances (which are made from borrowed funds) did not find a place in the Capital figures of Railway debt. It appeared in the category of Ordinary debt, the interest charge on which was consequently made to appear unduly low. This error has now been corrected, and a sum of over £13 millions has thus been transferred from the Ordinary to the Railway debt. A third minor correction affects the portion of the specific debt incurred in connection with purchase of Railways which is redeemed by the operation of sinking funds; the total debt is reduced by this amount, but the reduction has hitherto been wrongly made from the Ordinary and not from the Public Works portion of the debt.

26. The adjustments indicated above have been made in the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1906-1907 and the Revised Estimates of 1907-1908 and Budget of 1908-1909.

27. After making these adjustments, I present the figures for the three years reduced to their simplest form, and excluding Capital, Debt and Remittance transactions. They are as follows:—

	1906-1907 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	73,144,554
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	71,555,179
Surplus	1,589,375

	1907-1908 (Revised Estimate).
	£
Revenue	70,989,200
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	70,753,800
Surplus	235,400

	1908-1909 (Budget Estimate).
	£
Revenue	73,438,900
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	72,867,400
Surplus	571,500

Accounts of 1906-1907.

The following remarks are based on the figures published in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, and include local transactions, as the detailed exclusion of these was not carried out in the Revised Estimate of the past year.

28. Last March we estimated that the year would close with a surplus of £1,326,100. The account as finally made up shows an actual surplus of £1,589,340, being an improvement of £263,240. This represents the result of the Imperial section of the accounts only. The net Provincial and Local surplus was less than had been estimated by £98,704, so that the net result of both sections was a betterment of £164,536.

29. The revenue brought to account was £49,088 less than the estimate. The receipts from Land Revenue, Excise, Forests and Postal Services were somewhat less than was expected; but the principal factor was a large reduction of £323,273 in net Railway earnings, mainly owing to freight on traffic carried at the end of the year not having been adjusted till April in consequence of the Easter holidays. Expenditure on renewals was also somewhat heavier than had been estimated on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and some other lines. On the other hand the receipts from Opium, Salt, Customs and Army were largely in excess of the estimate. In the case of Salt the increase amounted to £72,706. This was due to enormous clearances made in the last 12 days of the year, after the reduction of the duty on the 20th March 1907. Up to the end of February, issues of salt exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1905-1906 by only 5,14,000 maunds. During March, however, 59 lakhs of maunds were cleared, and the actual excess in the whole year amounted to no less than 23,57,000 maunds.

30. Under Military Services, the increase amounted to £122,153, the bulk of which occurred in England, and was due to refunds by the War Office of arrear charges on account of sea transport.

31. On the expenditure side of the account there was a large apparent increase of £573,858 under interest on Ordinary Debt, and decreases of £460,115 and £142,669 under Railways and Irrigation respectively. These variations however were almost wholly nominal, and due to the change of classification described in paragraphs 23 to 25 of the present statement, by which a larger part of the total interest charge will henceforward be debited, as it should be, against ordinary debt, and a smaller part against

Railways and Irrigation. The only other variation of importance was a reduction of £152,663 under Military Services. This was due to lapses in the provision for expenditure on stores in England, and to a lesser extent to short outlay in India, and to a refund by His Majesty's Government on account of bounties on re-engagement. These savings were partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure under Marine on account of vessels under constiuction.

32. Further details will be found in Part II of the present Financial Statement and in the Comptroller General's Appropriation Report which has recently been published.

Revised Estimate for 1907-1908.

33. In comparing the figures of the Revised Estimate for 1907-1908 with those of the Budget Estimate for the same year presented last March, it is necessary to make allowance for the exclusion of the figures of Local Funds, as explained in paragraphs 8 to 14 above. Where the figures now quoted differ from those presented a year ago, it should be understood that the difference is due to this cause.

34. After making these adjustments, it will be seen that a year ago we estimated that the revenue of the year would amount to £72,500,000, the expenditure charged against revenue to £71,725,400, and the surplus to £774,600.

35. The failure of the monsoon and the presence of famine will have prepared the Council for a less favourable result. We now anticipate a revenue of £70,989,200, being a falling-off of £1,510,800. The expenditure charged against revenue has also fallen off to the extent of £971,600, of which however only £462,500 represents real reductions, the remainder, £509,100, representing increase of expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances in the manner which I explained last year. The Imperial surplus is now expected to amount to only £235,400, or less than one-third of that for which we had originally budgeted.

36. The following are the principal heads of revenue and expenditure which differ from the original Budget Estimate by £50,000 or thereabouts :—

REVENUE.

	£
Increase—	
Opium	371,800
Salt	46,900
Stamps	67,700
Customs	368,500
Assessed Taxes	49,200
Mint	192,700
Decrease—	
Land Revenue	1,701,100
Forests	148,100
Miscellaneous	59,700
Railways: net receipts	725,400

EXPENDITURE.

	£
Increase—	
Interest	734,900
Miscellaneous	158,400
Famine Relief	455,900
Other Public Works	116,400
Decrease—	
Direct demands on the Revenue	211,300
Railways, Interest and Miscellaneous charges	512,100
Irrigation	187,300
Military Services	758,600

Full explanations will, as usual, be found in Part II of the statement. The only matters that need be mentioned here are the following.

37. Last March I explained the reasons why it was then necessary to make a cautious estimate of the prices likely to be obtained for Bengal opium during the year. The price assumed was R1,250 per chest, but this has consistently been exceeded, and the average rate actually obtained has been R1,350. This has increased our receipts by over 45 lakhs. At that time also the Malwa trade was depressed, and we estimated that

only 13,292 chests would pass the scales for export during the year. Since then the trade has revived somewhat, and the number of chests on which duty will be paid is now likely to amount to 15,000. This will yield a further increase of 10½ lakhs under this head.

38. We now anticipate that the salt revenue of the year will amount to £3,336,900 as compared with the Budget Estimate of £3,290,000, being a small increase of £46,900. Our calculations were based on the assumption that the issues of salt would amount to 434 lakhs of maunds, which figure is now likely to be exceeded by the comparatively small amount of 9 lakhs of maunds. This would have been larger but for the fact, already referred to in paragraph 29 of the present statement, that in the latter part of 1906-1907, dealers held up their requisitions in anticipation of a reduction of the duty. When this was announced on the 20th March 1907, there was an immediate rush to replenish stocks, the issues during that month amounting to 59 lakhs of maunds as compared with 40 lakhs in March 1906. Had this large excess been more regularly distributed, the later year would have shown a much larger improvement.

39. The effect of the successive reductions in the duty has been very marked, as will readily be seen from the following statement:—

Year.	Issues of salt (in lakhs of maunds).	Increase + or decrease — as compared with the previous year.	
1898-1899	355	+10	Duty at R2-8 per maund.*
1899-1900	352	— 3	
1900-1901	362	+10	
1901-1902	360	— 2	
1902-1903	369	+ 9	
1903-1904	376	+ 7	Duty at R2 per maund.
1904-1905	394	+18	
1905-1906	407	+13	Duty at R1-8 per maund.
1906-1907	431	+24	
1907-1908 (Estimate)	443	+12	Duty at R1 per maund.

* The duty in Burma was levied at R1 per maund throughout the whole period.

40. It is true that the effect of a reduction of the duty takes a certain time to filter down to the consumer: and the figures of individual years are liable to be affected by the fact that alterations in the duty do not exactly synchronize with the commencement of the official year. But after allowing for these disturbing factors, the contrast between the progress of consumption in the first five years of the series, during which the duty was R2-8-0 per maund, and that of the second half, during which it has been gradually reduced to R1 per maund, is sufficiently marked. Between 1897-1898 and 1902-1903, under the former system, the issues increased by 24 lakhs of maunds in all. Between 1903-1904 and 1907-1908, the corresponding increase has been 74 lakhs of maunds, or more than three times as much. The sacrifice of revenue has no doubt been very large. Our receipts now amount to only £3,336,900 as compared with £6,184,400 in 1902-1903: and we cannot hope, within any period worth considering, to make this good, even with the accelerated consumption which now prevails. But we entertain no doubt that it is money well lost, and that the sacrifice has been made in the true interests of the people of India.

41. Before leaving this subject, I should like to make a short digression. It is perhaps not generally known that the levy of a revenue from salt is by no means confined* to India, but forms a feature of the fiscal system in not a few of the leading countries of Europe. I have not obtained particulars of all: but by the courtesy of the Consulates at Calcutta, to the gentlemen in charge of which our acknowledgments are due for the assistance they have rendered us, information has been collected in regard to France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the Netherlands. The systems in force in these countries vary largely, and in some cases are of much complication. It would be inappropriate to encumber the present statement with the details, but broadly speaking it may be said that each of them includes either an import duty, an excise, or a State monopoly, and frequently a combination of these methods. The consumption of comestible salt, the net revenue derived from its taxation, after deducting

where necessary the cost of production, and the incidence of the taxation, are shown below :—

	Consumption of comestible salt in millions of lbs.	Revenue from taxation.	Average payment per head.
		£	s. d.
France	751·6	1,339,000	0 8
*Germany	931·3	2,468,000	0 11
Italy (excluding Sicily and Sardinia)	424·3	2,961,000	2 0
Austria-Hungary	896·5	2,766,000	1 2
Netherlands	114·4	138,000	0 6
India	3,571·7	3,090,000	0 2¼

* The figures for Germany are of somewhat old date.

42. In the case of the European countries, the figures of consumption relate to edible salt only. In addition to this there is a large consumption in each of them for industrial and manufacturing purposes, and this salt is usually either exempt from taxation, or charged at reduced rates. Similar concessions are also allowed in India for salt used for certain manufacturing purposes, but India is not a great manufacturing country and the amount of salt so used is comparatively trifling.

It may be mentioned that the Commonwealth of Australia has recently imposed a duty of £1 per ton on salt imported from outside the Colony.

43. After being nearly stationary for three years, the Customs revenue has made a long stride forward, yielding 55½ lakhs in excess of the estimate, and nearly 92 lakhs in advance of that of the previous year. This result was obtained notwithstanding a reduction of 6 lakhs under sugar and 15 lakhs in the export duty on rice, the latter being due to the diversion of Burma rice to Indian ports in consequence of the scarcity in Northern India. The imports of cotton piece goods were unprecedentedly large, and yielded 15½ lakhs more than the estimate, while the excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India was also the highest on record, yielding the substantial sum of 32½ lakhs. The other items which contributed chiefly to the increased receipts were manufactured articles 14 lakhs, silver 13½ lakhs, other metals 9½ lakhs, petroleum 8½ lakhs, and articles of food and drink, other than sugar, 4 lakhs.

44. The increase under Mint receipts was due mainly to the success of the nickel coinage, the profits on which amounted to 16 lakhs, whereas credit had been taken for only 2 lakhs in the Budget Estimate. The demand for bronze coins was also much greater than had been anticipated, and we realized a profit of 18 lakhs, or 10 lakhs more than the original estimate. As has been explained elsewhere in the present statement, the coinage of new rupees was comparatively restricted, but even so the receipts from seignorage exceeded the estimate by rather less than 3 lakhs of rupees.

45. The great falling-off of nearly 1¾ millions sterling under Land Revenue is of course attributable to the famine, which has necessitated suspensions and remissions on a very large scale. The loss is greatest in the United Provinces where it is expected to amount to nearly 142 lakhs of rupees. Next comes Bombay with 46 lakhs; Burma with 30 lakhs, of which, however, a part is due to a change of classification; the Central Provinces with 13 lakhs, the Punjab with 17½ lakhs, and Madras with 6½ lakhs. The total sums sanctioned as suspensions and remissions reach the high figure of 284 lakhs.

46. Down to October inclusive our Railways did extremely well, and the net receipts were more than 94 lakhs in excess of the proportionate estimate of the year. From November however a deterioration set in mainly in consequence of the scarcity in Northern India and the stoppage of wheat exports. The gross earnings are still expected to be in excess of the Budget figure. But the working expenses and charges for renewals have increased in much greater proportion especially on the Great Indian Peninsula, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Bengal Nagpur and the Eastern Bengal State Railways. The net receipts of the year are now estimated at £12,929,400, which is less than the Budget Estimate by £725,400, and fall short of the receipts of 1906-1907 by £54,400.

47. On the expenditure side of the account, there is a large increase of £734,800 under Interest on ordinary debt, and a decrease of £585,700 under Interest on Railway and Irrigation debt. The bulk of this is due to the more correct classification of the productive and non-productive debt which was explained in an earlier part of the present statement. In so far as the increase was real and not merely apparent it was due to the fact that the sterling loans raised during the year aggregated 8½ millions as compared with the forecast of only 3½, while the rate of interest was 3½ per cent instead of 3 per cent.

48. The large decrease of £187,300 under Irrigation is mainly due to the transfer of £135,300 of interest charges to the non-productive head. The expenditure under Opium was less than estimated by £141,600, mainly in consequence of the poorness of the poppy crop. . Expenditure on Forests fell by £85,300 following the reduced receipts under the same head.

49. The increase under the miscellaneous group of charges is chiefly due to an increase in the charges for stationery and printing: but also in part to the cost of the various special committees that have been at work during the year, including among others the Royal Commission on Decentralization, the Factory Committee, and the Committee on the Civil Procedure Code.

50. For direct expenditure on the relief of famine, we originally provided only a small sum of slightly over 9 lakhs, almost all for Bengal. We now anticipate that the charges on this account will amount to nearly 77½ lakhs, including 67½ lakhs in the United Provinces, and 6 lakhs in Bengal, besides smaller sums in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Bombay. On the other hand, the provision of 33·11 lakhs in the Imperial Budget for "Reduction and Avoidance of Debt," has necessarily disappeared. There is a provision of 37½ lakhs in the Provincial column of the same head, almost all of which would have been swallowed up also, but this now remains in virtue of the system introduced last year for the relief of Local Governments from a part of the burden of famine relief charges, as explained in paragraphs 48 to 57 of the last Financial Statement.

51. The large saving of £758,600 under the Army group is made up of reductions amounting to £575,600 under Army (effective), and £20,700 (non-effective), £124,900 under Military Works, £27,500 under Special Defences, and £9,900 under Marine.

As regards the first and largest of these items, a decrease of £256,000 occurred under ordinary Army charges, and was mainly due to smaller payments to the War Office in respect of British forces serving in India owing to the earlier settlement of advances made by the India Office, to temporary shortage in the strength of troops (British and Native), lower railway charges, smaller home expenditure on stores, smaller expenditure on the supply of malt liquor, and the suspension of the training of reservists. There was also a decrease of expenditure consequent on the re-organisation of the Supply and Transport Corps, and the reduction of the Army Bearer Corps. The net saving would have been larger but for an increase of £85,000 on food supplies, due to the prevailing high prices, and for the expenditure on the Bazar Valley Expedition which we now estimate at £50,000 falling within the year 1907-1908 besides arrear charges of £6,700 which will be brought to account in the following year. The remainder, £340,300 represents a lapse on the special grant for the improvement of the Army, and was due to the postponement of various measures for which provision had been made in the Budget, or to delay in carrying them out. These included the rearmament of Horse and Field Artillery, the conversion of two Bullock Draught Heavy Batteries into fully Horsed Batteries, the formation of two additional Native Mountain Batteries and of an additional Native Cavalry regiment, the re-organisation of Horse and Field Batteries and of ammunition columns, and the increase in the reserves of ammunition and of rifles. The expenditure on the construction of lines for Native troops and on the purchase of land for this purpose was also considerably less than had been anticipated. The funds available from these and other smaller savings were however utilised in part to accelerate the progress on other measures. The entire saving under Military Works also occurred in connection with the grant for "Special" expenditure, the greater part being due to the slow progress made ininitiating or carrying out a variety of measures for the redistribution of the Army. Expenditure on Special Defences was similarly delayed by a reconsideration of certain questions of armament.

52. The large increase of 76·37 lakhs in the Provincial deficit is due partly to some of the Local Governments having spent more than their allotments, to the extent of 40·3 lakhs *net*, mainly on account of famine relief in the United Provinces, and larger outlay on Public Works in the Central Provinces, and Burma An important

contributing cause however was the contraction of Provincial Revenue due to the famine. The total loss of Land Revenue has been 255·16 lakhs, and of this the Provincial share was 60·66 lakhs. This would have been greater but for (1) the payment of 10·37 lakhs to Bombay and the Central Provinces under their minimum guarantees, and (2) the grant of 32·72 lakhs from Imperial Revenues to the United Provinces to enable the latter Government to close the year with a balance of 20 lakhs. There were improvements under some other heads, but the net reduction in the total Provincial Revenues under all heads as compared with the Budget was 36·07 lakhs, and this sum combined with the net increase of Provincial expenditure mentioned above, makes up the aggregate increase of 76·37 lakhs by which the Provincial balances have been depleted during the year.

Budget Estimate for 1908-1909.

53. For next year, we estimate the revenue at £73,438,900, the expenditure chargeable against revenue at £72,867,400, and the surplus at £571,500. The total actual expenditure is estimated at £73,392,500, but of this amount £525,100 will be met from Provincial balances. These estimates are based on the assumption that the monsoon of the coming year will be normal in character.

54. Under the important head of Land Revenue, we hope for an improvement of £1,435,200 over the figures of the Revised Estimate of the current year. If these expectations are realized, we shall receive slightly more than was collected in 1906-1907, but £265,900 less than we had originally estimated for 1907-1908. This result is of course due to the necessity for making liberal provision for suspensions and remissions in the United Provinces, and other areas in which famine is now prevalent. In these, and indeed almost everywhere, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent, though the area sown is perhaps 25 per cent less than usual.

55 Under Opium, we estimate that our gross receipts will amount to 726·43 lakhs and our net revenue to 503·29 lakhs in 1908-1909, as compared with 783·43 and 534 lakhs respectively in the current year. The reduction in net revenue would have been greater but for the poor outturn of the crop now being gathered which will reduce the payments to be made to the cultivators. The number of chests of Bengal opium to be offered for sale has been reduced from 48,900 to 45,900, and the average price likely to be obtained has been estimated at R1,300 per chest as against R1,350, the average obtained during the current year. The trade in Malwa opium has slightly revived of late, and we have assumed that 15,100 chests will pay duty, that being the full amount permissible during the calendar year, as explained below.

56. In last year's Financial Statement, I referred to the fact that negociations were in progress with the Government of China in regard to the restriction of the opium trade, but these had not at that time reached a stage at which any announcement was possible. Papers have recently been presented to Parliament explaining the nature of the settlement that has been arrived at. The gist of the latter in so far as it is material for the present purpose is to the following effect—*viz.*, (1) that the Government of India have agreed to restrict the export of opium from this country to 61,900 chests during the calendar year 1908, and to effect further reductions of 5,100 chests in each of the two following years; (2) that the question of making still further reductions after the year 1910 will depend on whether China has, in the interval, effected a proportional reduction in its own production and consumption of opium; (3) that the question of increasing the Chinese import duty, which at present stands at 110 taels per picul, has been postponed for the present, as the objections entertained to that course are felt to require much fuller consideration; and (4) that China shall be permitted to post a Chinese official at Calcutta to watch the auctions and the packing, but with no power of interference.

In pursuance of this agreement we have reduced the area under poppy cultivation in the Bihar and Benares Agencies from 845,000 bighas to 800,000 bighas. The number of chests of Bengal opium to be offered for sale has been reduced to 3,900 per mensem till December next, and to 3,600 from January to March 1909: and the number of chests of Malwa opium which may be exported from Bombay has been limited to a maximum of 15,100 during the present calendar year. Further reductions will probably be effected in 1909 and 1910.

57. India is thus prepared to do its part in co-operating with China towards the eventual extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese. Whether further measures will hereafter be taken will depend on the degree of success which may be found to attend the efforts of the Chinese Government. That those efforts are sincere we

entertain no doubt, and such evidence as we possess indicates that the present movement is backed by a greater measure of official influence and public opinion than has been the case on former occasions. The difficulty of the task however is enormous, and it cannot be affirmed with confidence that a habit which has acquired a strong hold over many millions of people, and a trade which yields large profits not only to the Chinese Government but to great numbers of cultivators and middlemen, can be effectually stamped out in the brief space of ten years.

58. Under the remaining principal heads of revenue, such as Salt, Stamps, Excise, Customs, and Assessed Taxes, we have taken credit for a normal development of revenue. The Forest receipts in the current year have been disappointing especially in Burma and the Punjab, but it is an expanding head, and we hope that a considerable part of the set-back will be made up next year, though possibly not the whole. Departmental receipts also, from the Post Office, the Telegraphs and the Civil Departments generally, are not likely to be affected by any exceptional influences, and may be expected to exhibit their normal growth. Mint receipts however are expected to be less than in the current year by £165,900. This is due to there being no probability of any considerable coinage of rupees from purchased silver during the ensuing year. We have also taken a moderate estimate of the profits from bronze and nickel coinage. Under "Miscellaneous" there is a decrease of £129,700 which is due partly to there being no provision for payment of the Tibet indemnity, the last instalment of which was paid during the present year. In view also of the present state of exchange we have made no provision for gain on that account. In the present year we expect to realize 9 lakhs from that source. In Military receipts there is a drop of £129,900 which is mainly due to the discontinuance of the system of supplying malt liquor to the Army by State agency. There is a corresponding reduction on the expenditure side.

59. I have explained elsewhere that there has been a set back in net Railway earnings during the current year. We hope that the causes which have led to this will not continue, and that the progress of this important branch of our assets will resume its normal course. In this view we have estimated for an increase of £800,100 under this head as compared with the current year. The figure taken, *viz.*, £13,729,500, is only slightly more than we originally estimated for 1907-1908. Under Irrigation also, we expect to receive a substantial increase of £192,300, the greater part of which comes from the Punjab.

60. On the expenditure side of the account the most important feature is an increase of £995,200 in the expenditure of the Civil Departments. The principal items which go to make up this considerable total are Police (£301,100), Medical (£280,000) and Education (£183,200), besides smaller sums under Political, Scientific and Minor Departments, and General Administration. All the Provincial Governments are making vigorous efforts to expend the allotments we have made during the last three years for the reform of their police establishments, and Bombay in particular hopes to make large progress during the ensuing year. As explained below we are making further grants aggregating 12 lakhs for this purpose on the present occasion Under Medical the bulk of the increase is explained by the special grant of 30 lakhs referred to in paragraph 65. The increased provision for Education occurs partly in the two Bengals, but chiefly in the United Provinces, where extensive schemes of educational improvement are on foot. Part of the increase in the last-named province, however, is nominal, and is due to the transfer of the Zilla schools from local to Provincial management with effect from next year.

61. Under the head of Famine Relief, we have provided for an outlay of 132·07 lakhs, of which one crore is for the United Provinces, 10 lakhs each for Bengal and the Central Provinces, and smaller sums elsewhere. Of the total amount, 80·51 lakhs falls on Imperial revenues, and 51·56 on Provincial. Of this last amount, however, 50 lakhs belongs to the United Provinces, and as the balances of that Government have unfortunately been entirely depleted by reason of the famine, the bulk of this charge, as well as the greater part of that incurred in the same Province in the current year, will eventually fall on Imperial.

62. I explained last year the operation of the new arrangements for apportioning the cost of famine relief between the Imperial and Local Governments. It is a matter of much regret that the occasion for putting them in force should have come round so soon, but the relief actually afforded to provincial revenues has been substantial. Excluding the United Provinces, the circumstances of which are special, we find that in

the five other provinces affected, *viz.*, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Punjab, Madras and Bombay, charges aggregating 9·46 lakhs have been transferred to Imperial during the current year, and a further sum of 28·94 lakhs will be similarly transferred in 1908-1909. But for the introduction of the revised system, the whole of those charges would have devolved upon the revenues of the provinces concerned.

63. The reduction of £224,700 under Civil Public Works occurs chiefly in Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab, where the diminution of the provincial balances has necessitated some slackening of the rate of expenditure incurred of late years. The Military charges are dealt with more fully in another part of the present statement. Although they are estimated at £233,900 more than in the present year, they are less than those of 1906-1907 by £831,700, and are also less than the budget provision of 1907-1908 by £524,700. This result is partly due to the restriction of the grant for "special" expenditure on the improvement of the Army to 2½ crores, no regrant of lapses being made. The reduction would have been greater but for a large increase of £130,000 in the cost of food supplies as compared with the present year, due to the prevalence of high prices.

64. As already explained, the financial position does not permit of our undertaking any new measures involving large expenditure. We have however provided a sum of 12 lakhs per annum for the further prosecution of police reform in accordance with our established policy, and have distributed it as follows :—

	R
Bombay	4,25,000
Bengal	4,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,25,000
Central Provinces	1,50,000
Minor Provinces	1,00,000

Burma, Madras and the United Provinces do not share in the present allotment because those three provinces have already received their full grants in connection with the revision of their Provincial Settlements. In the case of the two last named, this is contingent on the approval of the Secretary of State. The Punjab also has practically received its full assignment.

65. We have also been able to make some provision for another object to which we attach great importance. I refer to the improvement of the public health. Hitherto comparatively little has been done in this direction, and it is sometimes made a reproach against us that no organized effort has been made to improve the sanitary conditions in which the people live. The continued prevalence of plague, and the special measures which have been concerted to combat it, have brought this question into exceptional prominence. In those measures there is reason to hope for the co-operation of the people in a degree which has not previously been attained ; and notwithstanding the present pressing need for economy, we believe that it will be politic to give a tangible proof of our sympathy in the form of some special assistance from Imperial funds. Apart from expenditure of this nature, which will not, we trust, be of a permanent character, there is room for almost unlimited outlay of the most beneficial description in reforming the sanitary arrangements of the larger towns. The necessity for financial assistance to enable these to achieve a sanitary standard less primitive than at present prevails has been pressed upon us by more than one of the Local Governments. We have therefore decided to allot a sum of 30 lakhs per annum, among the different provinces, for expenditure on sanitary improvements with special reference to the prevention of plague. Each Local Government will be at liberty to expend the money at its discretion, and to attack the problem in whatever way it prefers. The sums assigned to each of the provinces are shown below: and it is a matter of regret to us that it has not been possible to make them larger :—

	R
Madras	3,50,000
Bombay	4,50,000
Bengal	4,50,000
United Provinces	5,00,000
Punjab	4,00,000
Burma	3,00,000
Central Provinces	2,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,00,000
North-West Frontier Province	50,000

66. The only other point to which I need allude is the framing of new Provincial Settlements with Madras and the United Provinces. These were worked out during the past year, and were designed to give to the Local Governments concerned the same share of the divided heads of Revenue, *viz.*, Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forests, as is enjoyed by other provinces. In the case of the United Provinces, it was also desired to effect some improvement in the general financial position of the Local Government. The new arrangements have been incorporated in the budget for next year, but they are still under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and must be regarded as only provisional pending receipt of his orders. It is unfortunate that the occurrence of famine has seriously affected the finances of the United Provinces. Their balances have been not merely exhausted but overdrawn, and, in addition to the Imperial grant of 32·72 lakhs made in the current year, it has been necessary to make a further grant of 14·82 lakhs in the ensuing year in order to secure bare equilibrium. The consideration of the further measures that will be necessary to place the Provincial finances on a better footing must be deferred until after the character of the next monsoon shall have declared itself.

Military Expenditure.

67. I append the usual statement showing the total expenditure on the Army under the various heads during the past 5 years:—

	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1904-1905	20,175,694	620,789	981,599	128,295	21,906,377
1905-1906	19,267,130	551,070	1,094,905	146,306	21,059,411
1906-1907	19,657,845	662,368	1,127,515	138,358	21,586,086
1907-1908 (Revised)	18,754,600	513,500	1,134,200	118,200	20,520,500
1908-1909 (Budget)	18,972,500	473,300	1,199,200	109,400	20,754,400

68. I need not again describe our policy for the financing of special military expenditure, of which a full account was given in paragraphs 60—67 of the Financial Statement for 1907-1908. As I there explained, the annual grant provided to meet this expenditure was reduced in 1907-1908 by half a million, but a large additional sum was also granted on account of lapses which had occurred in the previous year. For 1908-1909 we have again taken the special grant at the reduced amount adopted for the current year, and it has also been decided, in view of the general financial situation, not to make any further addition on account of lapses, though these have again been large. The total provision made for special expenditure is therefore £1,666,700. Out of this amount, close on two-thirds of a million are required to meet recurring expenditure on measures already brought into effect, and the provision for new expenditure on measures for the improvement of the Army is therefore limited to one million. The bulk of this sum will be required for work already in progress, but it includes some provision for new measures.

69. We are beginning now to obtain the full advantage of various economies which have been effected in the last few years. Our demands for stores from England are also reduced, and a large item of expenditure (£153,700), together with corresponding receipts, now disappears from the accounts in consequence of the new arrangements for the supply of malt liquor to British troops. These causes would have enabled us to reduce our estimate for ordinary Military expenditure in 1908-1909 to £425,200 below the provision made in the current year, but for the rise in prices due to the

prevailing scarcity which has made it necessary to provide £215,000 for additional expenditure on the feeding of the Army. The actual improvement as regards ordinary expenditure is thus reduced to £210,200. We have still to learn whether the deliberations of the Romer Committee will result in extra charges being thrown on Indian Revenues in respect of the British troops employed in this country.

70. I should also mention certain changes by which we hope to strengthen the control over military expenditure. When the Commands were abolished in June last, the financial responsibilities attached to the appointments of Lieutenant-General Commanding devolved upon the Divisional Generals, but the Budget grants which had been framed in the preceding March were of course on a Command basis. We have now decided that each General Commanding a Division or Independent Brigade shall have a separate Budget, and this arrangement will come into effect from the 1st of April. We have also re-organized the Military Accounts Department with the object of arranging that a single Accounts officer shall transact all the accounts work of a Division, including that which relates to Supply and Transport, and be in a position to advise the General Officer Commanding on financial points; and we propose to establish a special Controllership to deal for the whole of India with all technioal supply work such as the accounts of Ordnance Factories and the auditing of railway charges. Simultaneously we have re-classified the military accounts with the object of grouping charges in such a way as to correspond more closely with the distribution of financial responsibility. We believe that these measures will tend to establish closer relations between the administrative and the financial authorities, and to remove from the Military Accounts system much of the obscurity which has hitherto been an obstacle to effective control.

Railway Construction and Earnings.

71. The following statement shows in the usual form the capital expenditure on railways during the past five years and the Budget Estimate for 1908-1909, whether incurred directly by the State or through the agency of Guaranteed or Assisted Companies:—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908 (Revised).	1908-1909 (Budget).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines, including rolling stock	3,725,134	3,351,734	5,121,300	5,948,067	7,394,600	7,659,200
Lines under construction—						
(a) Started in previous years	2,091,200	3,246,066	3,663,073	3,526,066	2,605,400	2,207,500
(b) Started in current year	564,134	590,800	215,057	176,667	...	133,300
TOTAL	6,380,468	7,188,600	8,999,430	9,650,800	10,000,000	10,000,000

72. On the 31st March 1907 the total length of open lines was 29,303·37 miles classified according to gauge as follows:—

5′ 6″ gauge	15,630·08
Metre "	12,330·40
Special gauges (2′ 6″ and 2′)	1,342·89
TOTAL	29,303·37

73. During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage:—

5′ 6″ gauge	338·33
Metre „	453·85
Special gauges (2′ 6″ and 2′)	192·98
TOTAL	985·16

During the ensuing year we hope to increase this length by 921·35 miles more.

74. The original estimates of the current year provided for 9 millions of capital expenditure. Later on however, on the advice of the Railway Finance Committee, it was decided to increase this by another million, the additional funds being provided from the profits on coinage. It is anticipated that the enhanced allotment of 10 millions will have been spent in full by the end of the year.

75. For 1908-1909, we have again been able to arrange for a grant of 10 millions, at which figure the programme has now stood for three years in succession. The important question of the most effective and economical method of providing the growing sums required for the development and maintenance of our Railway system was referred by the Secretary of State to a special Committee in London; the latter have been placed in possession of the views of the principal commercial bodies in this country, and have received a mass of other evidence; and it now remains to await the conclusion of their deliberations.

76. The distribution of the grant and the allotments for rolling stock among the various lines, so far as they are yet finally settled, will be found set forth in the annexed memorandum by the Railway Board.

77. The Revenue returns have been considerably less favourable than we had anticipated. Last March we estimated that the gross receipts of State Railways would amount to 40,12 lakhs, the working expenses to 19,75 lakhs, and the net earnings to 20,37 lakhs. The revised estimate is as follows:—

Gross receipts	41,14 lakhs.
Working expenses	21,54 „
Net earnings	19,60 „

This is 77 lakhs less than the estimate, though 21 lakhs in advance of the results of 1906-1907. The true result, however, is even less favourable; for the figures of the current year have been swollen by the inclusion of 18 lakhs of net receipts earned on the Madras Railway which became a State line from the 1st January last, and by the transfer of about 30 lakhs carried forward from the previous year on account of the Easter holidays of 1907. There was thus a real set-back of net earnings as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the inclusion of the Madras Railway, and the addition of nearly 1,000 miles of new line. In part this is due to the famine in Northern India, which has destroyed or diverted the important wheat trade, though the gross receipts are still somewhat in excess of the estimate. The strike on the East Indian Railway last November is estimated to have reduced the earnings by about 15 lakhs. For the most part, however, the cause is to be found in the large increase in working expenses and renewals, which have exceeded the estimate by 179 lakhs of rupees and amount to 52·37 per cent of the takings, as compared with 49·87 per cent in 1906-1907, and 47·81 per cent in the previous year. The return on the capital at charge amounts to 5·17 per cent, as compared with 5·38 per cent in 1906-1907 and 5·56 per cent in 1905-1906. The steady growth of the relative burden of working expenses in the last few years is a somewhat disquieting feature. A time comes in the history of most railways when the receipts from new traffic hardly cover the cost of carrying it; and it is a matter of common remark that this stage has been reached in not a few railways in the United Kingdom. Hitherto, however, it has not been supposed that we were within measureable distance of it in India. Various reasons have been suggested to account for it, such as the increased cost of coal, and the higher salaries which are now generally commanded by Railway establishments. The matter deserves, and is receiving, the close attention of Government and the Railway Board.

Irrigation.

78. The following table exhibits the principal figures of Revenue and Expenditure connected with irrigation :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906	1906-1907.	1907-1908, Revised.*	1908-1909, Budget.
Productive Works.	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay to end of year . .	24,084,700	24,664,916	25,745,780	26,963,100	27,989,000
Direct receipts	1,940,670	1,813,919	2,307,959	2,141,000	2,321,300
Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	883,809	959,098	999,989	1,024,500	1,066,000
TOTAL .	2,824,479	2,773,017	3,307,948	3,165,500	3,387,300
Working Expenses . . .	849,700	874,721	926,310	963,600	953,500
Interest	949,928	967,969	870,962	911,700	944,100
TOTAL .	1,799,628	1,842,690	1,797,272	1,875,300	1,897,600
NET PROFIT .	1,024,851	930,327	1,510,676	1,290,200	1,489,700
Protective Works.					
Outlay on construction to end of year .	1,720,397	1,983,941	2,019,081	2,385,300	2,742,800
Direct receipts	53,661	55,237	34,272	4[illegible],300	36,000
Land Revenue due to Irrigation . .	9,441	9,681	6,992	7,3[illegible]	7,300
TOTAL .	63,102	64,918	41,264	47,600	43,300
Working Expenses	25,581	23,102	18,322	21,300	22,900
Interest	65,296	73,487	64,269	75,900	88,500
TOTAL .	90,877	96,589	82,591	97,200	111,400
NET LOSS .	27,775	31,671	41,327	49,600	68,100
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct receipts	179,100	164,673	183,705	234,900	209,700
Expenditure	890,833	937,334	856,898	860,900	908,800
NET LOSS .	711,733	772,661	673,193	626,000	699,100

* The figures for 1907-1908 include the capital outlay to end of 1906-1907 on the following Minor Works transferred to the productive class from 1st April 1907 :—

		R	£
United Provinces . . .	Dun Canals	10,40,873	69,400
	Bijnor	2,48,470	16,570
North-West Frontier Province .	Kabul River Canal	9,77,683	65,180
Madras	Shatiatope anicut system	4,07,014	27,130
	Tirrukkoyilur anicut system	3,33,259	22,220
	Cheyeru anicut system	3,98,916	26,600
	Poiney anicut system	2,30,767	15,390
	Lower Coleroon anicut system	14,89,605	99,310
	TOTAL	51,26,593	341,800

79. On the 31st March 1907, 55,928 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed commanding 50 million acres of culturable land, the area actually irrigated in 1906-1907 being 21,992,683 acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 9·25 per cent on the capital outlay of 3,862 lakhs after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was 227 lakhs.

80. The Revised Estimate for 1907-1908 shows a net profit of 194 lakhs on productive works, and a net return on capital outlay of 8·17 per cent. Good progress was made during the year with the works in hand, of which the principal are the Triple Canal Scheme of the Punjab and the Upper Swat River Canal in the North-West Frontier Province. On the 31st March 1908 we expect to have 56,882 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 50,195,000 acres of culturable land, and we shall have actually irrigated close on 22 million acres during the year.

81. Surveys of irrigation possibilities in the different provinces have been actively pushed on, and the programmes are approaching completion. In Sind the surveys include a barrage across the Indus at Sukkur to supply water for the Right and Left Bank Canals, and to improve the supply and extend the irrigation on the Eastern Nara effluent of the Indus. It is expected that the preparation of these projects will be completed during 1908-1909. The effect of them when completed will be to increase the area commanded by about 2½ million acres.

In the Deccan extensive surveys for protective works have been in hand to determine the possibilities of irrigation from all the great rivers fed from the Western Ghats. Estimates for two schemes have been sanctioned and the surveys for most of the others are well advanced. The aggregate area irrigable from these works is estimated at 1,886,000 acres and the probable cost at R16,52,00,000.

82. In addition to the canals actually in operation, there are altogether 42 projects which are either under construction, or awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these, 15 are productive, and 24 are of the protective class. They are designed to irrigate 3·16 million acres and 3·12 million acres respectively, at a total capital cost of 14½ crores and 27½ crores, respectively; and the former are estimated to yield a net return of 8½ per cent. on the outlay. As has been explained on former occasions, our chief difficulty lies in procuring a trained staff strong enough to cope with the work, as well as the great labour force required to execute it.

Ways and Means.

83. As stated in paragraph 53, our revenue account closes with a surplus of £571,500 which is carried forward to the second part of the statement dealing with Capital and Debt transactions, including Deposits, Remittances and Advances. Our total estimate of Capital Expenditure not chargeable to Revenue on Railways and Irrigation Major Works is £11,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is for Irrigation, £8,555,100 for State Railways, and £1,444,900 for expenditure by Railway Companies. In addition to the above, we have to find £950,400 for the discharge of permanent debt. We have also to make a net payment of £207,200 on account of loans to local bodies, advances to cultivators, etc. Our aggregate capital requirements thus amount to £12,157,600.

84. To meet this outlay we have (1) the revenue surplus of £571,500, (2) a portion, namely, £746,000 of the 3½ per cent. sterling loan of £5,000,000 raised in England in January 1908 which will be received in the ensuing year, (3) the net receipts of the Post Office and other Savings Banks which are estimated at £453,500, (4) a net receipt of £523,800 under Deposits and Remittances, (5) a sum of £666,700 to be taken from the profits on rupee coinage and (6) a sum of £4,900,000 to be raised by Railway Companies. These various resources amount to £7,861,500 leaving £4,296,100 still to be provided. In order to meet this, we propose to borrow 3 crores of rupees or £2,000,000 in India and to raise £500,000 by temporary India Bills in England, the remaining £1,796,100 being met by a reduction in the cash balances. Our cash balances are expected to stand on the 31st March 1909 at £12,200,000 in India, and at £3,759,000 in England.

The announcement regarding the amounts to be borrowed in England and India is made subject to the usual reservation, and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme, as now declared, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

85. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills on India to the amount of £18,500,000 but this also is subject to a similar reservation. This estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements: but additional bills will, as usual, be sold, if needed to meet the demands of trade.

Note Circulation.

86. I append the usual statements illustrating the note circulation and the Government balances with the Presidency Banks. The first of the two statements shows separately (1) the gross circulation, and (2) the circulation, excluding the notes held by the Reserve Treasuries, and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices.

Circulation of Currency Notes.

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908, (11 months).
GROSS CIRCULATION.					
Average	36,41	39,20	41,52	45,14	47,36
Maximum	38,21	42,52	44,66	47,30	52,74
Minimum	33,94	36,11	39,63	42,89	41,82
NET CIRCULATION.					
Average	28,70	30,69	32,83	35,92	36,61
Maximum	30,30	31,82	35,35	38,89	38,14
Minimum	27,44	29,63	31,06	33,08	35,17

Government Balances with the Presidency Banks.

[Thousands of rupees.]

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
January	2,85,89	3,07,63	2,69,52	2,92,99	2,89,83	3,04,47	3,01,34
February	2,97,16	3,32,02	2,91,84	3,00,50	3,23,28	3,03,50	3,21,39
March	3,11,24	3,36,91	3,26,74	3,43,40	3,81,06	3,48,60	
December	3,05,84	2,79,07	3,01,32	2,76,70	2,97,68	3,12,84	

The Currency Building at Cawnpore was completed and the office of issue for the sub-circle comprising the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces was transferred from Allahabad to Cawnpore with effect from the 1st February 1908.

Coinage and the Mints.

87. The gross outturn of rupees at the mints during each of the last five years has been as follows:—

	Lakhs.
1903-1904	16,17
1904-1905	10,88
1905-1906	19,60
1906-1907	25,37
1907-1908 (Estimate)	17,30

During the earlier months of the year the trade demand was active and the mints were kept busily employed in providing rupees to meet it. From September, however, it slackened off very rapidly and the requirements of the year as a whole have proved substantially below those of the two preceding twelve months.

88. In the last Financial Statement it was explained that the mechanical difficulties in turning out nickel coins with a scolloped edge had been overcome, and that the issue of the coin to the public would begin before long. This has been done. The first batch of the new coins was ready about the middle of July, and from the 1st August supplies were made available to the public at the larger treasuries.

These at once achieved a large measure of popularity. During August nearly 2½ millions of them were issued to the public, and for some time the demand was greater than the Mint could supply. This has since been provided for, and to the end of February, we had issued nearly 20 millions of pieces, to the face value of 12½ lakhs of rupees. It is estimated that our existing plant can turn out about 6 millions of pieces a month, and though it is too soon to form an opinion as to the eventual demand, we do not think it necessary at present to provide further machinery. The earlier issues were found to be somewhat brittle, but this difficulty has been overcome by the addition of a small quantity of manganese to the cupro-nickel alloy.

89. In Madras a rumour was at one time circulated that the coin had been a failure, and that it was to be withdrawn by Government. This however was promptly refuted by the Local Government, and since then we have heard of no further influences prejudicial to its popularity. On the contrary, the reports we have received indicate that its circulation is increasing in nearly every province, and there is a considerable prospect of its displacing the bronze currency in some measure, though the extent to which this is likely to happen cannot of course be predicted at present.

Exchange.

90. The average rate obtained for Council drafts during the first 11 months of the year was 1*s.* 4·03*d.* which may be compared with the rates prevailing during the past ten years, as shown below :—

	s.	*d.*
1897-1898	1	3·402
1898-1899	1	3·978
1899-1900	1	4·067
1900-1901	1	3·973
1901-1902	1	3·987
1902-1903	1	4·002
1903-1904	1	4·049
1904-1905	1	4·045
1905-1906	1	4·042
1906-1907	1	4·083

For some years past, there has been no occasion to say much in the Financial Statement regarding the course of exchange. During the current year, however, the steady level which had been maintained for a considerable period was temporarily affected, and though the depression was of moderate extent and brief duration, it attracted a good deal of public attention, while the action taken by Government in regard to it formed the subject of criticism in various quarters. It may be of interest therefore to note briefly what actually occurred, and to endeavour to trace its causes.

91. Up to August 1907, exchange followed what has for some years been its normal course, and was steady at a point or two over 1*s.* 4*d.*, although the drawings of the Secretary of State had been exceptionally heavy during the first four months of the year. In August, however, the demand for money showed decided signs of slackening. The sales of Council bills in July had exceeded two crores of rupees, and in the ordinary course this would have been followed by a heavy run on our rupee reserves. No such run took place, and the issues from the currency reserve during August amounted to only 68½ lakhs, as compared with 2½ crores in August of 1906, and more than 1½ crores in that month in each of the two preceding years. The explanation lay in the prospects of the jute trade. The crop was expected to be a good one, but prices had fallen greatly, buyers were holding off, and there was no outflow of money into the jute districts as in the previous year. The uncertainty as to the future reacted on the Secretary of State's drawings and in the first week of the month he sold only 40 lakhs of bills ; there were practically no telegraphic transfers sold during the month, and exchange fell to a steady 1*s.* 4*d.*

92. In September, a fresh and more serious cause for anxiety arose. It then became apparent that the autumn rains were in marked defect over a large part of India, and particularly in the wheat-growing provinces. Exchange weakened a point, and sales of Councils amounted to only 131 lakhs during the month, as compared with 340 and 397 lakhs in the corresponding month of the two previous years. In October there was a slight improvement in jute prospects, but exchange failed to rally, and by the end of the month it was clear that the export trade in wheat would be insignificant,

and that business generally would suffer the usual consequences of a severe scarcity in Northern India.

93. Before the beginning of November therefore the conditions for a weak and stagnant exchange were fully established. The jute trade was inactive : the wheat trade was doomed ; cotton was somewhat uncertain ; and much of the Burma rice might have to be diverted to India instead of going abroad. To these conditions there was suddenly superadded an external complication as serious as it was unforeseen. On the 20th of October the Mercantile National Bank of the United States of America was announced to be in difficulties ; several big Trust companies fell in its wake ; and by the beginning of November a great financial crisis had developed in the United States. The origin and course of that crisis are not material to the present purpose. The point which concerns us is that America fell upon the world's store of gold with all the insistence of panic. Credit was temporarily paralyzed, and the gold currency rose for a time to a premium of 4 per cent. Before the panic abated, over 23 millions sterling in gold had been poured into the country ; and the result was to denude the available gold reserves of Europe in the most serious manner. The drain was most directly felt in London, and the Bank of England in self-defence raised its rate on the 4th November to 6 per cent, which was again raised to 7 per cent three days later. The gravity of the crisis is shown by the fact that London had not experienced a 7 per cent bank rate since 1873.

94. The effect on India was instantaneous, for the tightness of money combined with the slackening of our export trade destroyed for the time the market for the Secretary of State's bills. On the 6th November tenders dropped to 1-$3\frac{29}{32}$ and he was able to sell only 30 lakhs. Thereafter for five weeks he practically withdrew from the market altogether ; but the scarcity of gold and the absence of exports continued, and exchange ceased to be stagnant and moved steadily downwards. On the 13th November it fell to 1-$3\frac{13}{16}$, on the 18th to 1-$3\frac{3}{4}$, and on the 25th to 1-$3\frac{11}{16}$. This was the lowest point reached during the crisis.

95. The significance of these quotations lies of course in the fact that they are below the point—in present conditions 1-$3\frac{27}{32}$ for Telegraphic transfers—at which it becomes profitable to export sovereigns from India, provided always that the latter can be obtained at par. This fact, coupled with the continued demand for gold for America, directed attention to India as a possible source of supply, and in the first half of November Government was approached from more than one quarter, to ascertain whether we should be willing to issue gold freely, *i.e.*, without limit of amount, in exchange for rupees at R15 to the £. It was of course understood that the sovereigns were wanted for export.

96. The matter was carefully considered. The theoretical arguments in favour of a liberal issue of gold as an antidote to a fall in exchange were freely admitted. But it was felt very strongly that the depression was not due exclusively to the contraction of exports. The demand for gold was made in part in the interest of our own trade ; but it was also due in great measure to the American crisis and the latter factor was clearly one that had to be seriously reckoned with. Our own interests could most effectively be protected by the stoppage of Council drawings, and this course the Secretary of State had already adopted. Moreover, our whole supply of gold was only about $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions, of which only some 2 millions was at Bombay and Calcutta, and this was already being drawn off at the rate of about £400,000 a month for internal consumption. Had we complied with the demand for issues without limit, the whole available supply might have been drawn off in a few weeks, and we should then have been forced to discontinue them, with the possible result of precipitating a panic.

For these reasons, we decided to stand by our legal rights. We are not bound to give sovereigns in exchange for rupees, except at our own convenience, and we do so primarily only to foster the internal use of gold. The Currency Offices were accordingly instructed not to issue gold in larger quantities than £10,000 to any individual on any one day.

97. Meanwhile, as stated above, the Secretary of State had virtually stopped the sale of Bills. To enable him to persevere in this course until favourable tenders should be received, he on the 25th November released one million sterling of the gold in the currency chest in London (which represents exports ready made), and further sums of one million and half a million were released on the 6th and 18th December, respectively. Lastly, a few days later, it was arranged with the approval of the

Secretary of State that, if exchange (which in the meantime had recovered) should again fall below gold export point, Telegraphic Transfers on London should be offered for sale in India at a fixed rate. No public announcement to that effect was thought necessary, but the decision was communicated to the Banks at the Presidency towns. To avoid any possible misapprehension it should be clearly explained that this contingent offer was not unlimited. On the contrary, the amount of transfers was to be limited to a defined though reasonably substantial figure, and Government reserved to itself the fullest discretion to withdraw the offer at any moment without notice. The arrangement remained in force till the last days of February, but no occasion arose for putting it into operation. At the end of that month it was modified by the Secretary of State in communication with the Exchange Banks at home, to the extent that bills on London would be offered for sale, instead of transfers, the rate being suitably modified. This arrangement still holds good, but here also no occasion has arisen for putting it into force.

98. The effect of these measures was immediate. On the 25th November when exchange was at 1-$3\frac{11}{16}$—the lowest point reached—the Secretary of State set free £1,000,000 of his currency gold. On the 27th, exchange rose to 1-$3\frac{25}{32}$, on the 29th to 1-$3\frac{13}{16}$, and on the 30th to 1-$3\frac{27}{32}$. Gold export point was passed, and during December the rate remained fairly steady at an average of 1-$3\frac{29}{32}$. About the middle of the month the Secretary of State began to sell Bills again, and sales gradually advanced to a weekly allotment of 80 lakhs. During February the amounts again fell off, but the rate obtained never fell below 1-$3\frac{29}{32}$.

99. Government has been criticized for its refusal to promise to issue gold for export without limit, and it has been alleged that such an undertaking would at once have restored public confidence, while in all probability only a small quantity of gold would actually have been taken. I cannot admit that this criticism is well founded. It has been shown above how very small the available stock of gold in India was. Had we given the promise required, and had it been put to the proof, it could not possibly have been fulfilled. That fact alone is a conclusive reason for not giving it. We could, no doubt, have undertaken to issue up to a certain limited amount. That, however, was not what was demanded of us; no assurance was forthcoming, and probably none was possible, that the actual withdrawals would in fact be limited; and it is essential to remember that the gold was wanted not merely to redress a temporary defect in the balance of Indian trade, but also directly or indirectly to supply the demand from America, which had already absorbed 23 millions sterling, and was only restrained from further inroads on the London market by reason of an abnormally high bank rate.

100. One further comment has been made to which I may very briefly allude. It has been suggested that the incidents of November last have cast doubts on the sufficiency of the Gold Standard Reserve, and on the action of Government in authorizing the employment of a portion of the future profits on coinage for capital expenditure on Railways. I do not propose to discuss this policy, the views of Government in regard to which were made public last August. What I desire to point out is that the course of events last winter is not really relevant to the adequacy or otherwise of the Gold Standard Reserve. Between us and the Gold Standard Reserve there stands the gold in the Currency reserve, and this constitutes our first line of defence. The utilization of that gold in India and England simultaneously, and in a moderate degree, proved sufficient to arrest the fall in exchange, and it never became necessary to bring the Gold Standard Reserve into play at all. We are of course aware that some sections of the commercial public unfortunately hold views differing from our own as to the adequacy of the Gold Standard Reserve; but whether we are in the right or they, I do not think that any inference of value can be drawn on the question from the course of exchange last November. If hereafter at any time circumstances should arise which make the employment of the Gold Standard Reserve justifiable and expedient the public may rest assured that there will be no hesitation about using it. But the time and the method of doing so must be determined at the discretion of the Secretary of State, by whom the Reserve is controlled.

E. N. BAKER.

March 20, 1908.

PART II

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

101. *Introductory.*—The decision to exclude Local transactions from the general accounts and estimates has involved, not only the disappearance of the Local column of account, but also the absorption into the general revenues and expenditure of certain funds which were not truly of a local character. These changes will not in reality take effect until the 1st April, 1908: the funds to be absorbed will retain their separate existence until that date, when their balances will pass into the general balances; and the funds to be excluded will form part of the general accounts until the end of the current year. But, for purposes of the detailed explanations of the Financial Statement, it is necessary to compare like with like. With certain exceptions therefore which will be mentioned immediately, all figures of general revenue and expenditure which are entered in the Financial Statement and its appendices have been revised so as to eliminate the variations due to the exclusion of Local figures from next year. The effect is that, from 1904-1905 onwards, the figures now presented are prepared as if the excluded funds had been excluded, and the absorbed funds had been absorbed, from the 1st April 1904 instead of from the 1st April 1908. The true figures which have already been brought to account or have still to be brought to final account for the years 1904—1908 are not affected: their re-arrangement in the Financial Statement is purely statistical and for purposes of comparison; and this should be borne in mind in collating, for example, the 1905-1906 figures in Section IV of this Part with those given in the corresponding paragraphs last year. In two places, *viz.*, in Section I (which covers the same ground as paragraphs 28—32 of Part I) and in columns 1 to 5 of the table at page 63, it has not been practicable to readjust the figures; and in statement D of Apppendix I, the balances of absorbed funds have not been passed into the Provincial balances until the beginning of 1908-1909. Everywhere else, the re-arrangement described above has been carried out.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1906-1907.

102. The Accounts of the year show a surplus of £1,589,340, which is better by £263,240 than the surplus of £1,326,100 anticipated in the Revised Estimates framed in March last. *1906-1907. General Result of Accounts.*

The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th instant.

103. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:— *1906-1907. Statement of the ... figures.*

	Revised.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue, Imperial, Provincial and Local	75,626,900	75,577,812	...	49,088
Total Expenditure Imperial, Provincial and Local	73,687,300	73,473,676	213,624	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	613,500	514,796	98,704	...
NET	74,300,800	73,988,472	312,328	..
SURPLUS	1,326,100	1,589,340	263,240	...

104. Both the total revenue and the total expenditure were less than the estimate, the net improvement being £164,536. In the Imperial Section of the accounts, the improvement was £263,240, but the Provincial and Local Section showed a deterioration of £98,704.

105. A prominent feature in the improvement in the Imperial Section was an increase (£102,269) of Army receipts coupled with a reduction (£174,255) of Army expenditure. The former was largely due to receipts from the Imperial Government, mainly on account of the extra cost of sea transport occasioned by the despatch of short service men to India during the years 1903-04 to 1906-07, but also on account of the payments due in respect of Indian regiments lent for service in the Colonies, and the value of articles in possession of regiments transferred from the Indian to the Home establishment. The decrease of Army expenditure was chiefly in the Home payments for Ordnance stores; the expenditure in India, however, was also over-estimated to the extent of £62,995.

106. Imperial and Provincial taken together, the actual receipts turned out better than the latest estimate under Salt (£72,706), Miscellaneous (£55,205), Opium (£52,828), Customs (£44,592) and Interest (£31,050). These improvements, however, were more than counterbalanced by a decrease of £303,563 in the net receipts from State Railways, chiefly from the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. The estimate of the East Indian Railway had anticipated an improvement in coal traffic which was not realised. Working expenses in general towards the close of the year, and expenditure on renewals in particular, exceeded expectation, while sufficient allowance had apparently not been made for the effect of the Easter holidays at the end of March in postponing the adjustment of traffic receipts. As already explained in paragraph 29, the increase of Salt revenue was due to exceptionally heavy clearances following the reduction of the rate of duty with effect from the 20th March 1907; this was most marked in Northern India. The exports of Malwa opium in the last month of the year were also exceptionally high. The improvement under Customs (£44,592) was chiefly in the export duty on rice; the receipts on account of the excise duty on cotton manufactures and the imports of manufactured articles and petroleum were also better than was anticipated in March last. Under Miscellaneous, the enhancement was caused by a credit on account of the sale-proceeds of land made over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay Port Trust in March 1907. The unexpected realisation in that month of arrears of interest on the Kidderpore Dock and Port Trust loans mainly accounts for the increase (£31,050) over the Revised Estimate of Interest receipts. Land Revenue as a whole fell considerably short of the Revised Estimate, chiefly in Burma and Bombay; but a large sum had to be transferred from the Provincial to the Imperial share as adjustments necessitated by the change in the method of calculating the interest on the irrigation portion of the public debt, as explained in paragraphs 17 to 23.

107. Apart from the decrease of Army expenditure referred to in paragraph 105, the only large differences in expenditure occur in the charges for interest on the ordinary and the railway and irrigation debt. These are the result of the change, to which reference has already been made, in the system of distributing the total charge for interest on the public debt of the country. The increase over the Revised Estimate under the head 13.—Interest amounted to £573,858. On the other hand, there were decreases of £460,115 and £142,669 in the charges for "interest on debt" under the heads 38.—State Railways and 42.—Major Irrigation Works. The estimate of Interest charges had thus as a whole been slightly excessive. There was also a small overestimate of Forest expenditure: in Burma, the provision for the purchase of elephants was not fully utilised and difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour; while in Bombay, a contractor failed to supply timber and the provision for payments of royalty on the sale-proceeds of teak on private lands was not fully worked up to. Political expenditure on the contrary exceeded the estimate by £46,834, the drawings of His Majesty the Amir against the balance of his subsidy having been larger in March than was anticipated.

108. The reduction of £98,704 in the Provincial and Local surplus is the result of decreases of £143,089 and £44,385 in revenue and expenditure, respectively. The circumstances mentioned in paragraph 106, in connection with Land Revenue, contributed largely towards the difference of £143,089 on the Revenue side, while the altered method of calculating interest resulted in a decrease of £74,827, in the charge for "interest on debt" under the head 42.—Major Irrigation Works. This and other smaller decreases of expenditure, combined with an excess of £29,505 over the estimate for Stationery and Printing, made up the net decrease of £44,385 on the expenditure side.

1906-1907. Decrease in the Provincial and Local surplus.

Section II.—The Revised Estimate of 1907-1908.

109. As indicated in paragraphs 14 and 101, the absorption in the general revenues of certain minor funds which have hitherto been shown as Incorporated Local Funds in the estimates and accounts, and the exclusion from the Government accounts of all other local funds, have necessitated a certain re-arrangement of the Budget Estimate of 1907-1908; there is consequently a slight alteration (£100) in the surplus of £774,700 announced in March last. The Revised Estimate of 1907-1908 has been prepared on the same basis. A general comparison of the two estimates is made in the following table:—

1907-1908. Statement of the gross figures.

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised better.	Revised worse.
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue . . .	72,500,000	70,989,200	...	1,510,800
Total Expenditure . . .	72,243,300	71,780,800	462,500	...
Adjustment of Provincial Surplus or Deficit . . .	—517,900	—1,027,000	509,100	...
NET .	71,725,400	70,753,800	971,600	...
SURPLUS .	774,600	235,400	...	539,200

110. It is now anticipated that the total revenue will be less than the total expenditure by £791,600, but as the excess of expenditure over revenue in the Provincial section alone is £1,027,000, there is an Imperial surplus of £235,400. The falling-off of £539,200 as compared with the surplus of the Budget is the net result of decreases of £1,270,300 and £731,100 in Imperial revenue and expenditure, respectively. Under Provincial, there is a decrease of £240,500 in revenue and an increase of £268,600 in expenditure. The Local Governments will thus draw from their Provincial balances £509,100 more than was anticipated in the Budget. As a whole, therefore, the Revised Estimate shows a deterioration of £1,048,300.

1907-1908. General.

7-1908. riations in venue.

111. The more important of the variations resulting in the large decrease of revenue are the following:—

HEADS.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	INCREASE + DECREASE—	
Increases—	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£
Opium	7,27·66	7,83·43	+55·77	+371,800
Customs	6,89·33	7,44·60	+55·27	+368,500
Mint	36·79	65·70	+28·91	+192,700
Stamps	6,25·14	6,35·30	+10·16	+67,700
Minor Irrigation Works .	25·49	35·23	+9·74	+64,900
Assessed Taxes . . .	2,14·93	2,22·32	+7·39	+49,200
Salt	4,93·50	5,00·53	+7·03	+46,900
Other heads (Net) . .	23,62·22	23,66·85	+4·63	+30,900
Decreases—				
Land Revenue (including share due to Irrigation) . .	31,88·68	29,33·53	—2,55·15	—1,701,000
Net receipts from Railways .	20,48·22	19,39·41	—1,08·81	—725,400
Forest	2,83·47	2,61·26	—22·21	—148,100
Exchange	20·00	9·00	—11·00	—73,300
Army Receipts . . .	1,59·57	1,51·22	—8·35	—55,600
TOTAL .	1,08,75·00	1,06,48·38	—2,26·62	—1,510,800

07-1908. and Revenue.

112. The main feature of the Revised Estimate is the very great decrease of Land Revenue, which reflects the unsatisfactory character of the autumn monsoon of 1907. In the United Provinces alone, the collections of Land Revenue are less than the Budget by 141·14 lakhs; and in Bombay and the Punjab there are decreases of 49·13 and 20·96 lakhs, respectively, although in the former province there were unexpectedly large collections of outstandings in the first half of the year. The decline in the Central Provinces and Bengal is less (12·87 and 4·83 lakhs, respectively), but in Burma it is 30·08 lakhs; the bulk of this is due to the failure of the crops in several of the Upper Burma districts, but 8·8 lakhs represent a transfer to Irrigation revenue of the irrigation share of the consolidated land revenue rate in Upper Burma which has hitherto been credited to Land Revenue and taken as an indirect receipt in the administrative accounts of irrigation works. Only in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the North-West Frontier Province do the estimates show small improvements (3·65 and 2·32 lakhs); these, however, are partly counterbalanced by a falling-off of 2·11 lakhs in Madras and the minor Provinces. It will be understood that these figures include the share of land revenue due to irrigation.

Of the total decrease of Land Revenue, 215·46 lakhs are in the Imperial share, and 39·69 lakhs in the share accruing to Provincial. Both these figures include certain special assignments to Local Governments which are adjusted by deduction from the Imperial and addition to the Provincial shares. The more important of these are assignments of 32·72 lakhs to the United Provinces to raise the closing Provincial balance in the Revised Estimate to the prescribed minimum, and 9·25 lakhs to Bombay to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlement. There are also assignments of 5·75 lakhs to the Punjab and 1·12 lakhs to the Central Provinces, in respect of similar guarantees for Irrigation and Land Revenue, respectively; 5 lakhs for tank restoration works in Madras; and 10 lakhs to Burma, on account of the first instalment of the Imperial contribution towards the cost of the Rangoon river training scheme. On the other hand, there are new recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial aggregating 12·09 lakhs in connection with the new system of calculating interest on the Irrigation debt (*vide* paragraphs 17 to 23).

1907-1908. Customs, Opium and Mint receipts.

113. The variations in the receipts from Railways, Customs, Opium and Mint affect only the Imperial surplus. Railways will be dealt with in the next paragraph. Of the increase in Opium receipts, 45·3 lakhs are in the sales of Bengal opium, an average price of R1,350 per chest having been realised as

against R1,250 per chest taken in the Budget. The exports of Malwa opium are also expected to result in an increase (10·25 lakhs) over the Budget Estimate of pass-fees. The improvement under Customs is remarkable, the increase over the receipts of 1906-1907 being no less than 91·85 lakhs, of which only 36·58 lakhs were anticipated in the Budget. The betterness of 55·27 lakhs is distributed over most of the tariff heads, chiefly cotton manufactures (15·5 lakhs), manufactured articles (14 lakhs), silver (13·5 lakhs), metals other than silver (9·5 lakhs), petroleum (8·5 lakhs), articles of food and drink (4·1 lakhs), and excise duty on cotton goods (3·5 lakhs). Only under export duty and sugar, and to a small extent under spirits, were the receipts over-estimated. In the first case, the decrease of 15 lakhs is one of the consequences of famine, as large quantities of rice which ordinarily would have been consigned abroad have been diverted to Indian ports, where no duty is paid. The comparatively high Mint receipts are due to the unexpectedly heavy demand for bronze coin and for the new nickel one-anna coin. The profit on the mintage of these is now estimated at 34 lakhs as against 10 lakhs budgeted for. The renewal of dollar coinage and the heavy output of rupees in the earlier part of the year have also contributed towards the large improvement.

1907-1908. Railways.

114. Next to Land Revenue, the net receipts from Railways show the largest decline (1,08·81 lakhs). This is due not to an over-estimate of the gross receipts, but to a growth of working expenses which has largely exceeded the corresponding growth of earnings. Under State Railways, the latter amounts to 1,01·7 lakhs, of which 35·9 lakhs represent the receipts of the Madras Railway since its purchase from the Company on the 1st January 1908. The gross increase of working expenses is, however, 1,79 lakhs, of which 18 lakhs is due to the acquisition of the Madras Railway. The decrease in the net traffic receipts of other State Railways is therefore 95·2 lakhs, and this is largely due to heavy expenditure on renewals and repairs, chiefly on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Rajputana-Malwa, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways.

The purchase of the Madras Railway with effect from the 1st January 1908 causes a decrease of 27·71 lakhs in the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Companies. The corresponding increase under State Railways is 17·9 lakhs. The difference of 9·81 lakhs is due to the settlement of outstanding liabilities on the closing of the accounts of the guaranteed line.

1907-1908. Minor Increases of Revenue.

115. The Salt revenue shows satisfactory results, the reduction in the rate of duty announced in March last having largely increased consumption. The increase over the Budget would have been greater than 7·03 lakhs but for the fact that the clearances of salt between the 20th and the 31st March 1907 were exceptionally heavy; dealers had been deferring issues for some time in anticipation of a possible reduction in duty. The receipts under Stamps have increased in most of the Provinces. Only in Bengal (4·5 lakhs), the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam (3·5 lakhs each) have the increases been at all considerable. In Bombay and Burma, there are decreases of 1 and 4 lakhs; but the Stamp revenue, as a whole, shows steady progress. The increase under Minor Irrigation Works is chiefly due to a change in the method of accounting for the irrigation share (8·8 lakhs) of the consolidated land revenue rate in Upper Burma; *vide* paragraph 112. The improvement under Assessed Taxes is chiefly in Bombay (4·52 lakhs), where it is largely due to the continued development of the cotton trade.

1907-1908. Minor Decreases of Revenue.

116. Under Forest, there is a decrease of revenue in all the large provinces, except Madras and Bombay, where improvements of 4·5 and 4 lakhs, respectively, are expected. The decrease is largest in Burma (18 lakhs), where departmental timber operations have been curtailed. The Budget Estimate as usual provided for a moderate receipt under Exchange (20 lakhs), but the actual gain is not likely to exceed 9 lakhs this year. Of this, 6·01 lakhs represents the difference of exchange in connection with the transactions of the late Madras Railway Company. The gain on the Secretary of State's drawings is small, as the rate obtained for Bills on India has fallen considerably during the year, and averages now only a very small fraction over 16*d.* per rupee. Under Army, the decrease is chiefly in the receipts for malt liquor, consequent on the troops making their own arrangements for the supply of

beer from the 1st of January 1908; it is balanced by a corresponding decrease in expenditure, as explained in Appendix II.

1907-1908. Variations in expenditure.

117. The important variations in expenditure are the following:—

HEADS.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Increase + Decrease—.	
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£
Increases—				
Net charge for Interest on Ordinary Debt . .	84·43	1,94·66	+1,10·23	+734,800
Famine Relief . .	9·01	77·39	+68·38	+455,900
Civil Works . . .	6,84·39	7,01·73	+17·34	+115,600
Stationery and Printing .	96·67	1,09·31	+12·64	+84,200
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses . .	1,39·82	1,47·74	+7·92	+52,800
Courts of Law . . .	3,79·47	3,86·88	+7·41	+49,400
General Administration .	2,37·20	2,43·36	+6·16	+41,100
Jails	1,23·96	1,29·34	+5·38	+35,900
Other heads (net) . .	38,80·40	38,88·90	+8·50	+56,600
Decreases—				
Army	29,02·64	28,13·19	−89·45	−596,300
State Railways—Interest on Debt	8,57·61	7,89·32	−68·29	−455,300
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . .	70·61	37·50	−33·11	−220,700
Opium	2,70·71	2,49·48	−21·23	−141,600
Major Irrigation Works—Interest on Debt . .	1,68·44	1,48·14	−20·30	−135,300
Military Works. . . .	1,88·87	1,70·13	−18·74	−124,900
Political	1,40·20	1,22·24	−17·96	−119,700
Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation . . .	1,44·86	1,29·13	−15·73	−104,800
Forest	1,60·63	1,47·84	−12·79	−85,300
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . .	70·00	61·12	−8·88	−59,200
State Railways—Interest on Capital deposited by Companies . . .	2,26·57	2,19·72	−6·85	−45,700
TOTAL .	1,08,36·49	+1,07,67·12	−69·37	−462,500

1907-1908. Increases of expenditure. Interest charges.

118. The charges for Interest on the public debt as a whole are in excess of the Budget by 22·36 lakhs. The payments in India show a small decrease; but the sterling loans were issued at a discount and at 3½ per cent, instead of 3 per cent which has been customary in recent years; a temporary loan of £1,000,000 was also raised in England. The differences appearing against interest on ordinary, railway and irrigation debt, respectively, in the foregoing table, are mainly adjustments, due to the change in the method of calculating the charges which is fully described in paragraphs 17 to 23 of Part I. The effect of this important reform is a large reduction in the disproportionate burden of interest which has hitherto fallen on Railways and Productive Irrigation Works.

1907-1908. Famine Relief and Insurance.

119. The estimate of Famine Relief expenditure is 77·39 lakhs. The distribution by Provinces and the comparison with the Budget is as follows :—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Increase (+) Decrease (—).
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
India (chiefly Ajmer)	0·61	0·42	—0·19
Central Provinces and Berar	...	2·50	+2·50
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	0·01	+0·01
Bengal	8·00	6·12	—1·88
United Provinces	...	67·50	+67·50
Punjab	...	0·50	+0·50
Bombay	0·40	0·34	—0·06
TOTAL .	9·01	77·39	+68·38

In accordance with the new arrangements for the distribution of Famine Relief expenditure between Imperial and Provincial Revenues, described in paragraphs 48 to 56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08, 54·88 lakhs of the total charge of 77·39 lakhs has fallen upon Imperial. The Budget however contained a provision of 33·11 lakhs under the head "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" (Imperial) and this has been diverted to meet a portion of the Imperial charge under the head Famine Relief, thus causing a corresponding reduction under the former head. Owing to the Imperial Government undertaking the cost of famine relief up to a fixed limit, it is only in the United Provinces that any material portion of the direct expenditure on relief measures has fallen upon Provincial Revenues: the provision on this account in the Revised Estimate is 22·51 lakhs. It has not been found possible to spend the full Budget grant for the construction of Protective Irrigation Works; and there will be a lapse of 8·88 lakhs.

1907-1908. Civil Works, Stationery and Printing, and Major Irrigation Works.

120. The whole increase in Civil Works expenditure is in the Provincial section and 9·92 lakhs occurs in the Central Provinces and Berar; this is chiefly due to the programme of useful public works having been developed during the course of the year to provide employment for labour in famine tracts, in preference to special measures of relief. There have also been increases in Burma, Bombay and Eastern Bengal and Assam, but these are largely counterbalanced by reductions in the United Provinces, Punjab and Madras. The increase under Stationery and Printing is distributed over most of the Provinces, but the fluctuations individually are of no great importance. The increase in the working expenses of Major Irrigation Works is chiefly in the Punjab, where important works and repairs for which the Budget did not provide had to be undertaken on the Western Jumna, Upper Bari Doab, Sirhind, and Lower Chenab canals; there was also unforeseen expenditure on special repairs to canals in Bengal, and a transfer of certain canals from the Minor Works category to Major Works.

1907-1908. Courts of Law and Jails.

121. Under Courts of Law, scarcity has led to specially high payments as allowances for dearness of grain; in the Punjab, Bengal and Eastern Bengal, the payments to law officers for the conduct of criminal suits have also been above the average, while in Burma an increase has resulted from the re-organisation of the provincial and judicial service, and the transfer to this head of charges for the service of processes which have hitherto been taken under "3.—Land Revenue." The Jail charges have been raised by the enhanced cost of dietary, due to the high price of food grains in most provinces.

1907-1908. Decreases of Expenditure. Military Services.

122. Of the large decrease in Army expenditure, 51·05 lakhs is in "special" expenditure and 38·4 lakhs is in ordinary expenditure. These variations, as also that under Military Works, are explained in Appendix II. The Revised Estimate of Army expenditure includes 7·5 lakhs for the Bazar Valley Field Force.

1907-1908. Opium, Political, Minor Works, Forest, etc.

123. The decrease in Opium expenditure results from the contraction of the poppy-growing area in Bengal, while the saving in Political expenditure is due to the drawings of His Majesty the Amir, against the balance of his subsidy, having been much smaller than was expected. The transfer of certain canals to the Major Works category accounts for part of the decrease under Minor Irrigation Works; the bulk of it, however, is due to inability to utilise fully the

Budget grant. The decline in Forest expenditure is less than the corresponding decrease of revenue and, like the latter, occurs chiefly in Burma; it is due to the curtailment of departmental timber operations and to the provision for the purchase of elephants and a launch not having been fully utilised. The reduction in the charges for Interest on Capital deposited by Railway Companies is a consequence of the stringency in the English money market, which has led to the raising of less capital by Railway Companies than the Budget anticipated.

1907-1908. Imperial and Provincial figures.

124. The figures of the Budget and Revised Estimates are shown in the following table so as to compare the Imperial and Provincial results separately: —

	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL.		TOTAL.	
	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£	£
Revenue . .	75,80·66	73,90·11	32,94·34	32,58·27	72,500,000	70,989,200
Expenditure .	74,64·47	73,54·80	33,72·03	34,12·33	72,243,300	71,780,800
Excess (+) or defect (—) of revenue as compared with expenditure .	+1,16·19	+35·31	—77·69	—1,54·06	+256,700	—791,600
	£ +774,600	£ +235,400	£ —517,900	£ —1,027,000		

1907-1908. Variations in Provincial Revenue.

125. All the important variations which have contributed to the net deterioration of 80·88 lakhs under Imperial have been explained in the preceding paragraphs. Under Provincial, the decrease of 36·07 lakhs in revenue occurs chiefly under the following heads:—

	Lakhs.
Increases—	
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	20·97
Minor Irrigation Works	10·00
Stamps	4·67
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3·85
Assessed Taxes	3·05
	42·54
Decreases—	
Land Revenue	60·66
Forest	10·49
Miscellaneous	5·29
Other heads (net)	2·17
	78·61

The net decrease in the Provincial share of Land Revenue (39·69 lakhs) has been explained in paragraph 112. The distribution of the net figure into a decrease of 60·66 lakhs and an increase of 20·97 lakhs, as shown in the foregoing table, is purely an account matter. In Bombay and the Punjab, it was formerly the practice to divide the gross land revenue collections between Imperial and Provincial, before deducting from them the portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation. The deduction on the latter account was then made from the Imperial share of Land Revenue and credited as an Irrigation receipt (Imperial). It has now been decided to deduct the revenue due to irrigation and transfer it to the shared head "Major Works" before allocating the rest of the Land Revenue receipts between Imperial and Provincial. The net effect on Imperial and Provincial balances is *nil;* and the distribution of the receipts from Land Revenue due to Irrigation now follows that of the parent Irrigation head.

1907-1908. Superannuation and Miscellaneous Receipts—Provincial.

126. The differences under Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Forest and Minor Irrigation Works have been explained in paragraphs 115 and 116. The increase in Superannuation Receipts is caused by a special credit of 3·53 lakhs in Bengal, representing the sale proceeds of debentures belonging to the Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund which has been abolished. Under Miscellaneous, the main cause of the decrease of 5·29 lakhs is the remission, with effect from 1907-1908, of fees which have hitherto been recovered from Municipalities and certain other local bodies for the audit of their accounts; there is also a decrease in the sums accruing to Government on account of deposits which have remained unclaimed for years.

1907-1908. Variations in Provincial Expenditure.

127. The increase of 40·3 lakhs in Provincial expenditure is the result of the following variations :—

	Lakhs.
Increases—	
Famine Relief	22·51
Civil Works	17·38
Courts	7·46
Jails	5·29
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses	5·25
Interest on Ordinary Debt	4·29
Stationery and Printing	4·38
General Administration	3·72
	70·28
Decreases—	
Major Irrigation Works—Interest on Debt	11·61
Minor Irrigation Works	5·17
Forest	5·82
Land Revenue	4·17
Other heads (net)	3·21
	20·98

128. The increase in the Provincial charge for Interest is chiefly in the United Provinces (3·35 lakhs), agricultural conditions having necessitated the issue of exceptionally heavy takavi advances, upon which the Local Government has to pay interest to Imperial revenues. Under General Administration, the increase is distributed over all the provinces and is nowhere considerable; it is partly due to the remission, with effect from 1907-1908, of fees which have hitherto been recovered for the audit of District Boards' accounts and taken in reduction of Provincial expenditure under this head. The decrease of expenditure under the head Land Revenue is partly in Madras, where the provision of a lakh for the constitution of additional districts has not been utilised and savings have occurred on similar provisions for revision of establishments; there are also general savings in Bombay and Burma, which are partly counterbalanced by increased grain compensation and other charges in the United Provinces and elsewhere. Most of the remaining variations have already been explained in paragraphs 118 to 121 and 123.

Section III.—The Budget Estimate of 1908-1909.

1908-1909. Statement of gross figures.

129. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1908-1909 with the Revised Estimate of 1907-1908.

	Revised 1907-1908.	Budget 1908-1909.	1908-1909 better than 1907-1908.	1908-1909 worse than 1907-1908.
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue	70,989,200	73,438,900	2,449,700	...
Total Expenditure	71,780,800	73,392,500	...	1,611,700
Adjustment of Provincial Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).	—1,027,000	—525,100	...	501,900
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	70,753,800	72,867,400	...	2,113,600
Surplus	235,400	571,500	336,100	...

The figures this year present no outstanding features of special importance. Until the next harvest is assured, scarcity must unfortunately continue in the greater part of the United Provinces, in large tracts of Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, and in certain districts in other provinces. Expenditure on famine relief, both direct and indirect, must consequently be high; and there will be heavy remissions and suspensions of land revenue, as well as losses under the other heads of receipts which are affected by scarcity. No provision has thus been made for any reduction of taxation; and the grants to Local Governments in aid of administrative developments which have been a prominent feature of recent budgets have had to be kept within the most moderate dimensions. The estimates have been framed generally on the assumption that normal agricultural conditions will be restored with the next monsoon; and they anticipate a small surplus of only 85·72 lakhs (£571,500).

1908-1909. Assignments for Police expenditure and Sanitation.

130. The Budget Estimate provides for special assignments to Local Governments for further Police reform and for Sanitation of 12 and 30 lakhs (£80,000 and £200,000), respectively. The distribution by Provinces is as follows :—

	For Police reform.	For Sanitation.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Madras	...	3·50
Bombay	4·25	4·50
Bengal	4·00	4·50
United Provinces	...	5·00
Punjab	...	4·00
Burma	...	3·00
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1·25	3·00
Central Provinces and Berar	1·50	2·00
North-West Frontier Province	...	0·50
Minor Administrations	1·00	...
TOTAL	12·00	30·00

No portion of the additional grant for Police reform is allotted to Madras, the United Provinces, or Burma, as full provision on this account was made on the occasion of the last revision of the settlements of these Provinces: and no grant is being made to the Punjab as it has already received subsidies which cover the cost of all reforms that are likely to be carried into effect before the end of the year.

1908-1909. General.

131. In the Budget of 1908-1909, the total revenue and the total expenditure give a surplus of £46,400, and as the excess of expenditure over revenue in the Provincial section alone is £525,100, there is an Imperial surplus of £571,500. The improvement of £336,100 as compared with the surplus of the Revised Estimate is the net result of increases of £612,000 and £275,900 in Imperial revenue and expenditure, respectively. Under Provincial, there are increases of £1,837,700 in revenue and £1,335,800 in expenditure. The Local Governments will thus draw from their Provincial balances £501,900 less than in 1907-1908. On the whole, therefore, Imperial and Provincial figures being amalgamated, the Budget shows an improvement of £838,000 as compared with the Revised Estimate.

This is very largely the result of the decided improvement of 221·49 lakhs (£1,476,700) which is expected in the collections of Land Revenue. The net Railway receipts show an increase of 120·01 lakhs (£800,100); and there are enhancements of 29·19 lakhs (£194,600) and 22·62 lakhs (£150,800) in the receipts from Excise and Irrigation, respectively. The expenditure on Civil Works is anticipated to be less by 33·70 lakhs (£224,700) than is provided for in the current year's Revised Estimate; and there is a reduction of 26·34 lakhs (£175,600) in Opium expenditure.

132. Against these improvements, provision has had to be made for a decline of 57 lakhs (£380,000) in the Opium revenue. The Army receipts have fallen off by 19·04 lakhs (£127,000); and the Army expenditure has risen by 32·69 lakhs (£217,900). Famine Relief is responsible for an increased charge of 54·68 lakhs (£364,500). There is a drop in the Mint revenue

of 24·88 lakhs (£165,900), and the Interest on the public debt has risen by 35·08 lakhs (£233,900). Among other anticipated increases of expenditure, the chief are under the heads Police (£301,100), Medical (£280,000) and Education (£183,200). It should also be noted that, under the terms of the new financial settlement with the United Provinces, a transfer of Imperial revenue, which is estimated at about 16½ lakhs net, has been made to the provincial account; this of course does not affect the gross figures.

133. The following table shows the more important heads of Revenue and compares for each of them the Budget figures of next year with the latest estimate of receipts during the current year :— *1908-1909. Main heads of Revenue.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Revised, 1907-1908.		Budget, 1908-1909.		Budget, 1908-1909, more or less than Revised, 1907-1908.	
	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£
Land Revenue (including share due to Irrigation)	29,33·53	19,556,800	31,55·02	21,033,500	+2,21·49	+1,476,700
Railways—Net receipts	19,39·41	12,929,400	20,59·42	13,729,500	+1,20·01	+800,100
Excise	9,29 67	6,197,800	9,58·86	6,392,400	+29·19	+194,600
Opium	7,83·43	5,222,900	7,26 43	4,842,900	−57 00	−380,000
Customs	7,44·60	4,964,000	7,50·05	5,000,300	+5·45	+36,300
Stamps	6,35·30	4,235,300	6,54·25	4,361,700	+18·95	+126,400
Salt	5,00·53	3,336,900	5,10·33	3,402,200	+9 80	+65,300
Irrigation	3,62 43	2,416,200	3,85·05	2,567,000	+22 62	+150,800
Post Office	2,75·03	1,833,500	2,86 81	1,912,100	+11 78	+78,600
Forest	2,61·26	1,741,700	2,76 81	1,845,400	+15·55	+103,700
Assessed Taxes	2,22·32	1,482,100	2,28·16	1,521,000	+5·84	+38,900
Telegraph	1,50 61	1,004,100	1,55·68	1,037 900	+5·07	+33,800
Interest	1,47·12	980,800	1,52·18	1,014,600	+5·06	+33,800
Army	1,51·22	1,008,200	1,32·18	881,200	−19 04	−127,000
Tributes	83·79	558,600	92·65	617,700	+8·86	+59,100
Mint	65·70	438 000	40 82	272,100	−24·88	−165,900
Other heads	4,62·43	3,082,900	4,51·13	3,007,400	−11·30	−75,500
TOTAL	106,48·38	70,989,200	110,15·83	73,438,900	+3,67 45	+2,449,700

134. Based, as they are, on the expectation of the return of normal conditions, the estimates of Land Revenue show an increase in most of the Provinces. In the United Provinces, Bombay and Burma where the failure of crops has necessitated specially large remissions and suspensions this year, the increases are taken at 1,15·17, 64·96 and 29 lakhs, respectively; in Bengal it is 5 lakhs, and less elsewhere. Only in the North-West Frontier Province is there a small decline (1·25 lakhs), due to the necessity for granting remissions and suspensions of revenue in four districts *1908-1909. Land Revenue.*

135. One of the main features of the Railway estimates of 1908-1909 is the absence of any entries, either on the receipt or expenditure side, against "Guaranteed Companies." This is a consequence of the purchase, with effect from the 1st January 1908, of the Madras Railway, the last of the old "Guaranteed lines,"—a category which once included the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Great Indian Peninsula, the South Indian and other important railway systems that have now been acquired by the State. The acquisition of the Madras Railway in the last quarter of the current year has occasioned increases of 1,26·8 and 91 lakhs in the Budget Estimate of gross receipts and working expenses, respectively, of State Railways for 1908-1909. *1908-1909. Railways.*

Apart from these exceptional transactions and the large differences which they occasion in the estimates of the Railways which will work the newly purchased line, the only important variations in the gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways, between the Revised Estimate of 1907-1908 and the Budget of next year, are the following:—

	Increase + Decrease —		
	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Eastern Bengal Railway .	+15·00	—8·00	+23·00
Bengal Nagpur Railway .	+30·00	+11·00	+19·00
Rajputana-Malwa Railway .	+20·00	+3·00	+17·00
East Indian Railway . .	+25·00	+12·50	+12·50
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	...	—7·00	+7·00
North Western Railway .	...	—10·00	+10·00
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway . . .	+9·91	...	+9·91
Kalka-Simla Railway . .	—9·50	—5·50	—4·00
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	+7·00	—8·60	+15·60
Southern Mahratta Railway .	+7·04	+4·12	+2·92
Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway .	—6·40	—3·55	—2·85
South Indian Railway . .	+7·18	+11·62	—4·44
Nilgiri Railway and Azikhal Mangalore Railway . .	—4·85	—3·85	

136. With effect from the 1st April 1908, the transactions of the Kalka-Simla Railway will be incorporated in the accounts of the North Western Railway, while those of the Nilgiri and Azikhal-Mangalore Railways have been included in the accounts of the South Indian Railway since the 1st January 1908. Apart from these disturbing factors, and the differences in the estimates occasioned by the transfer of the Katpadi-Dharmavaram-Pakala-Gudur section of the South Indian Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway in January 1908, the several increases shown above represent the general development of traffic and its attendant expenses which may reasonably be expected next year. In the case of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the recent opening of the Purulia-Ranchi branch and the fact that portions of the Gondia-Chanda and Vizianagram-Raipur Railways will also be opened to traffic account for part of the increase. The decrease of working expenses on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway follows on specially large expenditure for renewals in the current year. The scarcity in Gujerat is expected to augment the receipts of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, but working expenses are likely to be no higher than in 1907-1908. The decreases shown against the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway are formal, being due to the exclusion from the Government accounts of the transactions of Local Funds, to which reference has already been made in paragraphs 9 to 15.

108-1909. Excise and Stamps Revenue.

137. The growth of the Excise receipts has been taken with moderation, allowance having been made for the effects of the prevailing scarcity on this important source of revenue. The total increase of 29·19 lakhs is distributed over all the Provinces, but nowhere except in the Central Provinces does it exceed 5 lakhs. Increases of that amount are expected in Bengal and Madras, of 4·5 lakhs in Bombay, 3·58 lakhs in the Punjab, and 3 lakhs in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The expansion of Stamp receipts is largest in Bengal (6 lakhs) and Madras (5·4 lakhs). In Eastern Bengal and Assam and in Burma it is taken at 4 and 3 lakhs, respectively, and less elsewhere. A decline of a lakh is expected in the Central Provinces, while in the Punjab it is assumed that the receipts will be stationary.

1909. Opium Revenue.

138. The decrease of Opium revenue is a direct consequence of the policy of restricting exports to China. The Budget has been framed on the assumption that the total exports in 1908-1909 will not exceed 61,000 chests and that of

these 45,900 will be of Bengal opium and 15,100 of the Malwa drug. The duty on the latter is fixed at R600 per chest, but the prices of Bengal opium vary at the monthly sales, and an average rate of R1,300 per chest has been adopted for the purposes of the Budget. This is R73 less than the price realised at the last sale; but in view of the fact that the average sale price has declined from R1,587 and R1,434 in 1904-1905 and 1905-1906, respectively, to R1,391 and R1,350 in the last two years, it has not been thought advisable to budget for a higher average than R1,300 next year.

1908-1909. Salt and Customs Revenue.

139. Under both Salt and Customs the increases of revenue are specially low, but this is not so much the result of the prevailing distress, as of the special conditions which have contributed to the receipts obtained under both these heads in the current year. In Madras, the Salt revenue was swelled by 19·7 lakhs owing to the recovery of duty at the rate of R1-8 per maund on credit sales of the year 1906-1907 which were made prior to the 20th March 1907. But for this disturbing factor, the increase of Salt revenue in the Budget would have been 29·5 lakhs, corresponding to an anticipated increase in consumption of approximately 2·9 million maunds. The rise under this head of revenue, under the stimulus of the recent reduction in duty, would have been much higher had it not been for the presence of famine in the land. Under Customs, the comparative smallness of the total increase is due to the unprecedented growth of the import duties this year which has already been noticed in paragraph 113. This growth has been so large, that it has been considered expedient to budget for a small decrease (0·55 lakh) next year, in view of the heavy accumulation of stocks and the probable slackening of imports. Nor has any material increase of the export dues on rice been feasible. in all recent famines of any intensity, the diversion of rice from the export trade to the markets in the distressed tracts has been considerable, and this will no doubt be again the case in 1908-1909. On the other hand, a moderate increase (3·5 lakhs) in the excise duty on cotton goods and the miscellaneous receipts of the Customs Department is anticipated.

1908-1909. Irrigation Revenue.

140 Practically the whole increase of Irrigation revenue is in the Punjab. The failure of the wheat crop necessitated large special remissions on the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum canals this year; the Budget provides for no such loss in 1908-1909, while it takes account of a development of irrigation which is expected on the Lower Jhelum canal.

1908-1909. Other important increases of Revenue: Post Office, Forests, Assessed Taxes, Interest and Tributes.

141. The Post Office Budget provides for normal growth of the receipts—chiefly from the sale of postage stamps and money order commission. The revision of postal rates to which reference was made in paragraphs 38 and 157 of the last Financial Statement was given effect to from the 1st October 1907, but the loss of revenue has been less than was anticipated owing to an increase in the volume of business. The estimate of Forest revenue presents no special features; the growth of the receipts taken is not specially large and 9 lakhs of it is in Burma; the balance (6·55 lakhs) is distributed over all the Provinces, save the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province which anticipate a slight decline. In the Punjab, this is due to the restoration to the Chamba State of the management of its forests. Under Assessed Taxes also the increase is general, the greatest rise in any one province being 1·5 lakhs in Bengal. The enhancement of Interest receipts is exceptional, being the result of the heavy issues of takavi loans in famine stricken areas. The total increase in India is 13 63 lakhs, of which 11·42 lakhs is in the United Provinces. This, however, is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 8·57 lakhs in Interest receipts in England: it is not expected that so large a portion of the Secretary of State's cash balance will be available for temporary investment as has been the case in the current year. The variation under Tributes is the result of irregularity in payments of the fixed demands: the collections this year were about 6 lakhs short of the Budget.

1908-1909. Important decreases of Revenue Mint, and Army receipts.

142. Apart from Opium, the largest decrease of revenue is in Mint receipts; it is due to the expectation that the coinage of new rupees will be much smaller than in the current year, and that the profit on the circulation of nickel and bronze coin will also be somewhat less. The large decline under Army is chiefly in the receipts for malt liquor, consequent on the troops making their own arrangements for such supplies; there is a corresponding decrease in expenditure.

1908-1909. Exchange and Miscellaneous.

143. Two heads of receipt which do not appear in the foregoing table are Exchange and Miscellaneous. No revenue is expected from the former in the coming year, thus causing a loss of 9 lakhs compared with 1907-1908. Under Miscellaneous, there is a drop caused mainly by the fact that the last instalment (8·33 lakhs) of the Tibet indemnity was brought to account in the current year.

1908-1909. Variations in expenditure.

144. The following table shows the more important heads of Expenditure and compares for each of them the budget figure for next year with the latest estimate of expenditure in the current year:—

Head of Expenditure.	Revised, 1907-1908.		Budget, 1908-1909.		Budget, 1908-1909, more or less than Revised, 1907-1908.	
	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£
Army	28,13·19	18,754,600	28,45·88	18,972,500	+32·69	+217,900
Interest on Debt	12,14·98	8,099,800	12,50·06	8,333,700	+35·08	+233,900
Railways (excluding interest taken above)	7,78·02	5,186,800	7,86·44	5,242,900	+8·42	+56,100
Civil Works	7,01·73	4,678,200	6,68·03	4,453,500	—33·70	—224,700
Police	5,67·76	3,785,000	6,12·92	4,086,100	+45·16	+301,100
Land Revenue	5,28·37	3,522,500	5,36·22	3,574,800	+7·85	+52,300
Superannuation	4,50·93	3,006,200	4,58·84	3,058,900	+7·91	+52,700
Courts of Law	3,86·88	2,579,200	3,89·31	2,595,400	+2·43	+16,200
Irrigation (excluding interest taken above)	2,76·87	1,845,800	2,82·77	1,885,200	+5·90	+39,400
Post Office	2,57·56	1,717,100	2,72·34	1,815,600	+14·78	+98,500
Opium	2,49·48	1,663,200	2,23·14	1,487,600	—26·34	—175,600
Administration	2,43·36	1,622,400	2,51·16	1,674,400	+7·80	+52,000
Education	2,17·44	1,449,600	2,44·92	1,632,800	+27·48	+183,200
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,77·30	1,182,000	2,29·68	1,531,200	+52·38	+349,200
Military Works	1,70·13	1,134,200	1,79·88	1,199,200	+9·75	+65,000
Forest	1,47·84	985,600	1,57·54	1,050,300	+9·70	+64,700
Medical	1,26·64	844,300	1,68·64	1,124,300	+42·00	+280,000
Telegraph	1,63·57	1,090,500	1,64·19	1,094,600	+0·62	+4,100
Political	1,22·24	814,900	1,32·84	885,600	+10·60	+70,700
Jails	1,29·34	862,300	1,30·41	869,400	+1·07	+7,100
Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,15·63	770,900	1,25·32	835,500	+9·69	+64,600
Other Heads	9,27·86	6,185,700	8,98·34	5,989,000	—29·52	—196,700
TOTAL	1,07,67·12	71,780,800	1,10,08·87	73,392,500	+2,41·75	+1,611,700

145. The variations under Army and Military Works are explained in Appendix II. The increase of Interest charges is greater than usual, and is chiefly in the Home section of the estimates. It is partly due to the sterling loans of 1907-1908 carrying interest at the enhanced rate of 3½ per cent (*vide* paragraph 118), but mainly to the fact that a full year's interest on the loan of £5,000,000 raised in January 1908 has to be paid for the first time. Necessary provision has also been made in the Budget for the service of the rupee loan announced in paragraph 84. The share of interest chargeable to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, respectively, in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 17 to 23, exceeds by 39·84 and 6·75 lakhs the corresponding charges of the current year. The whole increase being, however, only 35·08 lakhs, the portion chargeable to ordinary debt shews a decrease of 11·51 lakhs.

1908-1909. Army and Military Works Expenditure, and Interest charges.

146. The net variation under Railways is comparatively small, but there is a decrease of 90·01 lakhs under Guaranteed Companies and an increase of 59·82 lakhs in the charge for Annuities in purchase of Railways, both of which arise out of the recent acquisition of the Madras Railway. The total annuity payment incurred on the purchase of the undertaking is approximately 83 lakhs, but the Budget provides for the exchange of 9·75 lakhs for new stock of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and for the payment next year of three-quarters of the reduced annuity, *plus* a half year's annuity to holders who exchange. There is also an increase of 34·34 lakhs in the charge for Interest on Capital deposited by Railway Companies.

1908-1909. Railway Expenditure other than Working Expenses and Interest charges.

147. The large decrease under Civil Works is in Provincial expenditure and is a somewhat unusual feature of a Budget. The requirements under this head are generally over-estimated, with the result that the Revised Estimate, which takes account of heavy lapses, is ordinarily much lower than the following year's Budget. The reversal in this case is due to the restriction of public works expenditure in Burma and Bengal in view of the comparatively low Provincial balances, to the adoption of a smaller programme in the Punjab where Provincial revenues have suffered by reason of the prevailing distress, and to the absence of special expenditure which was undertaken this year in Bombay. In the United Provinces, there is an increase of 4·88 lakhs in Provincial expenditure; but of this, 4·30 lakhs is for a payment to District Boards which ordinarily would have been recorded under the recently abolished adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local.

1908-1909. Civil Works Expenditure.

148. Apart from a growth of 6·75 lakhs in the annual charge for interest on irrigation debt, the Irrigation expenditure has risen by 5·90 lakhs. This falls under Minor Works, where a lump Imperial grant of 5 lakhs has been provided for distribution during next year. The bulk of the decrease in Opium is due to the poor outturn of last winter's crop The strong dry winds in February forced it to ripen prematurely and the produce is likely to be abnormally short. The advances for next year's crop will also be made on an area substantially reduced in accordance with the accepted policy of helping the Chinese reforms.

1908-1909. Irrigation and Opium Expenditure.

149. Of the increases under Police and Medical, 12 and 30 lakhs, respectively, represent the additions made to the Budget by the Government of India to allow of expenditure being incurred next year against the special grants for additional police reforms and sanitation referred to in paragraph 130. The balance of the increase under Medical is chiefly for plague expenditure in the Punjab and Bombay, for improvements in the lighting and equipment of hospitals, and for grants-in-aid of the expenditure of local bodies which have hitherto been taken under the abolished adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local. The balance of the increase under Police is indicative of the progress which has been made in the development of schemes for the re-organisation of the police force. The enlarged provision under Education is also partly due to the school grants to District Boards being now taken under this head instead of as contributions, and partly to a general advance in the expenditure.

1908-1909. Police, Medical and Education Expenditure.

150. The increase under Administration is chiefly in the requirements for imported stores, while that under Land Revenue is in Provincial expenditure in Bombay, Burma and Madras, and Imperial settlement expenditure in Eastern Bengal and Assam where operations are in progress in the Bakerganj, Faridpore, Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh districts.

1908-1909. Administration and Land Revenue Expenditure.

1908-1909. Superannuation, Post Office and Telegraph Expenditure.

151. The increase under Superannuation represents the usual growth of the retired list. Under Post Office, provision has been made, in addition to normal growth, for the appointment of a Postmaster General for the Central Circle, for the reorganisation of the establishments of the three presidency post offices, for two additional Deputy Comptrollers, and for establishment required for the Madras audit office. The growth of Telegraph expenditure is small and normal.

1908-1909. Famine Relief and Insurance.

152. The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is estimated at 1,32·07 lakhs, the distribution of which is as follows:—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
India (chiefly Ajmer) . .	1·57	...	1·57
Central Provinces and Berar	10·00	...	10·00
Bengal	8·44	1·56	10·00
United Provinces . . .	50·00	50·00	1,00·00
Punjab	3·00	...	3·00
Madras	2·50	...	2·50
Bombay	5·00	...	5·00
TOTAL .	80·51	51·56	1,32·07

The division of the total expenditure between Imperial and Provincial has been made in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 48 to 56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-1908. The increase of Famine Relief expenditure over the Revised Estimate is 54·68 lakhs, but there is a small *per contra* reduction of 2·3 lakhs under Protective Railways and Irrigation Works.

1908-1909. Forest, Political and Scientific.

153. Forest expenditure in the Punjab shews a decrease (1·83 lakhs), consequent on the restoration to the Chamba State of the management of its forests. Elsewhere, the Budget differs but slightly from the Revised or provides for a small growth of expenditure. Only in Burma and Madras is the increase at all considerable (4·86 and 2·95 lakhs). The difference under Political is chiefly in the provision for the drawings of His Majesty the Amir against the balance of his annual subsidy. Under Scientific Departments, there is a fairly general increase of Provincial expenditure on veterinary and agricultural services, and a growth of Imperial survey expenditure. In Madras, provision has also been made for the expansion of the chrome tanning department, and for the development of expenditure in connection with fisheries; and both in Bengal and Madras there is increased provision for the purchase of cinchona bark.

1908-1909. Courts of Law, Jails, Excise and Miscellaneous expenditure.

154. After the full provision made under Courts of Law and Jails in the current year, no further growth of expenditure is anticipated. Under Excise, however, which does not appear in the table at page 38, there is a large increase of 13·69 lakhs, which represents a general development of excise establishments in accordance with the recommendations of the Excise Committee, and includes a sum of 0·55 lakhs for the newly created appointment of Inspector General of Excise and his establishment. Of the total decrease under "Miscellaneous," 16·56 lakhs in the United Provinces is caused by the abolition of the adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local. This is due to contributions aggregating 24·18 lakhs which were made to District Boards during 1907-1908 having had to be transferred to this head in the Revised Estimate, as the payments were made for general, and not for specific, purposes. In the Budget, similar contributions have been distributed over the heads of account to which they relate, and the sum taken under this head is 7·62 lakhs only. There is a similar decrease of 5·33 lakhs in Bengal, and smaller provision is made in the Imperial estimates for special commissions and committees, and for the refund of fines and penalties incurred by contractors in England.

1908-1909. Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

155. The Imperial and Provincial results are compared separately in the table below :—

	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£	£
Revenue . .	73,90·11	74,81·91	32,58·27	35,33·92	70,989,200	73,438,900
Expenditure .	73,54·80	73,96·19	34,12·32	36,12·68	71,780,800	73,392,500
Excess (+) or defect (—) of revenue as compared with expenditure.	+35·31	+85·72	—1,54·05	—78·76	—791,600	+46,400
	£	£	£	£		
	+235,400	+571,500	—1,027,000	—525,100		

1908-1909. Variations in Provincial Revenue.

156. The large increase of Provincial Revenue next year over the Revised Estimate of 1907-1908 is chiefly under the following heads:—

Increases—	Lakhs.
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	+99·03
Excise	+93·79
Forest	+23·46
Assessed Taxes	+15·60
Major Irrigation Works	+13·93
Interest	+13·43
Stamps	+9·30
Registration	+6·98
Other Heads (net)	+9·13

The gross increases under the first seven of the above heads have been dealt with in paragraphs 134, 137, 140 and 141, but under Excise, Forest, Assessed Taxes, and Registration the increase of the Provincial share of the revenue is greater than the total growth. This is the result of the altered distribution of these revenues effected at the revision of the Settlements with Madras and the United Provinces to which reference has already been made in paragraph 66. Of the net increase in the Provincial share of Land Revenue, 40·5 lakhs represent the aggregate of the assignments from Imperial to Provincial Revenues for additional police reforms and sanitation (*vide* paragraph 130). In the Budget, there are also special assignments of 6·47 and 14·82 lakhs to the United Provinces to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlement, and to avoid a *minus* Provincial balance in the Budget, respectively. There is also a substantial true betterness in collections.

1908-1909. Variations in Provincial Expenditure.

157. The chief variations resulting in the increase of 2,00·36 lakhs in Provincial expenditure next year are the following :—

Increases—	Lakhs.
Land Revenue	+45·98
Medical	+40·05
Police	+39·78
Famine Relief	+29·05
Education	+25·96
Major Irrigation Works—Interest on Debt . .	+15·71
Forest	+14·36
Excise	+ 9·46
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses . .	+ 8·89
Scientific and other Minor Departments . . .	+ 7·45
Other Heads (net)	+21·63
Decreases—	
Civil Works	—34·49
Miscellaneous	—23·47

The gross increase or decrease of expenditure under most of the above heads has been explainel in paragraphs 148 to 154. Under Land Revenue, Forest, and Interest on Irrigation Debt, the increases in the Provincial section of the Budget are larger, however, than the total increase. This, and similar differences under Excise and Major Irrigation Works, are the result of the recent revision of the Provincial Settlements of Madras and the United Provinces. Of the increase in the Provincial charge for Famine Relief, 27·5 lakhs are in the United Provinces and 1·56 lakhs in Bengal. As stated in paragraph 152, these fluctuations are due to the division of the total expenditure on Famine Relief between Imperial and Provincial in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 48 to 56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-1908.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with the actuals of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE (including that due to Irrigation)—						
India General .	15,05,172	13,57,265	15,24,613	16,25,000	15,07,000	16,05,000
Central Provinces .	87,29,557	85,86,937	1,70,73,306	1,75,62,000	1,62,75,00)	1,65,52,000
Berar .	83,06,277	84,36,779				
Burma .	3,70,84,384	3,82,91,967	3,86,04,016	4,15,78,000	3,85,70,000	4,14,70,000
Assam .	63,37,256	1,90,14,659	1,93,52,065	1,97,60,000	2,01,25,000	2,03,30,000
Eastern Bengal .	4,11,45,565					
Bengal .		2,92,18,589	2,89,04,871	2,99,33,000	2,94,50,000	2,99,50,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,46,03,633	6,04,12.536	6,31,96,701	6,57,24,000	5,16,10,000	6,31,27,000
Punjab .	2,63,91,590	2,41,53,128	2,71,96,161	2,72,00,000	2,51,04,000	2,53,71,000
N.-W. Frontier Province .	19,80,446	19.33,815	22,32,744	21,33,000	23,65,000	22,40,000
Madras .	5,80,91,916	6,11,32,577	6,28,86,581	6,32,63,000	6,31,70,000	6,31,84,000
Bombay .	4,31,29,202	4,45,03,226	5,10,39,902	5,00,90,000	4,51,77,000	5,16,73,000
TOTAL R	29,73,04,098	29,70,71,478	31,20,11,561	31,88,68,000	29,33,53,000	31,55,02,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . R	1,33,98,743	1,45,31,687	1,51,04,710	1,54,76,000	1,54,77,000	1,60,99,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue R	28,39,06,255	28,25,39,791	29,69,06,851	30,33,92,000	27,78,76,000	29,94,03,000
Equivalent in Sterling	19,820,333	19,804,765	20,800,772	21,257,800	19,556,800	21,033,500
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . £	893,250	968,779	1,006,981	1,031,700	1,031,800	1,073,300
Shown under I.—Land Revenue £	18,927,083	18,835,986	19,79),791	20,226,100	18,525,000	19,960,200
EXPENDITURE—						
India—						
District Administration .	4,76,04,109	4,94,21,312	5,02,96,986	5,28,55,000	2,32,80,000	2,35,27,000
Other Charges .					2,95,40,000	3,00,85,000
TOTAL INDIA R	4,76,01,109	4,94,21,312	5,02,96,986	5,28,55,000	5,28,20,000	5,36,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling	3,173,608	3,294,754	3,353,132	3,523,700	3,521,400	3,574,100
England—Other Charges £	875	1,811	790	700	1,100	700
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,174,483	3,296,565	3,353,922	3,524,400	3,522,500	3,574,800

158. Freed of all technicalities as to adjustments between Imperial and Provincial, the large deterioration in the current year's collections is almost entirely the result of the failure of the monsoon and consequently of the autumn harvest in several provinces. The heaviest drop is in the United Provinces, where it is estimated that nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores of the current demand will be suspended or remitted during the year. In the second order of magnitude comes Bombay, where heavy collections of the arrears from the previous famine were realized during the earlier part of the year, and partially obscure the losses on account

of the autumn harvest; the suspensions and remissions of the current demand being reckoned at about ¾ crore. The Punjab and the Central Provinces also suffer, though in a minor degree; and there has also been a reduction in the revenue demand due to the failure of crops in certain districts in Upper Burma. In Burma, however, a part of the loss is nominal, being the result of transferring 8·8 lakhs from the Land Revenue to the Irrigation head of account; this sum represents the share of revenue which is calculated as due to irrigation on lands served by the minor irrigation works in the province. For next year, the revenue from the crops which are now being harvested will be in serious defect in the scarcity provinces: but the estimates assume that a normal autumn monsoon will subsequently allow of the collection of a substantial share of the arrears. In the United Provinces and Bombay particularly, in spite of large suspensions and remissions in the revenue which falls due between April and July, substantial arrear payments are expected in the later months. The increase in Burma follows, under the fluctuating assessment system, the larger area which ought to be cultivated in normal seasons.

The more noticeable increases in expenditure are the result of survey and settlement charges in Eastern Bengal, and of extra allowances to the subordinate establishments in several provinces as compensation for the dearness of grain.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
INDIA.						
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium . .	7,61,93,120	7,05,53,610	7,34,32,575	6,15,00,000	6,60,30,000	5,96,70,000
Bombay—Pass Fees .	1,12,36,875	85,41,000	82,75,200	79,75,000	90,00,000	90,60,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue .	28,92,496	29,37,084	32,00,147	32,91,000	33,13,000	39,13,000
TOTAL R	9,03,22,491	8,20,31,694	8,49,07,922	7,27,66,000	7,83,43,000	7,26,43,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	6,021,499	5,468,780	5,660,528	4,851,100	5,222,900	4,842,900
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,69,25,333	2,58,14,453	2,61,60,116	2,44,60,000	2,25,02,000	1,98,00,000
Other Charges .	25,46,301	25,45,748	25,14,101	25,86,000	24,21,000	24,96,000
TOTAL INDIA R	2,94,71,634	2,83,60,204	2,86,74,217	2,70,46,000	2,49,23,000	2,22,96,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,964,775	1,890,680	1,911,615	1,803,100	1,661,500	1,486,400
ENGLAND.						
Other Charges £	2,310	1,761	1,677	1,700	1,700	1,200
TOTAL £	1,967,085	1,892,441	1,913,292	1,804,800	1,663,200	1,487,600
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold . .	48,000	49,200	52,800	49,200	48,900	45,900
Average price .	R1,587	R1,434	R1 391	R1,250	R1,350	R1,300
Chests produced .	50,004	55,501	48,750	...	38,125	...
Chests in Balance, March 31 .	69,762	76,063	72,013	...	61,238	...
Reserve, December 31 . . .	31,762	32,566	36,463	42,413	34,807	38,832
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export . .	18,821½	14,235	13,792	13,292	15,000	15,100
Rate of duty .	R500&R600	R600	R600	R600	R600	R600

159. These figures have been discussed in paragraphs 113 and 138 above. The price of Bengal opium opened well at R1,457 in April : but it subsequently sagged in consequence of rumours as to the establishment of opium monopolies in China. In December and January it dropped to close on the budget figure of R1,250: but there was an improvement towards the end of the year, and the average price obtained has been R1,350. The revenue has thus exceeded the Budget estimate by 45·3 lakhs. A fine opium harvest in Malwa in the spring of 1907 has stimulated the exports from Bombay. Up to the end of February, 14,647 chests had passed the scales against 13,488 chests in the first 11 months of the previous year; and it is estimated that, for the whole year, 15,000 chests may be declared for export.

160. Now that the outcome of the negotiations with China is public knowledge, and that further curtailment of exports has been decided upon, a more stable price may be expected for Bengal opium. It would hardly be prudent however, in view of the constant unforeseen fluctuations in value, to assume a higher average than R1,300. The exports of Malwa opium will probably reach the permissible maximum during the calendar year 1908, as stocks are believed to be high; and under the new system, there will presumably be a tendency to a disproportionate activity of export during the earlier part of the year. Budget provision has therefore been made for 15,100 chests paying pass duty. The drop in expenditure is due to the steady contraction which is now being effected in the area under poppy in Bengal, and to the very poor outturn of the crop which has just been harvested.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Northern India (a)	1,69,35,310	1,48,51,309	1,46,41,087	1,05,50,000	1,10,97,000	1,15,50,000
Burma (b)	16,38,131	17,47,821	17,30,510	18,20,000	18,80,000	19,25,000
Eastern Bengal (b)	2,23,61,605	18,47,715	19,51,587	14,60,000	14,44,000	17,78,000
Bengal (b)		1,53,38,361	1,60,88,611	1,11,50,000	1,09,75,000	1,16,55,000
Madras (a)	1,95,38,005	1,57,89,722	1,43,38,019	1,21,00,000	1,23,31,000	1,11,00,000
Bombay (a)	1,98,48,469	1,60,71,215	1,66,90,777	1,22,70,000	1,23,26,000	1,30,25,000
TOTAL R	8,03,21,520	6,56,46,143	6,54,40,591	4,93,50,000	5,00,53,000	5,10,33,000
Equivalent in Sterling	5,354,768	4,376,410	4,362,706	3,290,000	3,336,900	3,402,200
CHARGES.						
India R	51,62,759	54,41,628	54,46,786	55,59,000	54,60,000	51,03,000
Equivalent in Sterling	344,184	362,775	363,119	370,600	364,000	340,200
England £	918	391	1,370	100	300	300
TOTAL £	345,102	363,166	364,489	370,700	364,300	340,500
Total consumption Mds.	3,93,78,000	4,07,29,000	4,30,86,000	4,34,00,000	4,42,89,000	4,71,92,000

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

161. The movements of the salt revenue during the current year were erratic. After the enormous run upon stocks which followed the reduction of duty in the last eleven days of March 1907, there was a comparative lull in the issues of salt: but the consumption rose steadily, as compared with previous years, until September, when there was a sharp set-back, probably owing to the untimely closing of the monsoon. There has been a noticeable recovery however since November, and it is estimated that the total issues for the year will be nearly 443 lakhs of maunds. The figures indicate how the consumption has been stimulated, even in a famine year, by the lower rate of taxation. For next year a further large increase is confidently expected, and the budget is based on issues of nearly 472 lakhs of maunds There is a corresponding rise in revenue everywhere except in Madras, where the current year's receipts include 59·09 lakhs received on account of salt sold in the previous year at the higher rate of duty (R1-8-0 per maund) under the credit system and are thus abnormal to the extent of 19·7 lakhs.

162. The reduction in charges is nominal, being due mainly to a readjustment of the proportions in which the cost of the joint establishment for salt, excise and customs in Madras is debited to these different heads.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
REVENUE.						
Court Fees and Plain Paper . . .	3,82,35,186	3,96,15,303	4,02,37,343	4,21,81,000	4,20,21,000	4,32,33,000
Commercial and other Stamps . . .	1,70,81,280	1,85,24,420	1,93,96,930	1,95,58,000	2,06,22,000	2,13,12,000
Other Revenue . .	7,58,970	7,55,734	8,14,342	7,75,000	8,87,000	8,80,000
TOTAL R	5,60,75,436	5,88,95,457	6,04,48,615	6,25,14,000	6,35,30,000	6,54,25,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	3,738,362	3,926,364	4,029,908	4,167,600	4,235,300	4,361,700
CHARGES.						
India . . R	12,34,918	12,95,424	12,89,498	13,24,000	13,61,000	13,92,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	82,328	86,362	85,966	88,200	90,700	92,800
England (Stores) £	38,763	41,802	100,300	103,000	105,000	120,000
TOTAL £	121,091	128,164	186,266	191,200	195,700	212,800

163. Except in Burma, where the budget estimate was high, and in Bombay where the resort to conciliation procedure is said to be affecting court-fees, the growth of stamp revenue has been general. For next year, a normal increase is counted upon except in the provinces affected by famine: in them, it is expected that the revenue will virtually be stationary.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Burma . . .	72,81,670	83,01,926	76,64,986	83,00,000	79,00,000	80,00,000
Assam . . .	30,54,075	62,07,991	63,73,582	66,00,000	71,00,000	74,00,000
Eastern Bengal .	1,67,90,284					
Bengal . . .		1,52,58,297	1,60,81,392	1,68,00,000	1,70,00,000	1,75,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	1,02,25,122	99,75,427	92,05,779	1,02,00,000	88,00,000	88,50,000
Madras . .	1,87,53,820	1,91,13,741	2,05,60,146	2,12,00,000	2,29,00,000	2,34,00,000
Bombay . . .	1,39,63,271	1,42,67,667	1,48,36,335	1,55,00,000	1,60,50,000	1,65,00,000
Other Provinces .	1,02,33,126	1,21,92,260	1,37,51,069	1,45,17,000	1,32,17,000	1,42,36,000
TOTAL R	8,03,01,368	8,53,17,309	8,84,73,289	9,31,17,000	9,29,67,000	9,58,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	5,353,424	5,687,820	5,898,219	6,207,800	6,197,800	6,392,400
CHARGES.						
India . . R	36,22,103	38,71,724	41,17,933	47,22,000	44,12,000	57,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	241,473	258,115	274,529	314,800	294,100	385,400
England . . £	841	1	80	100	100	100
TOTAL £	242,314	258,116	274,609	314,900	294,200	385,500

164. There has been a large increase in the current year's receipts in Madras, due mainly to a higher revenue from country spirits. On the other hand, there is a drop of 14½ lakhs in the Central Provinces, the result partly of ceasing to make advance collections from contractors, and partly of agricultural distress. The latter reason accounts for the big fall in the United Provinces; while the decrease in Burma is attributed chiefly to increased vigilance in restricting the sale of opium to the needs of the consumers. For next year a more moderate increase is taken than usual: famine will keep down the revenue in the United Provinces, and there are indications that the rapid improvement in Excise efficiency of recent years has brought the revenue up to a point from which the advance in future must necessarily be slower. The lapses in expenditure have occurred chiefly in Burma, where a provision of nearly 2 lakhs for revision of establishments could not be utilized during the year. Of the increased expenditure for next year, about 7 lakhs is nominal, representing a redistribution of the cost of the joint Salt, Excise and Customs Establishment in Madras: the balance is largely due to the strengthening of the preventive agencies which most provinces are now undertaking.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE. R	1,55,49,795	1,43,04,951	77,50,070	79,01,000	78,58,000	79,89,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,036,653	953,664	516,671	526,700	523,900	532,600
CHARGES . R	84,256	93,301	66,279	57,000	86,000	93,000
Equivalent in Sterling	5,617	6,220	4,419	3,800	5,700	6,200

165. The only cess of any importance which is now brought into the general accounts is the Public Works Cess in Bengal and the districts of Eastern Bengal.

The only other large item included in the total is the amount which the Government of the United Provinces appropriates from the local rates for the payment of rural police in Agra. With a few petty exceptions, all the other rates and cesses which formerly appeared under this head are now credited to local funds, which are excluded from the general estimates and accounts of the Empire.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909. Budget.
IMPORTS.						
Special Import Duties.						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	4,16,977	4,10,419	4,45,734	4,25,000	5,50,000	5,50,000
Liquors—						
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	2,88,410	3,12,123	3,08,967	3,20,000	3,80,000	6,00,000
Spirits and Liqueurs	76,58,678	90,31,671	77,97,711	93,00,000	92,20,000	95,00,000
Wines	3,73,964	3,96,632	3,83,569	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Opium	3,567	3,400	3,437	3,000	5,000	5,000
Petroleum	45,88,496	36,64,737	37,77,333	37,00,000	45,50,000	46,00,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	12,850	1,238	805	} ...	..	..
Do. (do., 1902)	8,614	666	399			
General Import Duties.						
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	18,16,188	19,15,004	19,86,187	20,50,000	24,60,000	25,00,000
Sugar (ordinary duties)	32,49,459	39,91,339	43,81,422	50,00,000	44,00,000	45,00,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	13,90,125	14,48,517	15,22,261	15,60,000	18,50,000	18,50,000
Cotton Manufactures	1,21,69,907	1,32,38,991	1,29,13,509	1,35,00,000	1,50,50,000	1,50,00,000
Metals and Manufactures of:—						
Silver, Bullion and Coin	41,11,942	29,33,851	40,79,320	37,00,000	50,50,000	43,00,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	34,63,266	30,78,074	34,51,153	35,00,000	44,50,000	43,00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)	96,220	1,23,624	1,84,180	1,85,000	2,70,000	3,00,000
Manufactured Articles	81,59,549	82,76,001	84,84,426	84,50,000	98,50,000	99,50,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	10,28,098	12,11,786	11,38,368	12,48,000	14,25,000	15,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,88,37,270	5,00,90,073	5,08,58,780	5,33,41,000	5,99,10,000	5,98,55,000
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	23,81,825	27,00,784	29,00,695	29,00,000	32,50,000	35,50,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	1,31,85,757	1,15,11,233	1,05,31,920	1,17,50,000	1,02,50,000	1,05,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	10,21,710	9,12,174	9,83,089	9,42,000	10,50,000	11,00,000
GRAND TOTAL R	6,54,26,562	6,52,20,264	6,52,75,384	6,89,33,000	7,44,60,000	7,50,05,000
Equivalent in Sterling	4,361,771	4,348,017	4,351,692	4,595,500	4,964,000	5,000,300
Charges R	26,83,465	27,30,322	29,99,434	31,11,000	30,73,000	33,16,000
Equivalent in Sterling	178,898	182,021	199,962	207,400	2,04,900	221,100
England £	348	438	222	100	600	100
TOTAL £	179,246	182,459	200,184	207,500	205,500	221,200

166. The import trade during the earlier part of the year was one of unprecedented activity: and the influence of famine has not yet made itself felt on the volume of business. There has been a large increase over the budget estimate in respect of petroleum, cotton manufactures and manufactured articles generally; the small set-back in consequence of the *swadeshi* movement last year not having been maintained. The great fall in the price of silver has stimulated the import of that metal, which has developed abnormal activity during the last few months of the year. On the other hand, the demand for rice in India on account of local scarcity has again deflected the export from Burma and reduced our revenue from that source. For 1908-1909, in view of the prevalence of famine, it would be imprudent to budget for any substantial increase upon the large receipts of the current year. There should be some improvement in consequence of the doubling of the duty on beer, and the steady development of the cotton-mill industry, but in most other respects the budget follows closely the revised estimate of 1907-1908. The rise in expenditure is due to improvements in the preventive arrangements at Rangoon and Calcutta, and to increased allowances, overtime and otherwise, at Bombay.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments . . .	43,93,912	45,44,157	47,41,425	47,90,000	48,41,000	49,20,000
Other Collections . .	1,46,44,468	1,52,76,742	1,66,15,384	1,67,03,000	1,73,91,000	1,78,96,000
TOTAL R	1,90,38,380	1,98,20,899	2,13,56,809	2,14,93,000	2,22,32,000	2,28,16,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,269,225	1,321,393	1,423,787	1,432,900	1,482,100	1,521,000
Charges . . R	3,15,129	3,37,766	3,57,418	3,65,000	3,64,000	3,83,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	21,008	22,518	23,828	24,300	24,300	25,500

167. In Bombay the estimate for the current year had not made sufficient allowance for the high profits in the mill industry, and has been exceeded by about 4½ lakhs: a further improvement has been anticipated in the figure for next year. In the famine provinces, the revenue is stationary for the time: but elsewhere the general activity of trade has led to an increase in the current year's actuals over the estimate, and justifies a further moderate development of the revenue in 1908-1909.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
REVENUE.						
India . . R	2,40,29,950	2,66,74,593	2,64,99,020	2,83,35,000	2,61,15,000	2,76,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,601,997	1,778,306	1,766,601	1,889,000	1,741,000	1,845,400
England . . £	...	1,260	2,310	800	700	...
TOTAL £	1,601,997	1,779,566	1,768,911	1,889,800	1,741,700	1,845,400
EXPENDITURE.						
India . . . R	1,29,67,856	1,42,58,521	1,40,93,152	1,59,87,000	1,47,14,000	1,56,50,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	864,524	950,568	939,543	1,065,800	980,900	1,043,400
England . . £	4,614	4,250	9,323	5,100	4,700	6,900
TOTAL £	869,138	954,818	948,866	1,070,900	985,600	1,050,300
NET REVENUE £	732,859	824,748	820,045	818,900	756,100	795,100

168. The revenue has fluctuated considerably in different provinces. It has dropped heavily in the Andamans where it is always very unsteady. In Burma it has fallen short of the estimate by 18 lakhs, mainly owing to the curtailment of departmental operations and the working out of refuse teak in certain forests. In Madras, on the contrary, increased exploitation by departmental agency and a rise in the price of produce have raised the receipts by 4½ lakhs over the original estimate. For next year a moderate improvement is expected, chiefly in Burma, where a revival in prices is looked for. The cost of working the forests follows in a general way the movements of the revenue.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
India . . R	1,01,82,770	1,04,44,567	1,08,56,414	1,26,23,000	1,20,96,000	1,34,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	678,851	696,304	723,761	841,600	806,400	897,300
England . . £	160,471	237,877	248,432	109,400	174,400	117,300
TOTAL . £	839,322	934,181	972,193	951,000	980,800	1,014,600

169. The falling off under this head of revenue in the current year is only nominal. When the last budget was framed, an instalment of interest amounting to 5·96 lakhs was due from the Calcutta Port Commissioners; and provision was made for their paying the money in April 1907. Contrary to expectation, they paid it at the end of March, so that it appears in the figures for 1906-1907. In other respects the figures approximate closely to the original estimate: in the scarcity provinces the collections of interest on agricultural loans are weak, but on the other hand there have been higher recoveries of interest on overdrawals of capital by Railway Companies. This last mentioned reason will give a still further increase next year: but the main cause for the large rise in 1908-1909 is the expected recovery of an additional 10 lakhs or so on the heavy advances of takavi for famine purposes in the United Provinces. The variations in England depend on the extent to which the Secretary of State is in a position to make temporary investments of his cash balances, and on the interest which he obtains on them.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
Interest on Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	4,27,92,544	4,39,17,978	4,54,96,632	4,67,00,000	4,66,25,000	4,77,00,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,52,28,363*	*1,56,21,842*	*1,24,26,488*	*1,68,44,000*	*1,31,70,000*	*1,38,19,000*
Railways .	*5,52,17,951*	*5,87,24,879*	*3,78,07,002*	*6,67,27,000*	*4,02,70,000*	*4,19,47,000*
Balance charged to Interest . .	—2,76,53,770	—3,04,28,743	—47,36,858	—3,68,71,000	—68,15,000	—80,66,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	—1,843,585	—2,028,583	—315,791	—2,458,000	—454,400	—537,700
England . . .	3,045,165	2,983,370	1,735,503	3,020,900	1,752,100	1,758,700
TOTAL .	1,201,580	954,787	1,419,712	562,900	1,297,700	1,221,000
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1 .	305,787	312,028	348,359	359,500	357,500	368,300
Other items . .	137,773	141,664	147,813	142,000	144,100	145,500
GRAND TOTAL £ .	1,645,140	1,408,479	1,915,884	1,064,400	1,799,300	1,734,800
Debt outstanding, March 31—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling . . .	132,887,191	146,457,439	147,518,634	150,707,539	157,782,734	158,162,934
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent . .	4,35,61,525	4,15,06,325	4,03,06,325	3,91,04,325	3,91,06,325	3,79,01,325
3½ per cent . .	1,05,65,35,200	1,09,65,35,700	1,14,15,80,600	1,17,15,35,700	1,16,05,80,600	1,19,65,80,600
3 per cent . .	11,07,11,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100
Other Debt . .	1,21,70,410	1,20,56,493	1,19,51,630	1,19,10,493	1,18,91,630	1,18,26,630
Savings Bank Balances	15,61,55,910	16,39,85,179	17,43,03,812	18,27,01,179	18,11,84,812	18,71,26,812

170. The statistics of interest on the public debt have to be read as a whole; the Indian and English figures for Railway, Irrigation and other (or non-productive) debt being amalgamated. They have been examined from this point of view in paragraphs 118 and 145; and the first half of the above table is merely indicative of the change of system under which a more adequate share of the interest charges is thrown upon the non-productive debt with effect from 1906-1907.

POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
REVENUE.						
India . . R	2,36,13,625	2,47,60,873	2,02,67,186	2,69,36,000	2,75,03,000	2,86,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,574,241	1,650,724	1,751,146	1,795,700	1,833,500	1,912,100
EXPENDITURE.						
India . . R	1,99,43,357	2,12,91,381	2,31,03,709	2,44,21,000	2,48,38,000	2,63,85,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,329,556	1,419,426	1,540,247	1,628,100	1,655,900	1,759,000
England . . £	153,034	121,334	62,686	61,700	61,200	56,600
TOTAL . £	1,482,590	1,540,760	1,602,933	1,689,800	1,717,100	1,815,600
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	91,651	109,964	148,213	105,900	116,400	96,500

171. The reduction in postal rates from last October has made very little impression on the steady progress of postal revenue; the increase over the current year's budget estimate being almost wholly on account of the sale of postage stamps. A further improvement under the same head and also in the receipts for Money Order commission is provided for next year. The excess of expenditure in the current year results mainly from the grant of compensation for the dearness of grain. The further increase next year is accounted for by certain new appointments (*vide* paragraph 151); by necessary improvements in the pay of the executive staff; by larger payments to railways and by subsidies for new postal routes.

TELEGRAPH.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909. Budget.
REVENUE.						
Revenue Accounts— India . . R	1,34,06,813	1,35,40,107	1,41,66,341	1,47,59,000	1,48,77,000	1,54,93,000
Equivalent in Sterling	893,788	902,674	944,423	983,900	991,800	1,032,900
England . £	4,135	7,180	8,583	8,000	12,300	5,000
TOTAL . £	897,923	909,854	953,006	991,900	1,004,100	1,037,900
EXPENDITURE.						
Revenue Accounts— India . . R	90,93,488	96,96,237	1,05,43,702	1,10,79,000	1,14,88,000	1,17,73,000
Equivalent in Sterling	606,233	646,416	702,914	738,600	765,900	784,900
England . £	27,284	42,204	46,218	53,800	46,400	36,700
	633,517	688,620	749,132	792,400	812,300	821,600
Capital Expenditure— India . . R	15,48,646	16,86,904	16,04,592	12,88,000	12,87,000	16,35,000
Equivalent in Sterling	103,243	112,460	106,972	85,900	85,800	109,000
England . £	165,508	275,409	270,101	201,800	192,400	164,000
	268,751	387,869	377,073	287,700	278,200	273,000
TOTAL . £	902,268	1,076,489	1,126,205	1,080,100	1,090,500	1,094,600
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	—4,345	—166,635	—173,199	—88,200	—86,400	—56,700

172. The figures provide for the usual annual growth of business, and there is nothing to explain.

MINT.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
REVENUE.						
India . . R	30,95,454	48,17,052	62,91,969	36,79,000	65,70,000	40,82,000
Equivalent in Sterling . . .	206,364	321,137	419,465	245,300	438,000	272,100
England £	46	46	33	...	...	...
TOTAL £	206,410	321,183	419,498	245,300	438,000	272,100
EXPENDITURE.						
India . . R	15,52,767	16,29,649	19,58,645	17,66,000	20,00,000	17,50,000
Equivalent in Sterling . .	103,518	108,643	130,577	117,700	133,300	116,700
England . £	14,359	11,436	36,321	33,100	32,200	31,000
TOTAL £	117,877	120,079	166,898	150,800	165,500	147,700
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	88,533	201,104	252,600	94,500	272,500	124,400

173. The decline in exports and the marked slackening of the demand for rupees led to the curtailment and ultimate cessation of the coinage of rupees in the latter part of the year: but the heavy output in the earlier months served to bring the receipts from seignorage nearly 3 lakhs above the original estimate. Famine brought an extraordinary demand for bronze coinage, which is now being worked almost entirely to the exclusion of silver; and the profits on the outturn have risen by 10 lakhs as compared with the Budget Estimate. The profits on the nickel one-anna piece, of which the issue began in August 1907, are expected to amount to 16 lakhs against the tentative provision of only 2 lakhs made under this head in the Budget. For 1908-1909 the figures are based on the assumption that the rupee coinage will be very much less than it was in the current year; that the rush on bronze will cease when the monsoon is established, and that the new nickel coin will be in moderate request. There is a corresponding reduction in the charges for labour and overtime allowances at both Mints.

EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,68,54,438	1,83,08,239	1,86,72,411	1,87,16,000	1,92,72,000	1,94,45,000
Law and Justice. { Courts .	3,50,66,466	3,61,43,989	3,81,00,453	3,79,39,000	3,86,83,000	3,89,24,000
Law and Justice. { Jails .	1,05,97,957	1,10,00,946	1,26,45,210	1,23,61,000	1,29,07,000	1,30,40,000
Police . . .	4,29,04,677	4,59,09,698	5,29,95,067	5,69,15,000	5,67,40,000	6,12,69,000
Ports and Pilotage .	30,46,546	23,65,841	24,14,142	28,18,000	28,23,000	30,64,000
Education . . .	1,47,28,654	1,82,73,075	2,01,36,373	2,17,25,000	2,16,28,000	2,43,07,000
Ecclesiastical . .	18,09,727	18,16,331	18,82,920	19,73,000	18,71,000	19,35,000
Medical . . .	1,05,24,023	1,12,72,681	1,20,57,009	1,25,26,000	1,25,71,000	1,66,99,000
Political . . .	1,17,93,498	1,40,68,500	1,58,43,710	1,39,81,000	1,21,39,000	1,32,27,000
Scientific and Minor Departments . .	70,00,306	86,69,731	95,44,088	1,08,08,000	1,04,64,000	1,14,31,000
TOTAL INDIA .	15,43,26,292	16,87,29,051	18,42,91,383	18,97,62,000	18,90,98,000	20,34,01,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	10,288,419	11,248,604	12,286,092	12,650,800	12,606,500	13,560,100
ENGLAND.						
General Administration	272,236	290,342	280,008	333,600	337,600	378,100
Other heads . .	51,994	68,757	80,258	95,200	98,000	99,100
TOTAL ENGLAND .	324,230	359,099	360,266	428,800	435,600	477,200
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND . . .	10,612,649	11,607,703	12,646,358	13,079,600	13,042,100	14,037,300

174. The chief reasons for the difference between the budget provision for 1907-1908 and the revised estimate are:—*Increases*: the appointment of an Inspector General of Excise and Salt; minor re-organizations in judicial and magisterial establishments; larger fees to pleaders in Government cases; grain compensation allowances to petty employés; increased cost of dietary in jails; and special grants for plague expenditure to municipalities in the United Provinces: *Decreases*: the failure of most provinces except Bengal and Bombay to use their full allotments for police reform; the lapse of about 2 lakhs of special grants for agricultural and similar purposes in Bombay; and the probability that His Majesty the Amir will draw only about 15 lakhs from his subsidy account against the 35½ lakhs provided in the budget. In 1908-1909 a considerably enhanced provision is made for pushing on the police re-organization in every province. The increased educational expenditure occurs chiefly in the United Provinces where it is proposed to take over all English schools from District Boards and simultaneously to give large grants to those bodies for primary education; but in other provinces also, the similar grants which formerly appeared as contributions from Provincial to Local have now been brought under this head owing to the abolition of the local column in the accounts. The provision for agricultural development is raised in most provinces: the Amir's subsidy drawings are taken at 25 lakhs against 15 lakhs this year; and the expenditure on sanitation is increased by the amount of the special Imperial grant for that purpose. Minor differences are due to strengthening the petty court establishments in the Central Provinces and to the purchase of a new Hooghly pilot steamer in Bengal.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Territorial and Political Pensions	35,65,635	35,33,235	33,77,795	34,11,000	34,48,000	33,81,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	778	3,196	4,686	6,000	5,000	5,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,31,68,968	1,36,65,907	1,41,42,143	1,47,80,000	1,47,33,000	1,52,31,000
Stationery and Printing	69,08,459	68,51,426	79,30,088	80,52,000	88,91,000	83,30,000
Miscellaneous	59,22,600	74,33,605	62,56,856	66,46,000	69,15,000	44,07,000
TOTAL INDIA	2,95,66,440	3,14,87,369	3,17,11,568	3,28,95,000	3,39,92,000	3,13,54,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	1,971,096	2,099,158	2,114,105	2,193,000	2,266,100	2,090,200
ENGLAND.						
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	211,338	226,859	243,015	312,000	339,000	337,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,999,664	1,999,157	2,004,949	2,021,500	2,024,000	2,043,500
Other Heads	179,460	122,734	145,180	142,900	198,700	148,800
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,390,462	2,348,750	2,393,144	2,476,400	2,561,700	2,529,800
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	4,361,558	4,447,908	4,507,249	4,669,400	4,827,800	4,620,000

175. There has been a general excess over the estimate for stationery and printing requirements in all provinces, particularly Bengal; this has also affected the purchase of stores in England. A reversion to more normal conditions is anticipated for next year. Under the head Miscellaneous, the drop in the Budget figure for 1908-1909 is mainly formal. In the recasting of the figures for previous years which has been necessitated by the exclusion of the Local column, it was found impossible in two provinces to classify with precision the purposes for which certain large contributions to District Boards have hitherto been given: they have accordingly been entered as miscellaneous debits in the provincial accounts.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Famine Relief	31,309	20,52,269	47,61,866	9,01,000	77,39,000	1,32,07,000
Construction of Protective Railways	17,37,182	8,29,171	51,626	35,000	1,28,000	11,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	32,25,200	44,48,593	53,46,902	70,00,000	61,13,000	60,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,00,06,451	76,83,928	49,85,746	70,61,000	37,50,000	37,50,000
TOTAL R	1,50,00,142	1,50,13,961	1,51,46,140	1,49,97,000	1,77,30,000	2,29,68,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,000,009	1,000,930	1,009,743	999,800	1,182,000	1,531,200

176. The grant of 1½ crores which is provided in normal years under this head has hitherto been earmarked, in the first place, for famine relief if necessary; and in the second place, for protective railway and canal works up to a maximum of 75 lakhs; any balance that remained being made available for capital expenditure which would otherwise have had to be met from borrowed funds. In the present year, a special charge upon the grant has been created by the arrangements for building up provincial credits for famine expenditure which are described in paragraphs 48—56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08. The 37½ lakhs which are assigned to Local Governments under that scheme, are debited to this grant, whether the other claims upon it leave any balance or not. During the current year, the cost of famine relief is expected to be 2½ lakhs in the Central Provinces, 6 in Bengal, 67½ in the United Provinces and less than a lakh in Bombay and the Punjab. No financial restrictions have been placed on the programme of protective works for which budget provision was made before there was any indication of famine, the shortage of expenditure being the result purely of administrative difficulties in pushing on the works. The aggregate result is a large excess over the normal total of 150 lakhs. For the next year, this excess will be still larger, as the direct famine expenditure is taken at 10 lakhs in the Central Provinces, 10 in Bengal, 100 in the United Provinces, 3 in the Punjab, 2½ in Madras and 5 in Bombay; while a liberal provision of 60 lakhs has been made for protective irrigation works which either could not be postponed without waste or are likely to be useful as providing labour in distressed areas.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
State Railways—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts .	31,29,57,820	35,38,43,684	38,67,16,172	40,12,43,000	41,14,13,000	43,60,93,000
Working Expenses .	16,91,40,199	16,91,79,006	19,28,39,166	19,74,61,000	21,53,62,000	22,43,95,000
Net Receipts .	17,38,17,621	18,46,64,678	19,38,77,006	20,37,82,000	19,60,51,000	21,16,98,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at R15 = £1 .	11,587,841	12,310,978	12,925,133	13,585,400	13,070,100	14,113,200
Surplus Profits payable to Companies, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	3,706,646	4,307,692	2,956,708	4,920,800	3,190,700	3,334,200
England . .	5,624,051	5,735,338	7,415,286	6,278,800	7,536,800	8,303,400
Net Result . .	2,257,144	2,267,948	2,553,139	2,385,800	2,342,600	2,475,600
Guaranteed Railways—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at R15 = £1	1,074,814	921,975	398,801	410,000	225,300	...
Surplus Profits payable to Companies, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	138,593	128,913	41,702	36,500	23,500	...
England . .	1,045,143	1,038,620	584,751	581,800	576,600	...
Net Result .	—108,922	—245,558	—227,652	—208,300	—374,800	...
Other Receipts .	47,314	42,628	56,189	60,300	58,700	52,300
Other Charges .	97,948	71,192	74,003	96,400	98,400	121,400
Net Result .	—50,634	—28,564	—17,814	—36,100	—39,700	—69,100
Total Net Result .	2,097,588	1,993,826	2,307,673	2,141,400	1,928,100	2,406,500
Statistics—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government .	127,302,433	148,270,119	156,199,185	160,778,152	164,512,985	169,161,785
Expenditure by Companies .	41,614,265	41,887,721	43,375,393	45,043,421	45,494,093	46,938,093
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company . .	6,194,127	7,572,122	7,572,122	9,822,132	9,469,222	11,869,222
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company .	1,401,250	1,511,250	1,511,250	1,511,250	1,510,050	1,510,050
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company . .	.	...	...	400,000	..	500,000
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
Total .	176,512,075	199,241,212	208,657,950	217,554,945	220,986,350	230,980,050
Miles open on April 1 . .	20,641	20,227	21,441	22,183	21,962	23,594
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1 . .	1,408	1408	904	904	905	...

177. These figures have been examined and explained in Sections II and III. In the following table, a comparison is given, for the Railway Revenue Account as a whole, between the Budget figures for next year and the Budget and Revised figures of the current year.

	In hundreds of pounds sterling			In thousands of Rupees.		
	1907-1908.		1908-1909.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Gross Receipts including net receipts of Guaranteed Railways, and repayments of advances of interest by Subsidised Companies . .	£ 27,219,800	£ 27,711,500	£ 29,125,200	R 40,82,97	R 41,56,72	R 43,68,78
Working Expenses . . .	13,164,100	14,357,400	14,959,700	19,74,61	21,53,62	22,43,95
Interest, Annuities, Surplus profits payable to Companies, etc. . .	11,817,900	11,327,600	11,637,600	17,72,69	16,99,13	17,45,64
Miscellaneous Charges . . .	96 400	98,400	121,400	14,46	14,76	18,21
Net Receipts .	2,141,400	1,928,100	2,406,500	3,21,21	2,89,21	3,60,98

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
Major Works.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue { Direct Receipts .	2,99,14,971	2,80,37,332	3,51,33,476	3,32,88,000	3,27,20,000	3,53,60,000
Revenue { Land Revenue .	1,33,98,743	1,45,31,687	1,51,04,710	1,54,76,000	1,54,77,000	1,60,99,000
Expenditure { Working Expenses	1,31,29,212	1,34,67,347	1,41,69,487	1,39,82,000	1,47,74,000	1,46,46,000
Expenditure { Interest .	1,52,28,363	1,56,21,842	1,24,26,488	1,68,44,000	1,31,70,000	1,38,19,000
Net Revenue in India R	1,49,56,139	1,34,79,830	2,36,42,211	1,79,38,000	2,02,53,000	2,29,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	997,076	898,656	1,576,147	1,195,900	1,350,200	1,533,000
Expenditure: England £	...	...	106,798	...	109,600	111,400
Net Revenue £	997,076	898,656	1,469,349	1,195,900	1,240,600	1,421,600
Minor Works.						
Receipts—Direct .	26,86,498	24,70,095	27,55,575	25,49,000	35,23,000	31,45,000
Expenditure . .	1,33,62,501	1,40,60,016	1,28,53,470	1,44,86,000	1,29,13,000	1,36,31,000
Net Expenditure R	1,06,76,003	1,15,89,921	1,00,97,895	1,19,37,000	93,90,000	1,04,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	711,733	772,661	673,193	795,800	626,000	699,100
Statistics of Major Works.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . R	38,70,76,454	39,97,32,861	41,64,72,915	43,54,62,915	44,02,26,508	46,09,76,502
Equivalent in Sterling £	25,805,097	26,648,857	27,764,861	29,030,861	29,348,434	30,731,767

178. The figure of receipts estimated for 1907-1908 was well worked up to in every province except the Punjab, where revenue was lost on the Lower Chenab and the Lower Jhelum Canals in consequence of a bad wheat crop in 1906-1907: special remissions too had to be given owing to labour not being available to reap the crops in certain districts depopulated by famine. The other variations as between Revised and Budget 1907-1908 are nearly all of a formal character. In the first place, the share of Interest charges that is thrown on the Irrigation accounts has been reduced with effect from 1906-1907, as explained elsewhere in this statement, and distributed between England

and India; secondly, the direct receipts from Minor Works have received a credit of 8·8 lakhs in Burma by transfer from the Land Revenue head (*vide* paragraph 112); and thirdly, certain small irrigation works in Madras and the United Provinces have been moved from the Minor to the Major category with effect from the 1st April 1907. For next year the absence of the influences which adversely affected the Punjab Canals in 1907-1908, should allow for an improvement of over 22 lakhs in that province; and the demand for water in a dry *rabi* season in the United Provinces has suggested the bulk of the rest of the improvement in receipts.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
EXPENDITURE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	437	1,014	13,432	4,000	17,000	4,000
Civil Works, Imperial	1,04,48,187	1,08,23,843	98,05,718	1,09,65,000	1,07,89,000	1,09,85,000
Civil Works, Provincial	4,12,55,416	5,10,29,268	5,45,42,760	5,66,16,000	5,83,54,000	5,49,05,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,17,04,040	6,18,54,125	6,43,61,910	6,75,85,000	6,91,60,000	6,58,94,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	3,446,936	4,123,608	4,290,794	4,505,700	4,610,600	4,392,900
England—						
Civil Works £	73,882	75,023	68,758	57,200	68,700	60,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,520,818	4,198,631	4,359,552	4,562,900	4,679,300	4,453,800
RECEIPTS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India R	34,23,781	35,27,491	39,65,811	36,47,000	37,90,000	36,68,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	228,252	235,166	264,387	243,100	252,700	244,500
England £	26,229	19,338	23,476	...	1,600	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	254,481	254,504	287,863	243,100	254,300	244,500

179. The provinces which have most notably exceeded their Civil Works grants are the Central Provinces, Burma and Bombay; there have been savings, on the other hand, in the United Provinces, Punjab and Madras. In the Central Provinces the cost of taking over tools and stores from the Warora Colliery, and the expansion of the ordinary programme in distressed districts, were the chief reasons for over-spending: in Burma and Bombay, lapses under other heads of expenditure were freely utilized for pushing on public works. The saving in Madras was mainly due to the postponement of a number of water supply and drainage schemes: in the United Provinces and Punjab it was an intentional contribution to the cost of famine.

MILITARY SERVICES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIA—						
Army . . .	21,15,87,775	21,15,01,656	21,20,86,585	21,89,03,000	21,11,64,000	21,56,01,000
Marine . . .	45,20,689	40,98,980	41,33,693	35,99,000	36,89,000	36,97,000
Military Works .	1,39,79,372	1,57,00,574	1,60,28,916	1,84,82,000	1,60,00,000	1,74,46,000
Special Defences .	5,38,613	11,28,782	14,11,302	18,85,000	14,35,000	4,55,000
TOTAL INDIA .	23,06,26,449	23,24,29,992	23,36,60,496	24,28,69,000	23,22,88,000	23,71,99,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	15,375,096	15,495,333	15,577,365	16,191,300	15,485,900	15,813,300
ENGLAND.						
Army . . .	6,069,843	5,167,020	5,518,740	4,757,400	4,677,000	4,599,100
Marine . . .	319,410	277,805	386,789	283,400	267,600	226,800
Military Works .	49,641	48,199	58,921	27,000	67,500	36,100
Special Defences .	92,387	71,054	41,271	20,000	22,500	79,100
TOTAL ENGLAND	6,531,281	5,564,078	6,008,721	5,087,800	5,034,600	4,941,100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	21,906,377	21,059,411	21,586,086	21,279,100	20,520,500	20,754,400
RECEIPTS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIA—						
Army . . .	91,02,271	99,30,824	1,11,83,628	1,01,05,000	94,66,000	75,51,000
Marine . . .	29,96,859	19,93,297	22,21,896	10,53,000	12,26,000	11,82,000
Military Works .	6,81,931	7,39,582	7,64,984	7,32,000	8,50,000	8,50,000
TOTAL INDIA .	1,27,81,061	1,26,63,703	1,41,70,508	1,18,90,000	1,15,42,000	95,83,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	852,071	844,247	944,700	792,700	769,500	638,900
ENGLAND.						
Army . . .	354,113	527,641	471,994	390,100	377,100	377,800
Marine . .	4,000	10,884	49	...	...	...
Military Works .	..	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL ENGLAND .	358,113	538,525	472,043	390,100	377,100	377,800
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,210,184	1,382,772	1,416,743	1,182,800	1,146,600	1,016,700

180. The figures in this and in the following table are fully explained by the Joint Secretary, Military Finance, in Appendix II.

ARMY.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIA—						
Effective Services—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Regimental Pay and Allowances.	9,81,48,328	10,20,30,717	10,36,04,555	10,75,85,000	10,36,40,000	10,76,87,000
Supply and Transport . . .	4,23,40,078	4,49,48,266	4,86,53,123	4,91,45,000	4,76,10,000	4,82,82,000
Ordnance . .	1,17,88,401	1,26,01,944	1,30,25,660	1,50,30,000	1,30,46,000	1,36,19,000
Other Heads .	4,30,63,249	3,47,43,022	3,66,86,282	3,69,96,000	3,63,08,000	3,58,22,000
	19,53,40,056	19,43,23,949	20,19,69,620	20,87,56,000	20,12,04,000	20,54,10,000
Non-effective Services	1,00,80,632	1,02,95,803	1,01,16,965	1,01,47,000	99,60,000	1,01,91,000
Reorganisation .	61,67,087	68,81,904	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA .	21,15,87,775	21,15,01,656	21,20,86,585	21,89,03,000	21,11,64,000	21,56,01,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£ 14,105,851	£ 14,100,110	£ 14,139,105	£ 14,593,500	£ 14,077,600	£ 14,373,400
ENGLAND—						
Effective Services—						
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India.	644,552	565,720	654,187	667,500	631,000	670,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces	124,465	129,263	144,253	129,000	142,900	141,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service . .	260,603	292,877	313,521	300,000	340,000	320,000
Indian Troop Service . .	370,944	313,810	361,715	355,500	334,000	333,600
Other Heads .	64,971	50,915	46,193	49,400	116,700	52,500
Stores for India— Clothing . .	212,903	192,906	202,055	256,200	220,300	234,100
Ordnance and Miscellaneous.	1,142,545	433,277	1,264,531	425,100	344,100	267,300
Other Heads .	116,142	87,837	106,445	112,700	94,300	111,600
	2,946,125	2,066,665	3,092,900	2,295,400	2,223,300	2,130,100
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India	729,615	715,283	772,680	807,000	816,700	841,000
Pay and Pensions in respect of the Indian Service .	1,543,153	1,515,868	1,499,954	1,500,000	1,475,000	1,465,000
Other Heads .	164,584	153,637	153,206	155,000	162,000	163,000
	2,437,352	2,384,788	2,425,840	2,462,000	2,453,700	2,469,000
Reorganisation— Stores for India.	686,366	715,567	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ENGLAND £	6,069,843	5,167,020	5,518,740	4,757,400	4,677,000	4,599,100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	20,175,694	19,267,130	19,657,845	19,350,900	18,754,600	18,972,500
RECEIPTS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
. . R	91,02,271	99,30,824	1,11,83,628	1,01,05,000	94,66,000	75,51,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 606,818	£ 662,055	£ 745,575	£ 673,700	£ 631,100	£ 503,400
England . . £	354,113	527,641	471,994	390,100	377,100	377,800
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	960,931	1,189,696	1,217,569	1,063,800	1,008,200	881,200

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

181. The expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government of India undertakes financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee is now estimated at R15,00,00,000 in 1907-1908, the Budget grant of 13½ crores having been increased by 1½ crores as explained in paragraph 74. There was a lapse of about 114 lakhs of rupees from the amount placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State, but this lapse has been counterbalanced by increased grants for expenditure in India. *Capital outlay on Railway in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909.*

182. For 1908-1909 the programme of capital outlay on Railway Construction has been placed at R15,00,00,000.

183. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1906-1907 to 1908-1909 is as follows:- *Distribution of expenditure proposed.*

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
Expenditure in England	£	£	£
1. State Lines	2,551,691	2,264,800	3,065,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	354,543	458,100	...
3. Extensions of ditto	9	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	909,440	1,569,000	1,646,800
TOTAL	3,815,683	4,291,900	4,711,800
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	R	R	R
1. State Lines	3,82,75 360	3,39,72,000	4,59,75,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates	38,68,564	49,97,000	...
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	127	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,36,41,604	2,35,35,000	2,47,02,000
TOTAL	5,57,85,655	6,25,04,000	7,06,77,000
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines	8,04,50,245	8,98,36,000	8,23,52,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	*—17,92,803*	*—1,16,80,000*	...
3. Extensions of ditto	*—1,630*	5,54,000	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	93,74,994	82,43,000	*—30,59,000*
5. Branch lines on firm guarantee	5,408	3,000	30,000
5. Local Boards' Lines	9,39,723	5,40,000	...
TOTAL INDIA	8,89,75,937	8,74,96,000	7,93,23,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME IN RUPEES	14,47,61,592	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
DITTO IN £ STERLING AT R15 TO THE £	9,650,773	10,000,000	10,000,000

184. The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee. Including this expenditure, and also some small expenditure from Provincial Revenues, the total outlay on Railway Construction in the three years is as follows:— *Total outlay on Railways including expenditure by Branch Line Companies and on Protective Lines.*

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Total as in preceding table	14,47,61,592	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	51,626	1,28,000	11,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	5,99,868	2,01,000	2,54,000
Provincial State line	13,432	17,000	4,000
GRAND TOTAL IN RUPEES	14,54,26,518	15,04,06,000	15,02,69,000
DITTO IN £ STERLING AT R15 TO THE £	9,695,101	10,027,100	10,017,900

185. Details of the expenditure on State and Companies' lines, whether open or under construction, for 1907-1908 and 1908-1909, will be found in Statement A of Appendix III, furnished by the Railway Board.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

186. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
Total in Rupees	1,19,64,406	1,25,00,000	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling	797,627	833,300	866,700	1,000,000

Capital outlay on Productive Irrigation Works.

The heavy outlay which is being incurred on a number of large irrigation schemes, especially in the Punjab, is likely to lead to a small excess of 5 lakhs over the Budget grants for 1907-1908 under this head. The Budget grant for 1908-1909 has been fixed at R 1,50,00,000, as it appears probable from the progress of expenditure in recent years that the increased allotment will be usefully employed.

Details.

187. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of 1907-1908 as now revised and in that of 1908-1909, and the amount to be spent on each:—

Name of project.	Expenditure in 1907-1908.	Expenditure in 1908-1909.
	R	R
Canals in Operation—		
Mandalay Canal	16,000	32,000
Shwebo "	2,84,000	3,33,000
Ganges "	1,45,000	4,45,000
Lower Ganges Canal	2,74,000	2,39,000
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	57,000	52,000
Agra Canal	3,65,000	3,29,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	49,000	85,000
Western " "	23,000	30,000
Upper Bari Doab "	5,35,000	1,50,000
Sirhind Canal	62,000	56,000
Lower Chenab Canal	31,000	4,00,000
Lower Jhelum "	4,60,000	3,00,000
Indus Inundation Canals	2,91,000	2,00,000
Godavari Delta	39,000	39,000
Kistna "	35,000	35,000
Cauvery "	76,000	76,000
Periyar Project	65,000	65,000
Canals under construction—		
Mon Canals	8,00,000	6,61,000
Ye-u Canal	16,000	1,74,000
Upper Chenab Canal	39,88,000	40,00,000
Upper Jhelum "	26,00,000	30,00,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	6,03,000	17,50,000
Paharpur Inundation Canal	1,00,000	2,50,000
Upper Swat River Canal	6,00,000	10,00,000
Nagavalli River project	4,00,000	3,00,000
Divi Island project	4,00,000	3,00,000
Other Projects	6,86,000	6,99,000
TOTAL R	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	866,700	1,000,000

Section VI.—Provincial Finance.

Revision of the Madras and United Provinces Settlements.

188. When the scheme of *quasi*-permanent provincial settlements was introduced, as explained in section VI of the Financial Statement for 1904-1905, Madras and the United Provinces were two of the first provinces to come under the new arrangements. This priority has had its disadvantages, as the provinces whose settlements have been revised more recently have obtained, in some respects, more favourable terms. In the earlier *quasi*-permanent settlements, the prevailing practice was to treat as Imperial three-fourths of the divided heads of revenue and of the corresponding heads of expenditure: certain exceptions were made which are detailed in paragraph 215 of the Financial Statement for 1904-1905, but which are not of sufficient importance to call for repetition. In Madras and the United Provinces, this method of division was a feature of the settlements which have remained in force up to the current year. In the settlements, however, which were more recently concluded, such as those of Bombay and the Central Provinces, the Government of India were able to raise the Provincial shares of revenue to one-half under all the divided heads and to make one of them, Registration, wholly Provincial. Again, when the Bengal and Assam settlements were revised in consequence of the formation of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the new settlements were modelled on the latest principles. Madras and the United Provinces were therefore the only provinces which remained under the old and less liberal terms. Another defect in their existing arrangements is that their fixed assignments are now disproportionate to the rest of their revenues. The growth in the last four years of the grants from Imperial revenues in compensation for remitted taxes, in aid of District Boards, for the furtherance of education, and the like, has left the two provinces with an unduly high proportion of their resources as a fixed allotment, so that they do not progress *pari passu* with the needs of the provincial administration. For these reasons it was found desirable to modify the Madras and the United Provinces Settlements of 1904 on the following lines.

Madras.—The province has now been given a one-half share of all the principal heads of revenue which are ordinarily divided between Imperial and Provincial; Registration, however, continuing wholly Provincial. It has also been given a half share in the direct receipts from Major Irrigation, which formerly were wholly Imperial. The corresponding expenditure heads have been treated in the same way, with the exception of Land Revenue, which is now a purely Provincial head in all settlements. Applied to the Budget figures of the province for 1907-1908, these re-adjustments would have given Madras an increase of R77,86,000 in revenue, against an increased expenditure of R36,03,000. After allowing for an increase of R19,26,000, the bulk of which is on account of Police reorganisation and projects of tank restoration (for which an Imperial subvention of 5 lakhs was promised), a surplus of R22,57,000 would have been left; and this figure will accordingly be taken as a fixed assignment from Provincial to Imperial through the Land Revenue head. Madras is therefore in the fortunate position of having all its revenue in the shape of growing revenues. A minimum receipt of R308 lakhs from Land Revenue is guaranteed to the provincial account.

United Provinces.—The Provincial shares of the divided heads of revenue have been fixed on the same basis as in the case of Madras, except that the Provincial share of Land Revenue will be ⅜ths (save as regards some minor receipts which will be wholly Provincial) instead of one-half, and that direct receipts from Major Irrigation Works will be wholly Provincial, as heretofore. It is proposed to guarantee a minimum receipt of 240 lakhs from the divided portion of Land Revenue, and a minimum receipt of 60 lakhs from Major Irrigation Works net (direct receipts *minus* working expenses); and to give Provincial revenues a fixed assignment of R13,89,000. The Budget for 1908-1909 has been prepared on these terms: but they are only provisional at present, as they have still to receive the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In neither case does the settlement take into account the allotments made last year in connection with the scheme for distributing the incidence of famine relief expenditure, as it is desirable to emphasise the special character of that

arrangement and not to allow it to merge in the ordinary settlement terms. Moreover, in the absence of famine, the annual allotment will cease when the reserve at the credit of the province has reached its maximum limit.

Provincial guarantees.

189. The shortage of the autumn rainfall in 1907, and the consequent loss of revenue, have brought into operation the guarantee clauses in some of the Provincial settlements. To bring up to the guaranteed minimum the Provincial share of Land Revenue in the current year, assignments of R9,25,000 and R1,12,000 have been made to Bombay and the Central Provinces, respectively, while in the Punjab an assignment of R5,75,000 has been found necessary to make good the minimum Provincial share of Irrigation receipts. In the United Provinces an assignment of R6,47,000 has been made in the Budget to cover the difference between the Provincial share of the actual Land Revenue collections and the 240 lakhs which it is proposed to guarantee under the new settlement.

Special grants to the United Provinces.

190. The demands of famine upon the resources of the United Provinces have necessitated special measures to prevent the accounts from closing, both this year and next, with a minus balance. It has been decided to close the Provincial section of the accounts with a credit balance of 20 lakhs (the prescribed minimum) in 1907-1908, and at equilibrium in 1908-1909. Assignments of R32,72,000 and R14,82,000 have consequently been made in the two years respectively.

Grants for Police reforms and Sanitation.

191. The progress of police reforms in the different provinces involves further drafts on the assistance which the Government of India promised to give towards carrying out the reorganization recommended by the Police Commission. As stated last year, the full grant admissible to Burma has been allotted to it under the terms of its new settlement. A similar arrangement has now been effected with Madras and the United Provinces. The grants already made to the Punjab virtually cover the cost of the reform schemes for that province. In the other provinces, the extra grants for 1908-1909 have been strictly confined to the difference between the anticipated cost of the reorganization measures during the year and the subsidies already given. The aggregate grants included in the Budget are 12 lakhs, distributed as shown in paragraph 130. It has been explained in that paragraph that Imperial grants aggregating 30 lakhs will be made to Local Governments to assist them in special measures for the improvement of sanitation.

192. The exclusion of Local figures from the accounts, as explained in paragraphs 9 to 14, involves the abolition of the class of funds hitherto known as Incorporated Local Funds. The following funds, which formerly belonged to this class, have been absorbed in general revenues:—

Central Provinces	The Inland Labour Transport Fund.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	The Chittagong District Road Account and the Inland Labour Transport Fund.
Bengal	The Inland Labour Transport Fund.
United Provinces	The Inland Labour Transport Fund.
Punjab	The Copying Agency Fund.
North-West Frontier Province	The Copying Agency Fund.
Bombay	The Government Central Book Depôt Fund.
Central India Agency	The Indore Agency Road Fund, the Manpur Road Fund, the Manpur School Fund, the Bundelkhand Agency Fund, and the Malwa Dharmsala Fund.

All other funds which have heretofore been treated as Incorporated Local will now be excluded from the general accounts, and their relations with the Government treasuries in future will virtually be the relations of client and banker.

Revenue, Expenditure and balances of the various provinces.

193. The following table gives the usual information regarding the revenue, expenditure and balances of each province, compared with the standards assumed in the settlements in force in each :—

	Estimate for the previous Settlement.	Estimate for the present *quasi*-permanent Settlement.	ACCOUNTS. 1904-1905.	ACCOUNTS. 1905-1906.	ACCOUNTS. 1906-1907.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MADRAS—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	...	...	95,12,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,50,48,000	5,38,22,000	3,63,69,000	4,12,83,000	4,90,74,000	4,96,72,000	5,61,68,000
Total Expenditure	3,50,48,000	5,38,22,000	3,77,71,000	4,10,63,000	4,78,56,000	4,99,23,000	5,51,48,000
Closing Balance	...	...	81,10,000	83,30,000	1,00,27,000 (a)	97,76,000	1,07,90,000
BOMBAY—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	...	...	32,77,000	...			
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,16,53,000	4,91,75,000	5,10,29,000	5,24,22,000	5,70,63,000	5,70,17,000	6,04,04,000
Total Expenditure	4,16,53,000	4,91,75,000	4,66,33,000	5,24,65,000	5,53,11,000	5,83,01,000	6,09,13,000
Closing Balance	..	...	76,73,000	76,30,000	98,18,000 (b)	85,34,000	80,70,000 (g)
BENGAL—BEFORE PARTITION—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	...	...	1,42,53,000	.	...	...	..
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,98,87,000†	...	5,18,29,000	...	..	...	..
Total Expenditure	4,98,87,000†	...	5,30,82,000		...	...	..
Closing Balance	..	...	1,30,00,000	.	...	..	...
BENGAL AS NOW CONSTITUTED—							
Balance on April 1, 1906	...	1,10,48,000	..	..	1,10,48,000	...	..
Total Revenue, including adjustments	...	4,74,40,000	...	5,15,45,000‡	5,03,57,000	5,21,49,000	5,42,56,000
Total Expenditure	..	4,74,40,000		5,34,97,000	5,22,35,000	5,44,01,000	5,49,98,000
Closing Balance	...			1,10,48,000	93,84,000 (e)	71,32,000	63,90,000* (g)
ASSAM—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	..		27,49,000	.	...	...	..
Total Revenue, including adjustments	72,07,000†	.	75,20,000	...	...	...	..
Total Expenditure	72,07,000†	..	77,89,000	..	.	...	...
Closing Balance	..	.	24,80,000		..	...	...
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—							
Balance on April 1, 1906	...	62,00,000	...	...	62,00,000	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	...	2,22,82,000	.	1,80,90,000§	2,33,88,000	2,44,74,000	2,56,85,000
Total Expenditure	...	2,22,82,000	.	1,43,70,000	2,35,88,000	2,66,3[illegible],000	2,80,52,000
Closing Balance		...		62,00,000	61,50,000 (f)	39,0[illegible],000	16,32,000 (g)
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	..	.	75,27,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,66,04,000	5,32,01,000	3,77,58,000	3,84,90,000	4,82,66,000	4,58,12,000	5,66,08,000
Total Expenditure	3,66,04,000	[illegible]2,01,000	3,86,27,000	4,13,69,000	4,74,71,000	4,94,11,000	5,86,68,000
Closing Balance			66,58,000	37,79,000	55,87,000 (c)	19,98,000	...
PUNJAB—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	...		32,00,000	...			
Total Revenue, including adjustments	1,90,28,000	2,49,50,000	2,69,82,000	2,67,42,000	3,11,94,000	3,11,49,000	3,23,18,000
Total Expenditure	1,90,28,000	2,49,50,000	2,21,87,000	2,95,30,000	3,18,55,000	3,30,93,000	3,20,17,000
Closing Balance	...	...	79,95,000	51,98,000	54,06,000 (d)	34,62,000	37,63,000
BURMA—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	..	..	84,98,000	...			
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,31,33,000	4,39,66,000	3,85,71,000	4,15,66,000	4,72,55,000	4,39,40,000	4,54,91,000
Total Expenditure	3,31,33,000	4,39,66,000	4,01,63,000	4,41,80,000	4,53,64,000	4,70,35,000	4,73,79,000
Closing Balance	..		69,06,000	42,92,000	61,83,000	30,88,000	12,00,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES PROPER—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	.	.	15,01,000	...	...	...	.
Total Revenue, including adjustments	83,93,000		1,14,84,000	..		..	...
Total Expenditure	83,93,000		1,21,85,000	.		..	...
Closing Balance	.		8,00,000	...	.	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—							
Balance on April 1, 1906	.	40,35,000	...	.	40,35,000	.	
Total Revenue, including adjustments		1,76,43,000	...	1,58,69,000	2,07,56,000	2,16,04,000	2,24,02,000
Total Expenditure	..	1,76,43,000		1,26,34,000	1,90,05,000	2,24,38,000	2,40,39,000
Closing Balance			...	40,35,000	57,86,000	49,52,000	33,34,000 (g)

* Includes R50 lakhs eld for the Calcutta improvement scheme referred to in paragraph 219 of the Financial Statement for 1904-1905.

† Settlement of 1904.

‡ Whole of Bengal up to 15th October 1905 and Bengal after partition for the rest of the year.

§ Assam up to 15th October 1905 and Eastern Bengal and Assam for the rest of the year.

(a) Includes R4,79,000 on account of Ryotwari Village Service Fund balance on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(b) Includes R4,36,000 on account of the balance of the Sind Village Officers' Fund on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(c) Includes R10,12,000 on account of Patwari Fund balance on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial

(d) Includes R8,69,000 on account of Patwari Fund balance on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(e) Includes R2,18,000 on account of the balance of the Zamindari Dâk cess *less* R4,000 minus balance of Patwari Fund transferred from Local to Provincial.

(f) Includes R1,50,000 on account of the balance of the Zamindari Dâk Fund.

(g) Include the balances of the Incorporated Local Funds which will be absorbed in general revenues with effect from 1st April, 1908.

Section VII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

194. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1907-1908 and in the Budget Estimate of 1908-1909.

RECEIPTS	Budget, 1907-1908	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
*Permanent debt incurred for the redemption of Railway Liabilities	..	2,144,800	..
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—			
For Capital outlay	1,176,600	425,600	1,000,500
* For discharge of Debentures	2,385,100	957 900	1,420,600
Temporary debt renewed			2,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	3 358,600	4,816 800	3,411,400
Currency Reserve	69,700	69,700	50,600
Other items	900	103 900	15,100
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,903,500	1,901,300	4,653,500
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve		3,325,000	1,500,000
Other transactions	369 700	1 026 200	789,200
Total Receipts, excluding Council Bills and Loans	10 264 100	14,791 200	14,840,900
DISBURSEMENTS			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	17,783 200	17 849 400	17 988,500
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	3,656,600	2 349 800	3,093 100
* Redemption of Railway Liabilities	...	2 144,800	
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,790,000	2,028,600	1 647,300
* Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	2,385 100	1 038 500	1,420 600
Permanent Debt discharged	500,000	634 700	865 800
Temporary Debt discharged	.		2,000 000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	3,358 600	4,501,200	3,417 000
Currency Reserve	69 700	69,700	50,600
Other transactions	52,200	53,100	7,100
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,849 400	3,225,000	5,060,900
Purchase of silver	..	4 516 300	...
Transfer of gold through the Paper Currency Reserve at the Bank of England		925,000	...
Other transactions	296,000	514,900	392,000
Total Disbursements	32 740 800	39 851 000	35 942,900
NET DISBURSEMENT	22 476,700	25,059 800	21,102,000
Financed as follows:			
Council Bills	18,100,000	15 814 000	18,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred	3,500,000	7,754,000	746,000
Temporary Debt incurred		1,000,000	500,000
Reduction of cash balance	876 700	491,800	1,356,000
TOTAL	22,476,700	25,059,800	21,102 000
Opening Balance	4,31[illegible],819	5,606,812	5,115,012
Closing Balance	3 437 119	5,115,012	3 759,012

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and disbursements under each of them are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

1907-1908 Budget

195. The Budget of 1907-1908 provided for a net disbursement of £22,476,700 including £500 000 for the discharge of railway debentures which matured in June last. To meet these charges it was estimated that Council Bills would be sold for £18,100,000, and that a sterling loan of £3,500 000 would be floated, the balance of the liabilities being met by a reduction in the Secretary of State's balances. Following the usual practice, no Budget provision was made for the purchase of silver, which would be met in ordinary course by additional drawings on India or from the Currency gold in the Bank of England.

1907-1908, Revised Estimate

196. The net disbursements thus budgeted for were exceeded by £2,583,100. In the first place, the activity of trade in the earlier part of the year necessitated heavy purchases of silver; and £1 191,300 were paid on that account, in addition to payments made by the withdrawal of £3,325,000 from the Currency chest in London. In the second place, the Secretary of State remitted through the

Currency reserve a sum of £925,000 to the credit of the Indian Treasury balances, which had been seriously reduced by the heavy sale of Telegraphic Transfers towards the end of 1906-07. And in the third place, the net outlay on account of Railways was considerably in excess of the estimate. More detailed particulars of the Railway transactions are given in paragraphs 198 and 199; but the position may be summarized as follows. The Railway Companies which had been expected to raise capital were unable to obtain all that they had undertaken to provide; and the assistance which had been counted upon from this source fell short by £1,503,800. The debentures of the Madras Railway Company for £213,900 had to be paid off instead of being replaced by fresh capital, as had been hoped And the payments made to Railway Companies on account of stores, and the advances to Companies working purchased lines, exceeded the Budget provision by £861,200.

Against these increased liabilities, there have been certain substantial improvements on the original estimates. The capital outlay on State Railways and Irrigation works is estimated to be £1,306,800 short of the budget provision, chiefly in consequence of delays in payments against indents from India The Secretary of State will be left on the 31st March with £335,600 in his treasury belonging to the Gold Standard Reserve and for the time being uninvested, and his receipts in connection with Postal and Money Order business between India and the United Kingdom are expected to be £539,000 better than had been budgeted for.

197. To aggravate the net deterioration of £2,583,100 in his Treasury transactions, the Secretary of State was obliged to curtail his provision for Council Bills. The fall in Exchange owing to the weakness in the export trade, coupled for a time with the effects of the American crisis, has led to a reduction of the sale of Council Bills by approximately £2,286,000. This, however, has been partly made good by a temporary loan of £1,000,000, and the other deficiencies in the Secretary of State's net transactions have been more than covered by the £5-million loan which was floated towards the close of the year and of which approximately £4¼ millions will be brought to account before the 31st of March (*vide* paragraph 200). It will thus be found possible to close the year by drawing on the cash balances (which opened at a much higher figure than had been estimated in the Budget) to the extent of only £491,800 against £876,700 originally estimated for.

198. The details of the transactions under capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows:— *1907-1908. Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies.*

	Budget, 1907-1908	Revised, 1907-1908.
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed Capital.		
To discharge Debentures—	£	£
Assam-Bengal Railway	560,000	435,300
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Extensions	155,000	.
Indian Midland Railway	1,031,200	422,600
Madras Railway	488,900	.
Southern Mahratta Railway	150,000	100 000
	2,385,100	957,900
To meet Capital outlay—	...	
Assam-Bengal Railway	..	208,200
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Extensions	50,000	...
Burma Railways	900,000	...
Indian Midland Railway	225 000	215 900
	1,175,000	424,100
Miscellaneous (Transfer fees, etc)	1,600	1,500
TOTAL	1,176,600	425,600
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,561,700	1,383,500
ISSUES.	£	£
For discharge of Debentures (including discount paid on renewal of debentures)	2,385,100	1,038,500
For Capital outlay, *i.e.*, Stores Establishment Charges, etc.	1,790,000	2,028,600
TOTAL	4,175,100	3,067,100

Owing to the long stringency in the London money market, no capital for fresh outlay was raised by any of the companies except the small sums shown above against the Assam Bengal and the Indian Midland Railway Companies. Debentures for £1,216,200 were renewed at a discount of £4,300 instead of being replaced by fresh capital; and of the debentures of the Madras Railway Company £134,700, which matured on 1st January 1908, were discharged as direct liabilities of the Secretary of State in consequence of the purchase of the undertaking. Of the £1,034,200 shown in the above table as discharged during the year, £79,200 of the Madras Railway Company were discharged from funds supplied by the Secretary of State and the remainder was replaced by fresh capital.

199. The Railway Companies whose transactions are dealt with above have separate capital deposit accounts in England, and funds raised and withdrawn by them in England are brought directly to account in the Home Treasury. It is the practice for certain other Companies which work State Railways to receive advances from the Secretary of State for the purchase of stores; and funds are sometimes raised by them and deposited with the Secretary of State. These deposits and advances, instead of being brought directly to account in England, are treated as remittances from and to India respectively, and are brought to account in this country. The details of the transactions during the current year are as follows:

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Debentures raised—		
East Indian Railway for additional capital expenditure	2,250,000	1,897,100
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for additional capital expenditure	400,000	...
South Indian Railway for discharge of debentures	250,000	...
Transfer fees, etc.	3,500	4,200
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,903,500	1,901,300
ISSUES.		
Rental paid to South Behar Railway Company	30,000	30,000
South Indian Railway for the discharge of debentures	250,000	1,200
Advances for purchase of stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,065,000	1,050,500
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	134,000	211,500
South Indian Railway	160,400	138,700
Bengal and North-Western Railway	64,000	159,500
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,000,000	1,160,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	146,000	368,800
Southern Mahratta Railway (Madras Section, 1st January to 31st March)	...	102,700
TOTAL	2,569,400	3,192,000
Miscellaneous payments to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company for the Kalka-Simla Railway.	...	1,800
TOTAL ISSUES	2,849,400	3,225,000

Fresh capital to the extent of £2,000,000, producing £1,897,100, was raised by the East Indian Railway. The debentures of the South Indian Railway were renewed at a discount of £1,200 instead of being discharged.

200. The Budget Estimate provided for a 3 per cent sterling loan of £3,500,000 for the discharge of Bombay, Baroda and Central India debentures to the extent of £500,000, and for advances to Railway Companies under 51 Vict., c. 5. The sterling loan was announced in May 1907, but in view of the tightness of money tenders were invited for £3,500,000 of 3½ per cent India stock. The loan was issued at the fixed price of 98½—the average rate obtained for the 3 per cent sterling loan of the previous year having been £94 16*s.* 5*d.*; and the applications amounted to £11,708,400. Later in the year, in January 1908, a further 3½ per cent sterling loan of £5,000,000 was raised in anticipation of the requirements for railway capital expenditure in the ensuing year. The issue was made at a fixed price of 99—the total tenders amounting to £31,343,300. Of this second loan £4,254,000 only are likely to be received during 1907-1908 and the remainder appears in the estimates for 1908-1909. *1907-1908. Loans.*

India Bills for £1,000,000 with a currency of six months were issued in October 1907 at an average discount of £4 3*s.* 3*d.* per cent; they were required to replace the debentures which were to have been raised by the Bengal-Nagpur and the Burma Railway Companies.

201. In addition to the loans raised during the year the Secretary of State incurred liability in respect of £2,144,800 debentures of the Madras Railway Company on the purchase of the undertaking on the 31st December 1907. The amount appears in the table in paragraph 195 both on the receipt side as Permanent Debt incurred and on the expenditure side as capital outlay on redemption of Railway liabilities, and does not affect the ways and means. *1907-1908. Redemption of Railway liabilities.*

202. The Budget Estimates provide for a net disbursement of £21,102,000, including a payment of £865,800 for the discharge of railway debentures which mature during the year. The net disbursements are estimated at £1,374,700 less than the current year's budget. This is the net result of the following variations:— *1908-1909. The Budget Estimate.*

	£
Worse.	
Net expenditure on Revenue account, *more*	205,300
Net payments to Railway Companies, *more*	494,900
Permanent Debt discharged, *more*	365,800
Better.	
Outlay on State Railways, less	563,500
Deposits, Advances and miscellaneous Remittance transactions, net	377,200
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve, more .	1,500,000

	Budget, 1907-1908. £	Budget, 1908-1909. £
RECEIPTS—		
Capital deposited by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	1,176,600	1,000,500
For discharge of debentures	2,385,100	1,420,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	2,903,500	4,653,500
Total receipts .	6,465,200	7,074,600
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Railway and Irrigation capital not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies . . .	1,790,000	1,647,300
Payment for discharge of debentures . .	2,385,100	1,429,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway Transactions	2,849,400	5,060,900
Total disbursements .	7,024,500	8,128,800
NET DISBURSEMENTS . .	559,300	1,054,200
Increas . .	494,900	

Of the net disbursement of £21,102,000, it is proposed to meet £18,500,000 by Council Bills, £746,000 from the amount to be received in 1908-1909 on account of the 3½ per cent sterling loan issued in January 1908, and £500,000 by raising India bills. The difference between the total of these items and the net disbursements will be met by drawing on the cash balances of the Secretary of State, which are estimated to stand at £3,759,012, on 31st March 1909.

1908-1909. Loans.

203. The six months' India Bills for £1,000,000 issued in October 1907 will be renewed twice during 1908-1909 and a fresh issue of £500,000 will be made.

1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Gold Standard Reserve.

204. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve (formerly called the Gold Reserve Fund) in England:—

Receipts.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909. Budget.
	£	£	£
(a) Dividends on investments and discount on Treasury Bills .	358,600	386,800	411,400
(b) Treasury Bills paid off at maturity and re-invested . . .	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
(c) Sums remitted by means of Council Bills . . .	...	530,000	...
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve in London against corresponding payment in India . . .	...	920,000	...
Total .	3,358,600	4,836,800	3,411,400
Investments made . .	3,358,600	4,501,200	3,417,000

205. The following statement shows the transactions and balances [illegible] the two years in England and India taken together:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
Opening balance—			
Invested	12,517,000	12,518,500	14,019,700
Uninvested—			
(1) Held in Gold . .	...	21,700	...
(2) Held in rupees .	3,963,300	4,000,000	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances . .	333,600	301,300	335,600
	16,813,900	16,841,500	18,355,300
Closing balance—			
Invested . . .	12,875,600	14,019,700	14,436,700
Uninvested—			
(1) Held in Gold . .	1,110,200	...	666,700
(2) Held in rupees .	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances . .	...	335,600	330,000
	17,985,800	18,355,300	19,433,400
Profit on new coinage credited to the reserve . .	813,300	1,127,000	666,700
Interest on investments .	358,600	386,800	411,400

206. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer fees, etc.) included in the estimates for 1907-1908 and 1908-1909:— *1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Summary of debt transactions and Capital Account of Railway Companies.*

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	18,100,000	15,814,000*	18,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock) . . .	3,500,000	7,754,000	746,000
Permanent Debt incurred for the Redemption of Railway Liabilities . . .	...	2,144,800	...
Temporary Debt raised . .	...	1,000,000	2,500,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies . . .	3,560,100	1,382,000	2,420,600
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Railway Companies working purchased Railways . .	2,900,000	1,897,100	4,650,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Redemption of Railway Liabilities	...	2,144,800	...
Permanent Debt discharged .	500,000	634,700	865,800
Temporary Debt discharged .	...	...	2,000,000
Discharge of Debentures of Railway Companies working purchased Railways . .	250,000	...	750,000
Discharge of other Railway Companies' Debentures .	2,385,100	1,038,500	1,420,600

207. The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India, and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies, represents the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can be given that this programme will be adhered to either in amount or in form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year. The estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements, but additional Bills will as usual be sold if needed to meet the demands of trade.

* Exclusive of £530,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

INDIA.

208. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1907-1908 and 1908-1909:—

	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.		Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.
Receipts.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	27,83,68,000	18,557,900	27,12,72,000	18,084,800	27,83,99,000	18,560,000
* 2. Capital raised through Companies for outlay on State Railways (net)	3,97,50,000	2,650,000	2,84,39,000	1,895,900	5,85,00,000	3,900,000
3. Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to railway construction	.	.	1,69,04,000	1,127,000	1,00,00,000	666,700
4. Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies	2,31,000	15,400	1,30,000	8,600	2,09,000	13,900
5. Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net)	1,02,72,000	684,800	77,00,000	513,400	68,03,000	453,500
6. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	70,61,000	470,700	37,50,000	250,000	37,50,000	250,000
7. Other Deposits and Remittances (net)	17,24,000	114,900	1,09,000	7,300	35,59,000	237,300
8. Capital of Local Boards (net)	25,000	1,700	25,000	1,700	...	..
9. Remittance account between England and India—						
(a) Silver remitted from England	25,50,000	170,000	6,86,02,000	4,573,500	...	...
(b) Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital	3,89,38,000	2,595,900	4,82,95,000	3,219,600	6,46,11,000	4,307,400
Total Receipts excluding Loans	37,89,19,000	25,261,300	44,52,26,000	29,681,800	42,58,31,000	28,388,800
Disbursements.						
10. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
(a) State Railways and Irrigation Works	6,58,77,000	4,391,800	10,15,61,000	6,770,800	9,69,31,000	6,462,000
(b) Outlay by Companies (net)	5,58,000	37,200	—29,04,000	—193,600	—27,75,000	—185,000
11. Permanent Debt discharged	12,77,000	85,100	12,60,000	84,000	12,70,000	84,600
12. Provincial surpluses (—) or deficits (+)	77,68,000	517,900	1,54,06,000	1,027,000	78,76,000	525,100
13. Imperial and Provincial Loans (net)	12,03,000	80,300	2,10,78,000	1,405,200	31,07,000	207,200
14. Remittance account between England and India—						
*(a) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net)	3,97,50,000	2,650,000	2,84,39,000	1,895,900	5,85,00,000	3,900,000
(b) Remittances through the Currency Department (net)	.	.	3,60,00,000	2,400,000	2,25,00,000	1,500,000
(c) Other transactions (net)	21,75,000	145,000	64,43,000	429,600	51,89,000	346,000
15. Council Bills ‡	27,15,59,000	18,103,900	22,82,64,000	15,217,600	26,98,35,000	17,989,000
Total Disbursements	39,01,67,000	26,011,200	43,55,47,000	29,036,500	46,24,33,000	30,828,900
Net Disbursements	1,12,48,000	749,900	—96,79,000	—645,300	3,66,02,000	2,440,100
Financed as follows.						
Permanent Debt incurred	3,00,00,000	2,000,000	2,50,00,000	1,666,700	3,00,00,000	2,000,000
Reduction of + or addition to Treasury Balances	—1,87,52,000	— 1,250,100	—3,46,79,000	— 2,312,000	66,02,000	440,100
Total	1,12,48,000	749,900	— 96,79,000	—645,300	3,66,02,000	2,440,100
Opening Balance	16,67,80,000	11,118,700	15,49,24,000	10,328,200	18,96,03,000	12,640,200
Closing Balance	18,55,32,000	12,368,800	18,96,03,000	12,640,200	18,30,01,000	12,200,100

* The figures under heads 2 and 14 (a) balance each other

† Head 12 represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

‡ The figures shown under head 15 differ from those given in the Home Treasury Ways and Means statement, as Bills drawn by the Secretary of State towards the end of one year are paid in India in the next. The figures of the present statement represent payments in India.

209. In the Budget Estimate of 1907-1908, the cash balance in Indian Treasuries on 1st April 1907 was taken at 16,68 lakhs. It was estimated (1) that the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to 27,84 lakhs, (2) that the net deposits in Saving Banks and Provident Institutions would increase during the year by 1,03 lakhs, (3) that 71 lakhs would be available from the Famine Insurance Grant for the avoidance of debt, (4) that the remittance transactions of Railway Companies would result in a net credit in India of 3,89 lakhs, and (5) that 25 lakhs of silver bullion purchased in England in 1906-1907 would be added to the Treasury balances in India. On the other hand, provision was made (1) for a net expenditure of 78 lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) for Capital expenditure in India on Railways and Canals to the extent of 6,59 lakhs, (3) for a net payment of 5 lakhs to Railway Companies, (4) for payments of 13, 12 and 2 lakhs in connection with the discharge of permanent debt, local loans and miscellaneous deposit transactions respectively, and (5) for payments of Council Bills to the extent of 27,15 lakhs. The payments mentioned aggregated 34,84 lakhs, and as the receipts amounted to 33,72 there was a deficiency of 1,12 lakhs. To meet this deficiency and to strengthen the cash balances which had been seriously reduced towards the end of 1906-1907 by the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State, it was proposed to raise a rupee loan of 3 crores.

1907-1908. Main features of Budget Estimate.

210. The results according to the Revised Estimate show considerable variations from this forecast. The actual opening balance on 1st April 1907 fell short of the estimate by 1,19 lakhs in consequence of exceptionally large telegraphic transfers drawn by the Secretary of State at the end of the year. The famine has been primarily responsible for decreased receipts and increased expenditure under a number of heads: the net Imperial revenue in India being now estimated at 71 lakhs less than the Budget Estimate, while the expenditure from Provincial balances will be 76 lakhs more. As effects of the same cause, the net deposits in Savings Banks and the amount available for appropriation for the avoidance of debt will be less by 26 and 33 lakhs, respectively, while the payments on account of loans to cultivators, etc., will be more by 1,99 lakhs. Capital expenditure in India on Railways and Irrigation Works is expected to exceed the estimate by 3,57 lakhs, partly owing to short expenditure in England and partly in consequence of the additional grant of 1,50 lakhs sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year. In part payment for silver purchases, a net remittance of 3,60 lakhs has been made from India to England through the Currency Department in consequence of the slackness in the demand for Council Bills; and the payments in connection with deposit and miscellaneous remittance transactions will be more than the Budget forecast by 60 lakhs. A reduction of 50 lakhs was also made in the amount of the rupee loan which it was contemplated in the Budget Estimate to raise during the year. The total deterioration from all these sources will amount to 13,51 lakhs. On the other hand, the slackness in the demand for Council Bills will lead to a diminution of 4,33 lakhs in the payments budgeted under this head; the receipts of silver purchased in England by the Secretary of State will be more by 6,61 lakhs; the net credits from remittances of Railway Companies will exceed the Budget Estimate by 94 lakhs; a sum of 1,69 lakhs will be received as the moiety of profits on the new rupee coinage during the year, which it has been decided to appropriate to railway construction; and the net payments to Railway Companies on account of Capital outlay are 35 lakhs less than the estimate. The total improvements mentioned above amount to 13,92 lakhs against a total deterioration of 13,51 lakhs. The cash balance on 31st March 1908 is therefore now expected to be 41 lakhs better than the figure entered in the Budget Estimate.

1907-1908. Main features of Revised Estimate.

211. In paragraph 266 of the last Financial Statement it was announced, subject to the usual reservations, that a new 3½ per cent rupee loan of 3 crores would be raised in 1907-1908. The loan was announced in July last, but in view of the large improvement that was then expected in the revenue receipts and also of the stringency prevailing in the money market, tenders were invited for a reduced amount of two-and-a-half crores of rupees only. Tenders were opened on the 17th July, and the result of the loan was as follows :—

1907-1908. Rupee loan.

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Minimum rate accepted
R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
5,24,09,300	2,50,00,000	96 13 11·2	96 11 0

1908-1909. Main features of Budget Estimate.

212. In 1908-1909, the net Imperial revenue in India is estimated at 27,84 lakhs. It is hoped that a sum of 1,00 lakhs will be available for Railway construction out of the coinage profits likely to be realised during the year. Savings Bank deposits are expected to yield a net receipt of 68 lakhs; a sum of 37½ lakhs, representing the total of the amounts deposited by Local Governments with the Imperial Government as a reserve for meeting future expenditure on famine relief (*vide* paragraphs 48 to 57 of the last Financial Statement), will be available for the avoidance of debt; and the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies are likely to result in a net credit in India of 6,74 lakhs. On the other hand, provision has been made: (1) for an expenditure of 79 lakhs from Provincial balances; (2) for capital expenditure of 9,69 lakhs in India on Railways and Canals; (3) for payments of 13,31, and 14 lakhs in connection with the discharge of permanent debt, local loans and miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, respectively; (4) for a remittance of 2,25 lakhs to the Secretary of State through the Currency Department; and (5) for payment of Council Bills to the extent of about 26,98½ lakhs. The payments mentioned aggregate 40,29½ lakhs and as the receipts come to 36,63½ lakhs the net disbursements amount to 3,66 lakhs.

1908-1909. New Rupee Loan.

213. It is proposed to meet 3 crores out of the net disbursement of 3,66 lakhs by raising a new rupee loan for that amount in 1908-1909, the remaining 66 lakhs being met by drawing upon the cash balances. It is thus expected to close the year with a balance of 18,30 lakhs. The announcement now made regarding the rupee loan is in accordance with present intentions; but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Post Office Savings Banks, etc.

214. The following table gives details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1907-1908 and 1908-1909:—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition
	R	R	R
1893-1894	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-1895	—8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-1896	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-1897	—58,11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-1898	—65,71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-1899	—8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901	19,44,000	34,80,000	54,24,000
1901-1902	31,04,000	36,87,000	67,91,000
1902-1903	52,40,000	39,00,000	91,40,000
1903-1904	66,99,000	42,15,000	1,09,14,000
1904-1905	78,94,000	45,87,000	1,24,81,000
1905-1906	31,49,000	46,80,000	78,29,000
1906-1907	50,94,000	52,25,000	1,03,19,000
1907-1908 (Revised)	15,18,000	53,63,000	68,81,000
1908-1909 (Budget)	4,17,000	55,25,000	59,42,000

A net deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks of 30 lakhs apart from interest was assumed in the Budget Estimate of the current year. The transactions of the first ten months of the year have, however, resulted in a net increase in the deposits of about 17 lakhs only, large withdrawals having taken place since October last in consequence of the famine. Heavy withdrawals are also expected in the closing months of the year for a similar reason, and it is now estimated that during the year 1907-1908, apart from interest, there will be a net increase of 3 lakhs only in the Post Office Savings Banks deposits and of 12 lakhs in those of the other institutions classed under this head.

In the Budget Estimate for 1908-1909, a total net deposit of 4 lakhs, apart from interest, has been assumed; the figure being intentionally low in consequence of the prevalence of famine.

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Section VIII.—Summary.

215. The principal features in this statement are the following :—

I.—The Accounts of 1906-1907 closed with an Imperial surplus of £1,589,340, being £263,240 more than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimates of that year.

II.—1907-1908 :—

(1) The Revised Estimates show a total Revenue of £70,989,200, a total Expenditure charged to Revenue of £70,753,800, and an Imperial surplus of £235,400. This surplus is less than that of the Budget Estimate by £539,200.

(2) The transactions of local funds (except a few funds which are being absorbed in Imperial or Provincial revenues) will be excluded from the general accounts from the 1st April 1908. The Budget and the Revised Estimates for the current year have been re-arranged so as to give retrospective effect to this change. The absorption of certain minor funds has resulted in a small reduction (£100) in the surplus of £774,700 shown in the original Budget Estimate.

(3) The failure of the monsoon has necessitated Famine Relief expenditure (£516,000), and a heavy reduction (£1,701,100) in the estimates of Land Revenue. In the United Provinces alone, the decrease is £945,300.

Railway net Receipts also show a heavy decline (£725,400). The increase of Working Expenses has exceeded the growth of Earnings by reason of heavy expenditure on renewals and repairs. The Madras Railway – the last of the old guaranteed lines—was purchased by the Government with effect from the 1st January 1908.

Forests and Exchange have contributed £148,100 and £73,300, respectively, towards the total diminution of Revenue ; and there have been smaller decreases under Tributes and Military receipts.

The Customs Revenue (£4,964,000) has been unprecedentedly high, being better than the Budget anticipation by £368,500. The increase over the receipts of 1906-1907 has been greatest under cotton manufactures (£142,400), spirits and liqueurs (£94,800) and manufactured articles (£91,000).

The improvement in Opium Revenue is £371,800, of which £302,000 is due to Bengal opium having been sold at an average of R1,350 per chest, as against R1,250 taken in the Budget The exports of Malwa opium have exceeded expectation

The great demand for bronze coin and the issue of the new one-anna nickel have yielded a profit of £226,700, as against £66,700 budgeted for. The renewal of dollar coinage and the heavy coinage of rupees in the earlier part of the year have also contributed towards the total increase of £192,700 in Mint receipts.

The Salt Revenue shows marked progress ; the increase of £46,900 over the Budget would have been larger but for exceptionally heavy clearances between the 20th and 31st March 1907, consequent on the reduction of duty. The other heads under which the Budget has been substantially exceeded are Stamps. Minor Irrigation Works and Assessed Taxes with increases of £67,700, £64,900 and £49,200, respectively.

(4) A new principle has been adopted for distributing the gross Interest charges between the Railway, Irrigation and Ordinary Debt, which reduces largely the disproportionate burden of interest hitherto

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borne by the accounts of railways and productive irrigation works. The increase in the gross Interest charges (£149,100) is due mainly to the discount and higher rate (3½ per cent) of the sterling loans of the year.

Of the total charge of £516,000 for Famine Relief, £220,700 has been met from the Budget provision for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

There is a large excess (£115,600) over the Budget in Civil Works expenditure, which is partly due to the development of the public works programme to provide employment for labour in famine tracts. Military expenditure (including Marine) is £758,600 less than the Budget, owing mainly to smaller payments to the War Office, and to a slower rate of progress with re-organization and other special measures The Revised Estimate under Army includes £50,000 for the Bazar Valley Field Force

The Opium expenditure is short of the Budget provision by £141,600, as a result of the contraction in the poppy area. Political shows a saving of £119,700 attributable to smaller drawings of His Majesty the Amir's subsidy.

(5) The balances of the United Provinces having been largely depleted as a consequence of famine, a special assignment of £218,100 has been entered in the Revised Estimate to raise the closing Provincial balance to its prescribed minimum. Other special assignments are £61,700 to Bombay and £7,500 to the Central Provinces to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlements, £38,300 to the Punjab in respect of a similar guarantee for Irrigation revenue, £33,300 to Madras for tank restoration works, and £66,700 to Burma, as the first instalment of the Imperial contribution towards the cost of the Rangoon river training scheme.

(6) A 3½ per cent loan of two and a half crores of rupees was raised in India; and two issues of 3½ per cent India stock were made in England. The first, in accordance with the Budget programme, was for £3,500,000; but in January last a further loan of £5,000,000 was effected, partly in anticipation of the requirements of next year. Of the latter, £746,000 will be received after the 31st March 1908. In addition, India Bills for £1,000,000 were issued in lieu of capital estimated to be raised by various Railway Companies The sterling loans enabled £634,700 to be applied towards the discharge of debentures of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Madras Railway.

(7) Owing to stringency in the London money market, only £2,248,000 of fresh capital was raised by Railway Companies, as against £3,840,400 entered in the Budget Estimate.

(8) In consequence of the drop in exchange during the latter half of the year, the drawings of Council Bills in 1907-1908 are expected to amount to only £15,814,000, as compared with £18,100,000 entered in the Budget: the former figure is exclusive of £530,000 drawn for remittance to the Gold Standard Reserve. £3,325,000 have been drawn from the Currency Reserve Gold, in part payment of the silver bought by Government for coinage purposes.

(9) The Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1908 stands at £18,355,300.

II.—1908-1909:—

(1) The Budget Estimate of 1908-1909 shows a total Revenue of £73,438,900, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £72,867,400, and an Imperial surplus of £571,500.

(2) Provision has been made for special grants to Local Governments of £200,000 and £80,000 in aid of Sanitation and additional Police reforms, respectively. The annual grant for special Military expenditure has been taken at £1,666,700 only, as against £1,983,300 in the Budget of 1907-1908.

(3) Compared with the Revised Estimate of the current year, Land Revenue (excluding the portion due to Irrigation) shows an increase of £1,435,200, of which £767,800 is in the United Provinces, £417,900 in Bombay and £193,000 in Burma. The famine necessitated exceptionally heavy remissions and suspensions this year. The estimates of 1908-1909 are based on the assumption that the next monsoon will be normal.

The purchase this year of the Madras Railway increases the gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways next year by £845,300 and £606,700, respectively. A total increase of £1,031,800 in the net receipts of State Railways is expected.

In view of the prevailing scarcity, the growth of Excise receipts is taken at £194,600 only. An increase of £126,400 is expected under Stamps. The assumption of a year of normal crops in the Punjab chiefly has caused an increase of £192,300 under Irrigation.

The Salt Budget anticipates an increase in consumption of approximately 2,900,000 maunds. But the increase of revenue is taken at £65,300 only, owing to the operation of the credit system in Madras.

Under Customs the increase is small (£36,300 only), as the growth of the import duties has been extraordinarily large this year, and no appreciable increase of the export duty on rice can be expected while famine prevails.

Opium revenue shows a decrease of £380,000. In view of the restriction of the trade with China, the number of chests of Bengal and Malwa opium to be exported have been taken at 45,900 and 15,100, respectively. The average sale price of Bengal opium has been taken at R1,300 per chest, as against R1,350 obtained in the current year.

Other important decreases of Revenue are under Mint (£165,900), due to smaller coinage of new rupees and bronze; and under Military Services (£129,900), the result largely of the discontinuance of the supply by the State of malt liquor to the troops.

(4) The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is estimated at £880,500, of which £666,700 is in the United Provinces.

Police and Medical expenditure show increases of £301,100 and £280,000, of which £80,000 and £200,000 represent provision for expenditure against the special Imperial grants for additional police reforms and sanitation, respectively [*vide* paragraph III (2)].

Under Military Services, there is an increase of £233,900 in spite of a decrease of £40,200 under Marine. These variations are explained in Appendix II.

The only important decreases of expenditure are under Civil Works (£224,700), Opium (£175,600), and Miscellaneous (£177,900). In the first case, retrenchment is largely due to the depletion of the Provincial balances in some of the provinces. Under Opium, the decrease is due partly to the poor outturn of last winter's crop, and partly to the further restriction of the poppy-growing area.

The purchase of the Madras Railway causes a decrease of £600,100 under Guaranteed Companies and an increase of £398,800 under Annuities in purchase of Railways. The total annuity in purchase of the undertaking is £553,397, but the Budget provides for the exchange of a part of this for new stock of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and for the payment next year of three-quarters of the reduced annuity plus a half-year's annuity to holders who exchange.

(5) The Budget includes special Land Revenue assignments of £43,100 and £98,800 to the United Provinces to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlement and to avoid a *minus* Provincial balance at the close of 1908-1909, respectively.

(6) Subject to the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State, the Provincial Settlements of Madras and the United Provinces have been revised so as to place at the disposal of the Local Governments a larger share of the heads of revenue which are ordinarily divided between Imperial and Provincial. Particulars of the changes will be found in Section VI.

(7) Subject to the usual reservation, a loan of 3 crores of rupees in India is announced. This is intended for Capital expenditure on Railways and Productive Irrigation Works. Of the sterling loan of £5,000,000 announced in January last, £746,000 will be realised after the 31st March 1908. Provision has also been made for renewing twice in 1908-1909 the India Bills of £1,000,000 which were issued with a six months' currency in October 1907; for a fresh temporary loan of £500,000 in England; and for the discharge of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway debentures, of which £865,800 mature next year.

(8) Subject to the usual reservations, provision is also made for the raising of Capital through Railway Companies as follows: namely, for outlay on Companies' Railways £1,013,900, and for expenditure on purchased Railways £3,900,000.

(9) Drawings of Council Bills are entered at £18,500,000; and provision has been made for the withdrawal of £1,500,000 from the Currency Chest in London, against an equivalent transfer from Treasury to Currency in India.

IV.—Capital Expenditure—

The following table shows the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works:—

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
RAILWAYS.			
Included in the Government Capital programme . . .	14,47,61,592	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines . .	51,626	1,28,000	11,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	5,99,868	2,61,000	2,54,000
Provincial State line . . .	13,432	17,000	4,000
TOTAL RAILWAYS	14,54,26,518	15,04,06,000	15,02,69,000
IRRIGATION WORKS .	1,19,64,406	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000
Total Railways and Irrigation Works	15,73,90,924	16,34,06,000	16,52,69,000
Converted into sterling at R15=£1	10,492,728	10,893,800	11,017,900

J. S. MESTON.

March 20, 1908.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts 1906-1907
Revised Estimates . . . 1907-1908
Budget Estimates . . . 1908-1909

CONTENTS.

I.—General Statement of the Revenue, and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate 1908-190
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	A	19,793,791	20,226,100	18,525,000	19,960,
Opium	"	5,660,528	4,851,100	5,222,900	4,842,
Salt	"	4,362,706	3,290,000	3,336,900	3,402,
Stamps	"	4,029,908	4,167,600	4,235,300	4,361,
Excise	"	5,898,219	6,207,800	6,197,800	6,392,
Customs	"	4,351,692	4,595,500	4,964,000	5,000,
Other Heads	"	4,690,091	4,839,000	4,718,300	4,946,
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	48,786,935	48,177,100	47,200,200	48,906,300
Interest	A	972,193	951,000	980,800	1,014,
Post Office	"	1,751,146	1,795,700	1,833,500	1,912,
Telegraph	"	953,006	991,900	1,004,100	1,037,
Mint	"	419,498	245,300	438,000	272,100
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,100,829	1,123,700	1,100,300	1,140,600
Miscellaneous	"	939,631	713,700	654,000	524,300
Railways : Net Receipts	"	12,983,823	13,654,800	12,929,400	13,729,500
Irrigation	"	3,532,917	3,420,900	3,448,000	3,640,300,
Other Public Works	"	287,863	243,100	254,300	244,500
Military Receipts	"	1,416,743	1,182,800	1,146,600	1,016,700
TOTAL REVENUE	...	73,144,554	72,500,000	70,989,200	73,438,[illegible]

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1908.

Revenue of the Government of India, in India and in England.*

	*For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,909,118	9,133,300	8,922,000	8,962,300
Interest	"	1,915,884	1,064,400	1,799,300	1,734,800
Post Office	"	1,602,933	1,689,800	1,717,100	1,815,600
Telegraph	"	1,126,205	1,080,100	1,090,500	1,094,600
Mint	"	166,898	150,800	165,500	147,700
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	12,646,358	13,079,600	13,042,100	14,037,300
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,507,249	4,669,400	4,827,800	4,620,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,009,743	999,800	1,182,000	1,531,200
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	10,676,150	11,513,400	11,001,300	11,323,000
Irrigation	"	2,736,761	3,020,700	2,833,[illegible]00	2,917,800
Other Public Works	"	4,359,552	4,562,900	4,679,300	4,453,800
Military Services	"	21,586,086	21,279,100	20,520,500	20,754,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	71,242,937	72,243,300	71,780,800	73,392,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	494,206	88,700	...	84,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	*181,964*	*606,600*	*1,027,000*	*609,600*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	71,555,179	71,725,400	70,753,800	72,867,400
SURPLUS	...	1,589,375	774,600	235,400	571,500
TOTAL	...	73,144,554	72,500,000	70,989,200	73,438,900

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	1,589,375	774,600	235,400	571,500
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards Outlay on State Railways (net)	C	...	2,650,000	1,895,900	3,900,000
Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway Construction	"	...	...	1,127,000	666,700
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	...	1,190,400	352,100	1,013,900
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	4,166,102	4,914,900	10,846,800	1,795,600
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	...	1,000,000	500,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	737,317	684,800	513,400	453,500
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	955,167	16,500	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	...	61,600	411,800	...
Capital Account of Local Boards	"	1,587	1,700	1,700	...
Remittances (net)	"	499,437	98,700	...	51,200
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	32,907,196	18,100,000	15,814,000	18,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	40,856,181	28,493,200	32,198,100	27,452,400
Opening Balance—India	...	11,781,457	11,118,657	10,328,237	12,640,237
England	...	8,436,519	4,313,819	5,606,812	5,115,012
TOTAL	...	61,074,157	43,925,676	48,133,149	45,207,649

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1908.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Disbursements. Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	797,627	833,300	866,700	1,000,000
Outlay on State Railways	"	7,915,041	7,215,100	8,253,900	8,555,100
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	1,766,953	1,825,600	1,833,500	1,461,800
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—(Net payments for discharge of debentures)	"	254,440	...	...	...
Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	"	...	...	2,144,800	...
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	...	10,734,061	9,874,000	13,098,900	11,016,900
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Deposits and Advances (net)	C	...	...	53,500	35,400
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	4,251	...	...	171,400
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	581,430	141,900	1,817,000	35,800
Remittances (net)	"	...	...	190,900	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	33,819,366	18,103,900	15,217,600	17,989,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	45,139,108	28,119,800	30,377,900	29,248,500
Closing Balance—India	...	10,328,237	12,368,757	12,640,237	12,200,137
England	...	5,606,812	3,437,119	5,115,012	3,759,012
TOTAL	...	61,074,157	43,925,676	48,133,149	45,207,649

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	REVISED India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	11,63,51,150	18,05,55,701	19,793,791	...	19,793,791	10,37,28,000	17,41,48,000
II.—Opium	8,49,07,922	...	5,660,528	...	5,660,528	7,83,43,000	...
III.—Salt	6,45,75,336	8,65,855	4,362,706	...	4,362,706	5,00,53,000	...
IV.—Stamps	2,96,30,957	3,08,17,658	4,029,908	...	4,029,908	3,22,13,000	3,13,17,000
V.—Excise	5,36,73,915	3,47,99,374	5,898,219	...	5,898,219	5,51,92,000	3,77,75,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	31,936	77,18,134	516,671	...	516,671	13,000	78,45,000
VII.—Customs	6,51,90,472	84,912	4,351,692	...	4,351,692	7,44,60,000	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,31,48,772	82,08,037	1,423,787	...	1,423,787	1,36,70,000	85,62,000
IX.—Forest	1,52,36,733	1,12,62,287	1,766,601	2,310	1,768,911	1,50,78,000	1,10,37,000
X.—Registration	5,26,704	51,69,327	379,736	...	379,736	4,78,000	57,02,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	90,14,790	...	600,986	...	600,986	83,79,000	...
TOTAL	45,22,88,687	27,94,80,685	48,784,625	2,310	48,786,935	43,16,07,000	27,63,86,000
XII.—Interest	87,13,109	21,43,305	723,761	248,432	972,193	93,78,000	27,18,000
XIII.—Post Office	2,62,67,186	...	1,751,146	...	1,751,146	2,75,03,000	...
XIV.—Telegraph	1,41,66,341	...	944,423	8,583	953,006	1,48,77,000	...
XV.—Mint	62,91,969	...	419,465	33	419,498	65,70,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,75,545	36,95,799	271,423	...	271,423	2,93,000	36,69,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,20,893	34,54,887	251,718	...	251,718	3,11,000	34,05,000
XVII.—Police	1,23,751	21,30,902	150,310	...	150,310	1,[illegible],000	22,10,000
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	...	21,59,429	143,962	...	143,962	...	20,96,000
XIX.—Education	25,903	20,88,917	140,988	...	140,988	27,000	21,75,000
XX.—Medical	10,761	8,09,345	54,673	973	55,646	10,000	8,32,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,74,743	11,17,469	86,148	634	86,782	1,73,000	11,58,000
TOTAL	10,31,596	1,54,56,728	1,099,222	1,607	1,100,829	9,37,000	1,55,45,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	13,28,273	5,53,823	125,473	66,414	191,887	13,00,000	9,49,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	5,06,677	6,74,499	78,745	...	78,745	6,18,000	7,15,000
XXIV.—Exchange	28,50,328	...	190,022	...	190,022	9,00,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	40,19,180	28,49,050	457,882	21,065	478,947	19,72,000	21,71,000
TOTAL	87,04,458	40,77,372	852,122	87,479	939,001	47,90,000	38,35,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	38,66,26,526	86,196	25,780,848	230	25,781,078	41,13,18,000	92,000
Deduct:—Working Expenses	*19,27,50,064*	*89,102*	*12,855,945*	...	*12,855,945*	*21,52,7[illegible],000*	*89,000*
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*50,44,506*	...	*396,300*	...	*396,300*	*63,70,000*	...
Net Receipts	18,79,31,956	−2,906	12,528,603	230	12,528,833	18,96,75,000	3,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	59,82,017	...	398,801	...	398,801	33,79,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest)	3,88,746	...	25,917	30,272	56,189	3,00,000	...
TOTAL	19,43,02,719	−2,906	12,953,321	30,502	12,983,823	19,33,54,000	3,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,44,62,380	2,06,71,096	2,342,231	...	2,342,231	1,34,96,000	1,92,24,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,51,04,710	...	1,006,981	...	1,006,981	1,33,80,000	20,97,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	11,17,787	16,37,788	183,705	...	183,705	10,06,000	[illegible]5,17,000
TOTAL	3,06,84,877	2,23,08,884	3,532,917	...	3,532,917	2,78,82,000	2,38,38,000
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	4,21,335	35,44,476	264,387	23,476	287,863	2,88,000	35,02,000
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	98,03,377	...	653,558	441,956	1,095,514	82,51,000	...
Non-Effective	13,80,251	...	92,017	30,038	122,055	12,15,000	...
	1,11,83,628	...	745,575	471,994	1,217,569	94,66,000	...
XXXIII.—Marine	22,21,896	...	148,126	49	148,175	12,26,000	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	7,64,984	...	50,999	...	50,999	8,50,000	...
TOTAL	1,41,70,508	...	944,700	472,043	1,416,743	1,15,42,000	...
TOTAL REVENUE	75,70,42,785	32,70,03,544	72,270,089	874,465	73,144,554	72,87,28,000	32,58,27,000

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1907-1908.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.
				INDIA. (Rupee Figures.)						
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
18,525,000	...	18,525,000	—1,761,100	11,56,01,000	18,38,02,000	19,960,200	...	19,960,200	—265,900	+ 1,435,200
5,222,900	...	5,222,900	+ 371,800	7,26,43,000	...	4,842,900	...	4,842,900	—8,200	—380,000
3,336,900	...	3,336,900	+ 46,900	5,10,33,000	...	3,402,200	...	3,402,200	+ 112,200	+ 65,300
4,235,300	...	4,235,300	+ 67,700	3,31,78,000	3,22,47,000	4,361,700	...	4,361,700	+ 194,100	+ 126,400
6,197,800	...	6,197,800	—10,000	4,87,32,000	4,71,54,000	6,392,400	...	6,392,400	+ 184,600	+ 194,600
523,900	...	523,900	—2,800	29,000	79,60,000	532,600	...	532,600	+ 5,900	+ 8,700
4,964,000	...	4,964,000	+ 368,500	7,50,05,000	...	5,000,300	...	5,000,300	+ 404 800	+ 36,300
1,482,100	...	1,482,100	+ 49,200	1,26,94,000	1,01,22,000	1,521,000	...	1,521,000	+ 88,100	+ 38,900
1,741,000	700	1,741,700	—148,100	1,42,98,000	1,33,83,000	1,845,400	...	1,845,400	—44,400	+ 103,700
412,000	...	412,000	+ 20,900	49,000	64,00,000	429,900	...	429,900	+ 38,800	+ 17,900
558,600	...	558,600	— 39,900	92,65,000	...	617,700	...	617,700	+ 19,200	+ 59,102
47,199,500	700	47,200,200	—976,900	43,25,27,000	30,10,68,000	48,906,300	...	48,906,300	+ 729,200	+ 1,706,100
806,400	174,400	980,800	+ 29,800	93,98,000	40,61,000	897,300	117,300	1,014,600	+ 63,600	+ 33,800
1,833,500	...	1,833,500	+ 37,800	2,86,81,000	...	1,912,100	...	1,912,100	+ 116,400	+ 78,600
991,800	12,300	1,004,100	+ 12,200	1 54,93,000	...	1,032,900	5,000	1,037,900	+ 46,000	+ 33,800
438,000	...	438,000	+ 192,700	40,82,000	...	272,100	...	272,100	+ 26,800	—165,900
264,100	...	264,100	— 9 000	3,14,000	37,57,000	271,400	...	271,400	— 1,700	+ 7,300
247,800	...	247,800	—17,100	3,09,000	35,76,000	259,000	...	259,000	—5,900	+ 11,200
155,500	...	155,500	+ 5,100	1,20,000	20,62,000	145,500	...	145,500	—4,900	—10,000
139,700	...	139,700	— 10,800	..	22,03,000	146,900	...	146,900	—3,600	+ 7,200
146,800	...	146,800	+ 3,400	27,000	24,07,000	161,900	...	161,900	+ 18,500	+ 15,100
56,200	900	57,100	—500	22,000	8,77,000	59,900	900	60,800	+ 3,200	+ 3,700
88,700	600	89,300	+ 5,500	1,60,000	12,58,000	94,500	600	95,100	+ 11,300	+ 5,800
1,098,800	1,500	1,100,300	—23,400	9,52,000	1,61,35,000	1,139,100	1,500	1,140,600	+ 16,900	+ 40,300
149,900	69,200	219,100	+ 23,000	13,18,000	5,80,000	126,500	68,600	195,100	—1,000	—24,000
88,900	...	88,900	+ 13,200	6,25,000	6,90,000	87,700	...	87,700	+ 12,000	—1,200
60,000	...	60,000	—73,300	...	...	...	..	...	—133,300	—60,000
276,200	9,800	286,000	—22,600	11,03,000	22,69,000	224,800	16,700	241,500	—67,100	— 44,500
575,000	79,000	654,000	—59,700	30,46,000	35,39,000	439,000	85,300	524,300	—189,400	—129,700
27,427,300	200	27,427,500	+ 678,000	43,59,98,000	92,000	29,072,700	200	29,072,900	+ 2,323,400	+ 1,645,400
14,357,400	...	*14,357,400*	—1,193,300	*22 43,15,000*	*80,000*	*14,959,700*	...	*14,959,700*	—1,795,600	—602,300
424,700	...	*424,700*	—23,800	*65,40,000*	...	*436,000*	...	*436,000*	—35,100	—11,300
12,645,200	200	12,645,400	—539,100	20,51,43,000	12,000	13 677,000	200	13,677,200	+ 492,700	+ 1,031,800
225,300	...	225,300	—184,700	...	...	...	...	...	—410,000	—225,300
20,000	38,700	58,700	—1,600	2,82,000	...	18,800	33,500	52,300	— 8,000	— 6,400
12,890,500	38,900	12,929,400	— 725,400	20,54,25,000	12,000	13,695,800	33,700	13,729,500	+ 74,700	+ 800,100
2,181,300	...	2,181,300	—37 900	1,47,43,000	2,06,17,000	2,357,300	...	2,357,300	+ 138,100	+ 176,000
1,031,800	...	1,031,800	+ 100	1,37,53 000	23,46,000	1,073,300	...	1,073,300	+ 41,600	+ 41,500
234,9[illegible]	...	234,900	+ 64,900	8,42,000	23,03,000	209,700	...	209,700	+ 39,700	—25,200
3,448,000	...	3,448,000	+ 27,100	2,93,38,000	2,52,66,000	3,640,300	...	3,640,300	+ 219,400	+ 192,300
252,700	1,600	254,300	+ 11,200	3,57,000	33,11,000	244 500	...	244,500	+ 1,400	— 9,800
550,100	346,100	896,200	—47,500	64,80,000	...	432,000	350,800	782,800	—160,900	—113,[illegible]00
81,000	31,000	112,000	—8,100	10,71,000	...	71,400	27,000	98,400	—21,700	—13,600
631,100	377,100	1,008,200	—55,600	75,51,000	...	503,400	377,800	881,200	—182,600	—127,000
81,700	...	81,700	+ 11,500	11,82,000	...	78,800	...	78 800	+ 8,600	—2,900
56,700	...	56,700	+ 7,900	8,50,000	...	56,700	...	56,700	+ 7,900	...
769,500	377,100	1,146,600	—36,200	95,83,000	...	638,900	377 800	1,016,700	— 166,100	—129,900
70,303,700	685,500	70,989,200	—1,510,800	73,88,82,000	35,03,92,000	72,818,300	620,600	73,438,900	+ 938,900	+ 2,449,700

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure charged to the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	REVISED India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial.
	R		£	£	£	R	R
Brought forward	16,01,02,508	24,28,01,896	26,860,294	5,024,094	31,884,388	15,53,89,000	25,76,77,000
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	3,41,50,247	...	2,276,683	2,763,302	5,039,985	3,63,12,000	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	2,869,366	2,869,366	...	...
Sinking Funds	...	...	...	148,896	148,896	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	36,56,755	...	243,784	264,641	508,425	39,58,000	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	5,99,118	...	39,941	1,369,081	1,409,022	12,20,000	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	6,25,535	...	41,702	...	41,702	2,95,000	...
Interest	...	...	...	584,751	584,751	57,000	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	4,31,378	86,009	34,493	...	34,493	2,48,000	51,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	5,84,037	8,613	39,510	...	39,510	11,59,000	18,000
TOTAL	4,00,47,070	94,622	2,670,113	8,000,037	10,676,150	4,32,49,000	69,000
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	67,11,764	74,57,723	944,632	...	944,632	72,71,000	75,03,000
Interest on Debt	51,09,899	73,10,589	828,433	106,798	935,231	57,11,000	74,59,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	27,55,566	1,00,97,904	856,898	...	856,898	27,59,000	1,01,54,000
TOTAL	1,45,77,229	2,48,72,216	2,629,963	106,798	2,736,761	1,57,41,000	2,51,16,000
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	..	13,432	895	...	895	..	17,000
45.—Civil Works	98,05,718	5,45,42,760	4,289,899	68,758	4,358,657	1,07,89,000	5,83,54,000
TOTAL	98,05,718	5,45,56,192	4,290,794	68,758	4,359,552	1,07,89,000	5,83,71,000
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	20,19,69,620	...	13,464,641	3,092,900	16,557,541	20,12,04,000	...
Non-Effective	1,01,16,965		674,464	2,425,840	3,100,304	99,60,000	...
	21,20,86,585	...	14,139,105	5,518,740	19,657,845	21,11,64,000	...
46A.—Marine	41,33,693	...	275,579	386,789	662,368	36,89,000	...
47.—Military Works	1,60,28,916	...	1,006,594	58,921	1,127,515	1,60,00,000	...
47 A.—Special Defences (1902)	14,11,302	..	94,087	44,271	138,358	14,35,000	...
TOTAL	23,36,00,496	...	15,577,305	6,008,721	21,586,086	23,22,88,000	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,81,93,021	32,23,24,926	52,034,529	19,208,408	71,242,937	45,74,56,000	34,12,33,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	74,13,096	494,206	...	494,206	...	..
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*27,29,478*	*181,904*	...	*181,964*	...	*1,54,06,000*
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	45,81,93,021	32,70,08,544	52,346,771	19,208,408	71,555,179	45,74,56,000	32,58,27,000

	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907. India. Amount in Rupees.	India. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
	R	£	£	£
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
48.—State Railways	8,04,50,245	5,363,350	2,551,691	7,915,041
49.—Irrigation Works	1,07,73,884	718,259	79,368	797,627
TOTAL	9,12,24,129	6,081,609	2,631,059	8,712,668
51.—Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

Estimate, 1907-1908. Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
27,537,700	5,208,600	32,746,300	+879,100	15,25,78,000	27,86,90,000	28,751,200	5,192,300	33,943,500	+2,076,300	+1,197,200
2,420,800	2,841,300	5,262,100	—455,300	3,77,62,000	...	2,517,500	2,995,100	5,512,600	—204,800	+250,500
...	2,869,400	2,869,400	...	...	...	...	3,268,200	3,268,200	+398,800	+398,800
...	154,100	154,100	+200	...		...	159,600	159,600	+5,700	+5,500
263,900	288,500	552,400	+4,900	41,85,000	...	279,000	288,500	567,500	+20,000	+15,100
81,300	1,383,500	1,464,800	—45,700	15,26,000	...	101,700	1,592,000	1,693,700	+183,200	+228,900
19,700	...	19,700	—11,100	...	...	...	...	...	—30,800	—19,700
3,800	576,600	580,400	—7,100	...	...	...	...	...	—587,500	—580,400
19,900	..	19,900	—23,500	9,99,000	22,000	68,100	...	68,100	+24,700	+48,200
78,500	...	78,500	+25,500	7,79,000	21,000	53,300	...	53,300	+300	—25,200
2,887,900	8,113,400	11,001,300	—512,100	4,52,51,000	43,000	3,019,600	8,303,400	11,323,000	—190,400	+321,700
984,900	...	984,900	+52,800	62,54,000	83,92,000	976,400	.	976,400	+44,300	—8,500
878,000	109,600	987,600	—135,300	47,89,000	90,30,000	921,200	111,400	1,032,600	—90,300	+45,000
860,900	...	860,900	—104,800	34,27,000	1,02,04,000	908,800	...	908,800	—56,900	+47,900
2,723,800	109,600	2,833,400	—187,300	1,44,70,000	2,76,26,000	2,806,400	111,400	2,917,800	—102,900	+84,400
1,100		1,100	+800	...	4,000	300	...	300	...	—800
4,60[illegible],500	68,700	4,678,200	+115,600	1,09,85,000	5,49,05,000	4,392,000	60,900	4,453,500	—109,100	—224,700
4,610,600	68,700	4,679,[illegible]00	+110,400	1,09,85,000	5,49,09,000	4,392,900	60,900	4,453,800	—109,100	—225,500
13,413,600	2,223,300	15,636,900	—575,600	20,54,10,000	..	13,694,000	2,130,100	15,824,100	—388,400	+187,200
664,000	2,453,700	3,117,700	—20,700	1,01,91,000	.	679,400	2,469,000	3,148,400	+10,000	+30,700
14,077,600	4,677,000	18,754,600	—596,300	21,56,01,000	.	14,373,400	4,599,100	18,972,500	—378,400	+217,900
245,900	267,600	513,500	—9,900	36,9[illegible],000	...	246,500	226,800	473,300	—50,100	—40,200
1,066,700	67,500	1,134,200	—124,900	1,74,46,000	..	1,163,100	36,100	1,199,200	—59,900	+65,000
95,700	22,500	118,200	—27,500	4,55,000	...	30,300	79,100	109,400	—30,300	—8,800
15,485,900	5,034,600	20,520,500	—758,600	23,71,90,000	.	15,813,300	4,941,100	20,754,400	—524,700	+233,900
53,245,900	18,534,500	71,780,800	—462,500	46,04,83,000	36,12,68,000	54,783,400	18,609,100	73,392,500	+1,149,200	+1,611,700
...	...	...	...	...	12,67,000	84,500	..	84,500	—7,200	+501,900
1,027,000	..	*1,027,000*	—509,100	...	*91,43,000*	*609,600*	...	*609,600*		
52,218,900	18,534,900	70,753,800	—971,600	46,04,83,000	35,33,92,000	54,258,300	18,609,100	72,867,400	+1,142,000	+2,113,600

Revised Estimate, 1907-1908. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
8,98,36,000	5,989,100	2,264,800	8,253,900	8,23,52,000	5,490,100	3,065,000	8,555,100
1,17,25,000	781,700	85,000	866,700	1,45,79,000	971,900	28,100	1,000,000
10,15,61,000	6,770,800	2,349,800	9,120,600	9,69,31,000	6,462,000	3,093,100	9,555,100
...	...	2,144,800	2,144,800	.	...	.	...

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the*

	Accounts, 1906-1907			Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.			Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	72,270,089	874,465	73,144,554	70,303,700	685,500	70,989,200	72,818,300	620,600	73,438,900
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			1,589,375			235,400			571,500
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net)	...	...	...	1,895,900	...	1,895,900	3,900,000	...	3,900,000
Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway Construction	...	...	...	1,127,000	...	1,127,000	666,700	...	666,700
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments	613,653	1,557	615,210	1,271,600	1,500	1,273,100	...	500	50
Net			0			0			
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	48,267	84	48,351	8,000	1,382,000	1,390,000	13,900	2,420,600	2,434,50
Net			0			352,100			1,013,900
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...	2,000,000		..	7,754,000		...	746,000	
Madras Railway Debenture	...	...		...	2,144,800		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	3,000,000	...		1,666,700	...		2,000,000	...	
Total	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,666,700	9,898,800	11,565,500	2,000,000	746,000	2,746,00
Net			4,166,102			10,846,800			1,795,600
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	2,535,000	...	2,535,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	..	2,500,000	2,500,00
Net			0			1,000,000			500,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	98,507	...		96,700	..		96,500	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,440,380	..		4,359,900			4,424,400		
Total	4,538,887	...	4,538,887	4,456,600	...	4,456,600	4,520,900	..	4,520,900
Net			737,317			513,400			453,500
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	494,206	...		...	...		84,500	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	332,383	..		250,000	.		250,000	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,402,334	...		3,502,500	...		3,641,300	...	
Other Funds	785,601	...		799,100	..		800,000	...	
Railway Funds	24,743	...		17,200	..		...	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	11,119	..		11,500	... (a)		12,000	..	
Gold Standard Reserve	4,014,426	3,353,481		1,127,000	4,836,800		666,700	3,411,400	
Currency Reserve. Bonds drawn	.	31,726		...	69,700		...	50,600	
Currency Reserve. Gold transferred	...	1,045,000		...	...		...	.	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	21,990,348	...		23,013,100	...		22,814,200	..	
Advances	5,018,647	17,063		5,289,700	103,900		3,931,700	11,100	
Suspense Accounts	47,023	...		238,700	...		6,500	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		7,000	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	15,633	2,456		3,700	...		...	4,000	
Total	36,136,463	4,449,726	40,586,189	34,259,500	5,010,400	39,269,900	32,236,900	3,477,100	35,714,000
Net			955,167			0			
Carried over	119,142,359	7,325,832		114,98,6900	17,978,200		116,156,700	9,764,800	

(a) Includes £530,000 remitted from India by means of Council Bills.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.			Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.			Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	52,034,529	19,208,408	71,242,937	53,245,900	18,534,900	71,780,800	54,783,400	18,609,100	73,392,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	494,206	...	494,206	...	...	...	84,500	...	84,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*181,964*	..	*181,964*	*1,027,000*	...	*1,027,000*	*609,600*	..	*609,600*
Total	52,346,771	19,208,408	71,555,179	52,218,900	18,534,900	70,753,800	54,258,300	18,609,100	72,867,400
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works	718,259	79,368	797,627	781,700	85,000	866,700	971,900	28,100	1,
Outlay on State Railways	5,363,350	2,551,691	7,915,041	5,989,100	2,264,800	8,253,900	5,490,100	3,065,000	8,555,100
Capital charge involved in redemption of Liabilities—									
Madras Railway	...	..	...	...	2,144,800	2,144,800	...		
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capital outlay	1,116,614	1,265,549	2,382,163	1,078,000	2,028,600	3,106,600	- 185,900	1,647,300	1,462,300
Net			1,766,953			1,833,500			1,461,800
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures	..	302,791	302,791	...	1,038,500	1,038,500	..	1,420,600	1,420,600
Net			254,440			0			
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
Madras Railway Debentures.	..	...		...	134,700		...	...	
B. B. C. I. Railway Debentures	...	749,900		...	500,000			865,800	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Loans	83,384	...		82,700	...		83,300		
3½ p. c. Loans	554	.		600	...		700	..	
Stock Notes	...	..		...	...		300	..	
Provincial Debentures	60	.		700	..		300		
Total	83,998	749,900	833,898	84,000	634,700	718,700	84,000	865,800	
Net			0			0			
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	2,535,000	...	2,535,000	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	
Net			0			0			
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	213	...		400	...		200	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	87,264	...		90,100	..		91,900		
Savings Bank Deposits	3,713,993	...		3,852,700	...		3,975,300	...	
Total	3,801,570	.	3,801,570	3,943,200	...	3,943,200	4,067,400	.	4,067,400
Net			0						
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	181,96[illegible]	...		1,027,000	...		609,600	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,199,815	.		3,102,800	...		3,620,300	..	
Other Funds	796,270	..		780,700	..		790,000	...	
Railway Funds	17,508	...		80,200	...		..	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	4,000,000	3,353,481		1,428,300	4,501,200		666,700	3,417,000	
Currency Reserve: sums invested	...	31,726		...	69,700		...	50,000	
Do. Gold transferred	1,045,000	...		...	..		..	.	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	21,608,615	...		22,731,800	.		22,818,400		
Advances	4,468,657	257,937		5,229,200	52,900		3,705,300	7,100	
Suspense Accounts	634,423	...		19,400	...		3,500		
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	15,938	...		...	...		...	..	
Miscellaneous	19,613	75		...	200		900	.	
Total	35,987,803	3,643,219	39,631,022	34,699,400	4,624,000	39,323,400	32,274,700	3,474,700	35,749,400
Net			0			53,500			35,400
Carried over	101,953,365	27,800,926		98,794,300	31,355,300		96,902,000	31,110,600	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the*

	Accounts, 1906-1907.			Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.			Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Brought forward . .	119,142,359	7,325,832		114,989,600	17,978,200		116,156,700	9,764,800	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	336,504	...	336,504	541,800	...	541,800	244,300	...	244,300
Net .			0			411,800			
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	610,654	...	610,654	694,300	...	694,300	1,621,500	...	1,621,50
Net .			0			0			
Capital account of Local Boards.	64,235	...	64,235	37,700	...	37,700	...	...	
Net .			1,587			1,700			
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	25,812,013	...		27,333,300	...		29,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	.	...		341,100	...		344,700	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	371,304	...		830,500	...		294,400	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	552,361	...		646,800	...		409,500	...	
Guaranteed Railways	603,042	...		370,600	...		...	...	
Public Works . .	3,249,662	...		4,254,200	...		7,176,300	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . .	149,443	...		166,100	...		166,100	...	
Marine . . .	178,135	...		212,100	...		226,700	...	
Military . . .	12,987,427	...		13,116,700	...		13,510,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve . .	3,625,000	1,650,000		1,100,000	3,325,000		...	1,500,000	
Purchase of silver .	12,633,218	...		4,573,500	...		...	...	
Railway transactions .	2,129,807	3,794		3,225,000	1,901,300		5,060,900	4,653,500	
Other " .	756,240	890,019		827,900	1,026,200		1,310,000	789,200	
Total .	63,049,652	2,543,813	65,593,465	56,997,800	6,252,500	63,250,300	57,499,500	6,942,700	64,442,
Net .			499,437			0			51,
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	32,907,196	32,907,196	.	(a) 15,814,000	15,814,000	...	18,500,000	18,500,0
Total Receipts .	183,203,404	42,776,841		173,261,200	40,044,700		175,522,000	35,207,500	
Opening Balance .	11,781,457	8,436,519		10,328,237	5,606,812		12,640,237	5,115,012	
GRAND TOTAL .	194,984,861	51,213,360		183,589,437	45,651,512		188,162,237	40,322,512	

(a) In addition to £530,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Fort William,
Finance Department;
March 20, 1908.

Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.			Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.			Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	101,953,365	27,800,926		98,794,300	31,355,300		96,962,000	31,110,600	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	340,755	...	340,755	130,000	...	130,000	415,700	...	415,700
Net			4,251			0			171,400
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,192,084	...	1,192,084	2,511,300	...	2,511,300	1,657,300	...	1,657,300
Net			581,430			1,817,000			35,800
Capital Account of Local Boards	62,648	...	62,648 0	36,000	..	36,000 0	...	...	... 0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	25,769,126	...		27,353,300	..		29,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	2,901	...		339,700	.		344,700	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	364,007	...		830,500	...		294,400	...	
Net payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	608,889	...		590,300	...		409 500	...	
Guaranteed Railways	603,042	...		370,600	...		...	...	
Public Works	2,954,778	...		4,621,900	...		7,176,300	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	152,234	...		166,100	...		166,100	...	
Marine	178,971	...		212,100	...		220,700	...	
Military	12,987,427	...		13,116,700	...		13,510,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	2,600,000	2,775,000		3,500,000	925,000		1,500,000	..	
Purchase of Silver	4,277	12,370,929		..	4,516,300		..	...	
Railway transactions	437	2,133,164		1,901,300	3,225,000		4,653,500	5,060,900	
Other "	1,062,317	526,529		1,257,500	514,900		1,656,000	392,000	
Total	47,288,406	17,805,622	65,094,028	54,260,000	9,181,200	63,441,200	58,938,100	5,452,900	64,391,000
Net			0			190,900			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	33,819,366	...	33,819,366	(a) 15,217,600	..	15,217,600	17,989,000	..	17,989,000
Total Disbursements	184,656,62[illegible]	45,606,548		170,949,200	40,536,500		175,962,100	36,563,500	
Closing Balance	10,328,237	5,606,812		12,640,237	5,115,012		12,200,137	3,759,012	
Grand Total	194,984,861	51,213,360		183,589,437	45,651,512		188,162,237	40,322,512	

(a) In addition to £530,000 for payment from the Gold Standard Reserve.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial Balances.

	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Accounts, 1906-1907										
Balance at end of 1905-1906	40,35,120	42,92,140	63,50,164	1,12,61,898	47,91,467	60,67,740	88,09,531	80,66,214	5,36,74,283	3,578,285
Added in 1906-1907	17,52,134	18,90,516	...	...	7,95,747	...	12,17,745	17,56,954	74,13,096	494,206
Spent in 1906-1907	...	...	1,98,541	18,77,455	...	6,53,482	..	...	27,29,478	181,964
Balance at end of 1906-1907	57,87,254	61,82,665	61,51,623	93,84,443	55,87,214	54,14,258	1,00,27,276	98,23,168	5,83,57,901	3,8. 0,527
Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.										
Balance at end of 1906-1907	57,87,254	61 82 665	61,51,623	93,84,443	55,87,214	54,14,258	1,00,27,276	98,23,168	5,83,57,901	3,890,527
Added in 1907-1908	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
Spent in 1907-1908	8,34 000	30,95,000	21,57,000	22,52,000	35,89,000	19,44,000	2,51,000	12,84,000	1,54,06,000	1,027,0
Balance at end of 1907-1908	49,53,254	30,87,665	39,94,623	71,32,443	19,98 214	34,70,258	97,76,276	85,39,168	4,29,51,901	2,863,527
Budget Estimate 1908-1909.										
Balance at end of 1907-1908 (including balances of absorbed Funds)	49,60,796	30,87,665	39,99 215	71,32,589	20,00,132	35,15,712	97,76,276	85,85,280	4,30,57,665	2,870,578
Added in 1908-1909	...	..	..	.	...	2,47,000	10,20,000		12,67,000	84,500
Spent in 1908-1909	16,37,000	18,88,000	23,67,000	7,42,000	20,00,000	..	..	5,09,000	91,43,000	609 600
Balance at end of 1908-1909	33,23,796	11,09,665	16,32,215	63,90,589	132	37,62,712	1,07,96,276	80,76,280	3,51,81,665	2,345,478

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1908.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.		Accounts, 1906-1907.					Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.		Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	
		Revenue.	Expenditure. Refunds and Assignments.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue Heads.										
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	19,793,791	726,959	3,353,922	15,712,910		14,258,700		15,649,900	
	Opium	5,660,528	3,463	1,913,292	3,743,773		3,556,100		3,351,700	
	Salt	4,362,706	267,533	364,489	3,730,684		2,702,200		2,789,400	
	Stamps	4,029,908	44,202	186,266	3,799,440		3,993,000		4,102,600	
	Excise	5,898,219	62,757	274,609	5,560,853		5,837,400		5,940,900	
	Provincial Rates	516,671	1,886	4,419	510,366		517,300		525,500	
	Customs	4,351,692	119,193	200,184	4,032,315		4,651,500		4,072,800	
	Assessed Taxes	1,423,787	7,460	23,828	1,392,499		1,450,400		1,488,300	
	Forest	1,768,911	5,284	948,866	814,761		751,400		790,000	
	Registration	379,736	845	199,431	179,460		199,900		210,300	
	Tributes	600,986	200,230	...	400,756		360,300		422,600	
	Total	48,786,935	1,439,812	7,469,306	39,877,817		38,278,200		39,944,000	
	Total deduction from Revenue		8,909,118							
Expenditure Heads.										
Debt Services	Interest	972,193	1,915,884			943,691		818,500		720,200
Commercial Services.	Post Office	1,751,146	1,602,933		148,213		116,400		96,500	
	Telegraph	953,006	1,126,205			173,199		86,400		56,700
	Railways	12,983,823	10,676,150		2,307,673		1,928,100		2,406,500	
	Irrigation	3,532,917	2,736,761		796,156		614,600		722,500	
Other Public Works.	Civil works, &c.	287,863	4,359,552			4,071,689		4,425,000		4,209,300
Mint	Mint	419,498	166,898		252,600		272,500		124,400	
Civil Departments	Civil Departments	1,100,829	12,646,358			11,545,529		11,941,800		12,896,700
Miscellaneous Civil Services.	Superannuation	191,887	2,947,759			2,755,872		2,787,100		2,863,800
	Exchange	190,022	..		190,022		60,000			
	Miscellaneous	478,947	436,523		42,424			214,700		81,300
	Other heads	78,745	1,122,967			1,044,222		1,232,000		1,150,600
Famine Relief and Insurance	Famine Relief	...	317,458			317,458		516,000		880,500
	Other heads	...	692,285			692,285		606,000		650,700
Military Services	Army Effective	1,095,514	16,557,541			15,462,027		14,740,700		15,041,300
	Army Non-effective	122,055	3,100,304			2,978,249		3,005,700		3,050,000
	Marine	148,175	662,368			514,193		431,800		394,500
	Military works	50,999	1,127,515			1,076,516		1,077,500		1,142,500
	Special Defences (1902)	...	138,358			138,358		118,200		100,400
	Total	73,144,554	71,242,937		1,901,617			791,600	46,400	
Provincial Adjustment	Surplus		312,242			312,242				
	Deficit						1,027,000		525,100	
	Total	73,144,554	71,555,179		1,589,375		235,400		571,500	
	Surplus				1,589,375		235,400		571,500	
	Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue —									
Capital Account	Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net)						1,895,900		3,003,000	
	Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated for Railway Construction						1,127,000		660,700	
	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)					254,440	392,100		1,013,900	
	Outlay on Irrigation Works					797,627		866,700		1,000,000
	Outlay on State Railways					7,915,041		8,233,100		8,555,100
	Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					1,706,953		1,833,500		1,401,800
	Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities					..		2,144,800		
Debt, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances.	Permanent Debt (net)				4,166,102		10,816,800		1,795,600	
	Temporary Debt (net)				..		1,000,000		500,000	
	Unfunded Debt (net)				737,317		513,400		153,500	
	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)					4,751	411,800			171,100
	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					581,430		1,817,000		35,800
	Capital Account of Local Boards (net)				1,587		1,700			
	Deposits and Advances (net)				958,167			53,500		35,400
	Remittances (net)				499,437			191,900	51,200	
	Secretary of State's Bills drawn (net)				32,907,191		15,814,000		18,500,000	
	Secretary of State's Bills paid (net)					33,319,366		15,217,000		17,959,000
					40,850,181	45,139,108	32,108,100	30,377,900	27,451,400	20,248,500
Cash Balance	Opening Balance (net)				20,217,976		15,935,049		17,755,249	
	Closing Balance (net)					15,935,049		17,755,249		15,959,149
	Total				61,074,157	61,074,157	45,133,149	45,133,149	45,207,049	45,207,049

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1908.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum by the Joint Secretary, Military Finance, on Military expenditure in the years 1907-1908 and 1908-1909.

This memorandum is concerned with the expenditure both Special and Ordinary incurred in England and India under the four Budget heads "46 -Army," "46A—Marine," "47—Military Works," and "47A—Special Defences."

2. Special expenditure consists of outlay on—

(1) Measures connected with Lord Kitchener's scheme for the Reorganisation and Redistribution of the Army.

(2) Other special measures for the improvement of military administration which had been initiated prior to the year 1904-1905. In this case the expenditure on such measures is treated as Special only to the extent by which it exceeds the budget provision made in 1904-1905.

(3) All expenditure connected with the scheme for the re-armament and improvement of coast and frontier defences.

(4) All other new measures which add appreciably to military expenditure. If the maximum cost of such a new measure, adding the full amount of recurring expenditure in any one year to the initial outlay, exceeds R20,000 (or R50,000 in the case of buildings), the cost is debited to the grant for Special expenditure.

The balance of military expenditure outside special outlay of these descriptions is classed as Ordinary.

I.—REVISED ESTIMATE, 1907-1908.

A.—SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

1907-1908. Special Expenditure. Budget and Revised compared.

3. The following table shows the provision for Special expenditure in the Budget of the current year and the probable expenditure of the year as now estimated:—

	Budget. 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.		Budget *minus* Revised.
	R	£	R	£	£
Army—					
Home	18,28,000	121,800	12,99,000	86,600	
India	1,55,56,000	1,037,100	1,09,80,000	732,000	
Total	1,73,84,000	1,158,900	1,22,79,000	818,600	340,300
Marine—					
Home	10,78,000	71,900	6,14,000	40,900	
India	2,23,000	14,900	2,62,000	17,400	
Total	13,01,000	86,800	8,76,000	58,300	28,500
Military Works—					
Home	...	...	2,60,000	17,300	
India	88,80,000	592,000	67,46,000	449,800	
Total	88,80,000	592,000	70,06,000	467,100	124,900
Special Defences—					
Home	3,00,000	20,000	3,38,000	22,500	
India	18,85,000	125,700	14,35,000	95,700	
Total	21,85,000	145,700	17,73,000	118,200	27,500
Total under all heads—					
Home	32,06,000	213,700	25,11,000	167,300	
India	2,65,44,000	1,769,700	1,94,23,000	1,294,900	
GRAND TOTAL	2,97,50,000	1,983,400	2,19,34,000	1,462,200	521,200

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I.—REVISED ESTIMATE, 1907-1908.

A.—SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

3. The following table shows the provision for Special expenditure in the Budget of the current year and the probable expenditure of the year as now estimated:— *1907-1908. Special Expenditure. Budget and Revised compared.*

	Budget. 1907-1908. R	Budget. 1907-1908. £	Revised Estimate. 1907-1908. R	Revised Estimate. 1907-1908. £	Budget *minus* Revised. £
Army—					
Home . .	18,28,000	121,800	12,99,000	86,600	
India . .	1,55,56,000	1,037,100	1,09,80,000	732,000	
Total .	1,73,84,000	1,158,900	1,22,79,000	818,600	340,300
Marine -					
Home . .	10,78,000	71,900	6,14,000	40,900	
India . .	2,23,000	14,900	2,62,000	17,400	
Total .	13,01,000	86,800	8,76,000	58,300	28,500
Military Works—					
Home . .	...	...	2,60,000	17,300	
India . .	88,80,000	592,000	67,46,000	449,800	
Total .	88,80,000	592,000	70,06,000	467,100	124,900
Special Defences—					
Home . .	3,00,000	20,000	3,38,000	22,500	
India . .	18,85,000	125,700	14,35,000	95,700	
Total .	21,85,000	145,700	17,73,000	118,200	27,500
Total under all heads—					
Home . .	32,06,000	213,700	25,11,000	167,300	
India . .	2,65,44,000	1,769,700	1,94,23,000	1,294,900	
GRAND TOTAL .	2,97,50,000	1,983,400	2,19,34,000	1,462,200	521,200

1907-1908. Special Expenditure —(contd.) Amount of Special grant.

4. The Special grant was reduced in 1907-1908 from 3¼ crores (£2,166,700) the amount which it was originally intended to provide annually for the financing of the schemes of Reorganisation and Redistribution and other measures involving special expenditure, to 250 lakhs (£1,666,700) supplemented by an addition of 47½ lakhs (£316,700) on account of large lapses which had occurred in the previous year. The amount which will be spent during the current year is now estimated at 219¼ lakhs (£1,462,200) or a little over 78 lakhs (£521,200) less than the provision made in the Budget.

Allocation of lapse :— (i) Special Defences.

5. The whole of this lapse with the exception of about 7 lakhs (£46,400) has occurred in India. It includes under *Special Defences* a saving of 4 lakhs (£27,500) due to the postponement of work pending the reconsideration of certain questions relating to the armament of the sea-ports.

(ii) Marine.

A lapse of 4¼ lakhs (£28,500) occurred under *Marine*, owing to the suspension of the construction of the *Irrawaddy*, and to part payment for the new vessel to replace the *Investigator* having been made in England at the end of 1906-1907, instead of in the current year.

(iii) Military Works.

6. The decrease under *Military Works* amounted to 18¾ lakhs (£124,900), and was almost entirely due to delay in initiating a number of measures forming part of the Redistribution scheme: particularly those relating to Quetta and Nowshera, and to the provision of accommodation for Artillery officers and units, the construction of which was deferred in consequence of the delay in proceeding with the schemes mentioned in the next paragraph.

(iv) Army.

7. The decrease under *Army* amounted to 51 lakhs (£340,300), and was mainly due to smaller expenditure than had been anticipated on the following measures :—

(1) Reorganisation of Horse and Field Batteries and Ammunition Columns.

As explained in the Memorandum on Military Expenditure attached to the Financial Statement for 1907-1908, this scheme was modified on the advice of the Army Council. The details have only been recently settled, and meanwhile it has been necessary to defer a portion of the intended expenditure.

(2) Rearmament of Horse and Field Artillery.

The short expenditure on this measure was partly due to the output of the Ordnance Factories being less than was anticipated.

(3) Conversion of two bullock draught Heavy Batteries into fully horsed Batteries.

Progress with this measure has been delayed with reference to questions of armament and accommodation.

(4) Creation of two additional Batteries of Native Mountain Artillery.

There has been unanticipated delay in the supply of guns and equipment from Home.

(5) Increase of Reserves of Artillery and Small Arms Ammunition, and of Rifles.

(6) Construction of lines for Native Troops and purchase of land for this purpose.

This decrease is mainly due to the postponement of certain Redistribution measures to which reference has already been made.

(7) Formation of a Native Cavalry Regiment from the Deoli and Erinpura Squadrons.

Special measures undertaken :— (i) By re-allotment.

8. On the other hand, the failure to work up to the original provision for these and other measures has made it possible to allot funds to other projects, including the purchase of rifles from England, the construction of accommodation for an additional battalion of British Infantry and for two additional Gurkha battalions at Quetta, and for an additional battalion of British Infantry and for Royal Artillery at Jubbulpore, and also the improvement of the water-supply at Lahore Cantonment and Chakrata, and repairs to the coast defences at Manora which were severely damaged by a cyclonic storm.

(ii) From Budget provision.

9. The funds provided in the Budget for Special expenditure in the current year were applied in the first place to meeting the recurring outlay on measures undertaken in previous years. Rupees 17¾ lakhs (£118,200) have been expended in the prosecution of the scheme for the improvement and rearmament of coast defences. Nearly 50 lakhs (£332,600) were spent on Military Works measures appertaining to Reorganisation and Redistribution, including the construction of buildings at Quetta, Nowshera and Jubbulpore, and about 20 lakhs

(£134,500) were expended on other works chargeable to the Special grant. Under Marine the principal item was the payment of 4½ lakhs (£30,000) for the new vessel to replace the *Investigator*. The expenditure under Army enabled the scheme for increasing the number of the officers of the Native Army by 350 to be completed; new and more favourable Pension Rules were introduced for the Native Army; the reorganisation of the Staff and Establishments of Mountain Batteries was taken in hand; and progress was made with a number of the measures mentioned in paragraph 7 above, though not to the full extent anticipated in the Budget.

Summary.

10. Thus against a total provision of 297·50 lakhs (£1,983,400), Special expenditure to the extent of 219·34 lakhs (£1,462,200) is likely to be incurred in the current year; the difference is made up of 51·05 lakhs (£340,300) under *Army*, 4·25 lakhs (£28,500) under *Marine*, 18·74 lakhs (£124,900) under *Military Works* and 4·12 lakhs (£27,500) under *Special Defences*. With the exception of 7 lakhs (£46,400), the whole of the lapse has occurred in India, the cause, as already stated, being the postponement of Schedule measures or inability to carry them out to the extent anticipated.

B.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

1907-1908. Ordinary Expenditure. Budget and Revised compared.

11. The following table compares the provision for Ordinary expenditure in the Budget of the current year and the probable expenditure as now estimated:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908		Saving on Budget (+), Excess over Budget (—).
	R	£	R	£	£
Army—					
Home . .	6,95,33,000	4,635,600	6,88,56,000	4,590,400	
India . .	20,33,47,000	13,556,400	20,01,84,000	13,345,600	
Total .	27,28,80,000	18,192,000	26,90,40,000	17,936,000	+ 256,000
Marine—					
Home . .	31,73,000	211,500	34,00,000	226,700	
India . . .	33,76,000	225,100	34,27,000	228,500	
Total .	65,49,000	436,600	68,27,000	455,200	—18,600
Military Works—					
Home . .	4,05,000	27,000	7,53,000	50,200	
India . . .	96,02,000	640,100	92,54,000	616,900	
Total .	1,00,07,000	667,100	1,00,07,000	667,100	*Nil*
Total under all heads—					
Home . .	7,31,11,000	4,874,100	7,30,09,000	4,867,300	
India . . .	21,63,25,000	14,421,600	21,28,65,000	14,191,000	
GRAND TOTAL .	28,94,36,000	19,295,700	28,58,74,000	19,058,300	+ 237,400

Cause of excess or saving. (i) Marine.

12. *Marine* charges are about 2¾ lakhs (£18,600) in excess of the Budget owing mainly to an increase of 2¼ lakhs in Home outlay on stores.

(ii) Military Works.

13. Ordinary *Military Works* expenditure is met from a fixed grant which is expected to be fully spent.

(iii) (a) Army—Home.

14. The Revised Estimate under *Army* shows an improvement of 38·40 lakhs (£256,000) of which 6·77 lakhs (£45,200) occurred in England and 31·63 lakhs (£210,800) in India. The decrease under Home expenditure includes a large diminution (£71,100) in the expected outlay on stores; a reduction in payments due to the War Office owing to the early adjustment of advances made on behalf of India; and a decrease in the cost of the Indian Trooping Service: partly counterbalanced by an increase in the expenditure on furlough allowances, and by the transfer from the Indian to the Home account of certain charges for the purchase of mules.

07-1908. 'dinary Expen-ture — ss or d — i) (b) Army India.

15. The improvement of 31·63 lakhs (£210,800) in the Indian expenditure is partly nominal, as beside the saving arising from the transfer already mentioned, there is a reduction of 5½ lakhs (£36,700), counterbalanced by a corresponding diminution of receipts, in connection with the new arrangements for the supply of malt liquor, which under the system introduced on the 1st January 1908, the soldier will obtain direct from the contractors. There are also large fluctuations, including savings of about 9 lakhs (£60,000) due to a temporary shortage in the strength of British and Native troops, of 6½ lakhs (£43,300) arising from the absence of officers on leave, and of 8½ lakhs (£56,700) in rail and other transport charges. Certain economies, particularly those connected with the reorganisation of the Supply and Transport Corps and the reduction of the Army Bearer Corps, also contribute to the total improvement.

16. The saving would have been much larger but for additional expenditure on the feeding of the army, amounting to about 12¾ lakhs (£85,000), which resulted from the prevailing high prices, and the expenditure on the Bazar Valley Field Force, which is estimated at 7½ lakhs (£50,000) to be brought to account within the current year, beside 1 lakh (£6,700) of arrear charges to come forward in 1908-1909.

Summary.

17. The total Ordinary expenditure under all heads shows a decrease of over 35½ lakhs (£237,400), the result of an increase of 2¾ lakhs (£18,600) under *Marine* and an improvement of about 38½ lakhs (£256,000) under *Army*. As will be seen from the foregoing explanations the principal causes of this improvement are the reduction in the demand for stores from Home, savings due to shortage in the strength of troops and absence of officers, and various economies, permanent or temporary, the total decrease arising from these causes being partly counterbalanced by extraordinary expenditure on feeding charges and Special Services.

C.—Total Military Expenditure, Ordinary and Special.

ry

18. The following statement compares the total Military expenditure, *i.e.*, Ordinary and Special taken together, as shown in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	
	R	£	R	£
Army—				
Home	7,13,61,000	4,757,400	7,01,55,000	4,677,000
India	21,89,03,000	14,593,500	21,11,64,000	14,077,600
Total	29,02,64,000	19,350,900	28,13,19,000	18,754,600
Marine—				
Home	42,51,000	283,400	40,14,000	267,600
India	35,99,000	240,000	36,89,000	245,900
Total	78,50,000	523,400	77,03,000	513,500
Military Works—				
Home	4,05,000	27,000	10,13,000	67,500
India	1,84,82,000	1,232,100	1,60,00,000	1,066,700
Total	1,88,87,000	1,259,100	1,70,13,000	1,134,200
Special Defences—				
Home	3,00,000	20,000	3,38,000	22,500
India	18,85,000	125,700	14,35,000	95,700
Total	21,85,000	145,700	17,73,000	118,200
Total under all heads—				
Home	7,63,17,000	5,087,800	7,55,20,000	5,034,600
India	24,28,69,000	16,191,300	23,22,88,000	15,485,900
GRAND TOTAL	31,91,86,000	21,279,100	30,78,08,000	20,520,500

19. The Revised Estimate shows a decrease of 113¾ lakhs (£758,600) made up of a lapse of over 78 lakhs under Special expenditure and a saving of over 35¼ lakhs in Ordinary charges, the reasons for which have been explained above.

D.—MILITARY RECEIPTS.

20. Certain receipts are credited under Army, Military Works, and Marine. These arise mainly from payments by His Majesty's Government against charges incurred on their account, and rents of quarters, sales of stores, and recoveries on certain issues to soldiers, such as dairy produce, rum, and in certain cases clothing. *1907-1908. Receipts.*

21. The following table shows the Budget and the Revised Estimates of receipts in 1907-1908:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	
	R	£	R	£
Army	1,59,57,000	1,063,800	1,51,22,000	1,008,200
Marine	10,53,000	70,200	12,26,000	81,700
Military Works . .	7,32,000	48,800	8,50,000	56,700
Total .	1,77,42,000	1,182,800	1,71,98,000	1,146,600

22. The decrease of 5·44 lakhs (£36,200) in total receipts is mainly due to the change in the system of supplying malt liquor already referred to.

E.—NET MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

23. Deducting the receipts from the gross expenditure, the net Military expenditure for 1907-1908 was taken at R 30,14,44,000 (£20,096,300) in the Budget, and is now estimated at R29,06,10,000 (£19,373,900). *1907-1908. Net Expenditure.*

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.

A.—SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

24. The following tables compare the Budget provision of 1908-1909 with the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1907-1908:— *1908-1909. Special Expenditure. Budget 1908-1909 compared with Budget and Revised 1907-1908.*

Rupee figures.

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908	Budget, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Army—			
Home	18,28,000	12,99,000	9,88,000
India	1,55,56,000	1,09,80,000	1,39,60,000
Total .	1,73,84,000	1,22,79,000	1,49,48,000
Marine—			
Home	10,78,000	6,14,000	1,55,000
India	2,23,000	2,62,000	2,74,000
Total .	13,01,000	8,76,000	4,29,000
Military Works—			
Home	...	2,60,000	...
India	88,80,000	67,46,000	79,81,000
Total .	88,80,000	70,06,000	79,81,000
Special Defences—			
Home	3,00,000	3,38,000	11,87,000
India	18,85,000	14,35,000	4,55,000
Total .	21,85,000	17,73,000	16,42,000
Total under all heads—			
Home	32,06,000	25,11,000	23,30,000
India	2,65,44,000	1,94,23,000	2,26,70,000
GRAND TOTAL .	2,97,50,000	2,19,34,000	2,50,00,000

1908-1909. Special Expenditure—(contd.)

Sterling figures.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
Army—	£	£	£
Home	121,800	86,600	65,800
India	1,037,100	732,000	930,700
Total	1,158,900	818,600	996,500
Marine—			
Home	71,900	40,900	10,400
India	14,900	17,400	18,300
Total	86,800	58,300	28,700
Military Works—			
Home	...	17,300	...
India	592,000	449,800	532,100
Total	592,000	467,100	532,100
Special Defences—			
Home	20,000	22,500	79,100
India	125,700	95,700	30,300
Total	145,700	118,200	109,400
Total under all heads—			
Home	213,700	167,300	155,300
India	1,769,700	1,294,900	1,511,400
GRAND TOTAL	1,983,400	1,462,200	1,666,700

Amount of Special Grant.

25. For the coming year the Special grant has again been restricted to 250 lakhs (£1,666,700), and in view of the general financial situation no addition has been made on account of the heavy lapse accruing in the current year. Recurring expenditure on account of measures carried out between 1904-1905 and 1907-1908 absorbs 98 lakhs (£653,300) out of the total grant, and the sum available for new expenditure is thus restricted to 152 lakhs (£1,013,400). The bulk of this sum is required for carrying on measures already in progress. These include works connected with Special Defences and the Redistribution Scheme, and also, among others, the following measures the cost of which is chargeable to *Army*:—

Special measures to be undertaken.

(1) The addition of two batteries of Native Mountain Artillery.
(2) Increase in the reserve of rifles.
(3) Reorganisation of Horse and Field Batteries and ammunition columns.
(4) Re-armament of Horse and Field Artillery.
(5) Provision of lines for native troops and purchase of land for this purpose,
(6) Increase to the Native Army Reserve.

The usual provision has been made for new Military works of an ordinary character but costing more than R50,000 (£3,300) in each case; and funds have also been allotted for a few new measures of minor importance, or are held in reserve for others which are still under consideration.

B.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

26. The following statements compare the Budget provision for 1908-1909 with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1907-1908. *1908-1909. Ordinary Expenditure*

Budget, 1908-1909 compared with Budget and Revised, 1907-1908.

Rupee figures.

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Army—			
Home .	6,95,33,000	6,88,56,000	6,79,99,000
India .	20,33,47,000	20,01,84,000	20,16,41,000
Total .	27,28,80,000	26,90,40,000	26,96,40,000
Marine—			
Home .	31,73,000	34,00,000	32,46,000
India . .	33,76,000	34,27,000	34,23,000
Total .	65,49,000	68,27,000	66,69,000
Military Works—			
Home .	4,05,000	7,53,000	5,42,000
India .	96,02,000	92,54,000	94,65,000
Total .	1,00,07,000	1,00,07,000	1,00,07,000
Total under all heads—			
Home .	7,31,11,000	7,30,09,000	7,17,87,000
India .	21 63,25,000	21,28,65,000	21,45,29,000
GRAND TOTAL .	28 94,36,000	28,58,74,000	28,63,16,000

Sterling figures.

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
Army—			
Home . .	4,635,600	4,590,400	4,533,300
India . .	13,556,400	13,345,600	13,442,700
Total .	18,192,000	17,936,000	17,976,000
Marine—			
Home . .	211,500	226,700	216,400
India . .	225,100	228,500	228,200
Total .	436,600	455,200	444,600
Military Works—			
Home . .	27,000	50,200	36,100
India . .	640,100	616,900	631,000
Total .	667,100	667,100	667,100
Total under all heads—			
Home . .	4,874,100	4,867,300	4,785,800
India . .	14,421,600	14,191,000	14,301,900
GRAND TOTAL .	19,295,700	19,058,300	19,087,700

Causes of excess or decrease as compared with Budget 1907-1908.

27. As compared with the current year's Budget, ***Marine*** charges show a small increase of about 1¼ lakhs (£8,000). The ***Military Works*** fixed grant stands as before at about Rs. 1 crore. *(i) Marine. (ii) Military Works.*

28. ***Army*** expenditure shows a decrease of 17 lakhs (£113,700) in India and about 15⅓ lakhs (£102,300) in England, or a total of about 32⅓ lakhs (£216,000) in all. The improvement as regards Home expenditure is mainly due to a reduction of £130,000 in the provision for stores, the diminution in demands from India being mainly under Ordnance. *(iii) (a) Army—Home.*

(iii) (b) Army—India.

29. The provision for Ordinary expenditure in India includes an addition of 32¼ lakhs (£215,000) to meet increased charges on account of feeding. On the other hand, there is a nominal reduction of 23 lakhs (£153,700) in consequence of the disappearance from the accounts of the malt liquor charges (together with the corresponding receipts) owing to the change of system already explained. But for this special expenditure and nominal saving, the provision for Ordinary expenditure in India would have been 26¼ lakhs (£175,400) less than that made in 1907-1908. This is in some measure attributable to economies such as those already mentioned in connection with the Supply and Transport Corps and the Army Bearer Corps. A further improvement is expected with regard to railway charges in view of the recent revision of the system of rates. The charges on account of the Aden Delimitation Commission now cease, and a reduction of 3½ lakhs (£23,300) is anticipated in connection with the Tibet Mission, owing to the withdrawal of the bulk of the troops.

30. The total Ordinary Military expenditure for the coming year is expected to fall below the provision made for the current year by 31¼ lakhs (£208,000) and approximates closely to the Revised Estimate.

C.—Total Expenditure, Ordinary and Special.

Total Expenditure—Ordinary and Special.

31. The following tables compare the total Military expenditure under the various heads, as provided in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year and in the Budget for 1908-1909 :—

	Budget, 1907-1908	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Army—			
Home . . .	7,13,61,000	7,01,55,000	6,89,87,000
India . . .	21,89,03,000	21,11,64,000	21,56,01,000
Total .	29,02,64,000	28,13,19,000	28,45,88,000
Marine—			
Home . . .	42,51,000	40,14,000	34,01,000
India . . .	35,99,000	36,89,000	36,97,000
Total .	78,50,000	77,03,000	70,98,000
Military Works—			
Home . . .	4,05,000	10,13,000	5,42,000
India . . .	1,84,82,000	1,60,00,000	1,74,46,000
Total .	1,88,87,000	1,70,13,000	1,79,88,000
Special Defences—			
Home . .	3,00,000	3,38,000	11,87,000
India . .	18,85,000	14,35,000	4,55,000
Total .	21,85,000	17,73,000	16,42,000
Total under all heads—			
Home . .	7,63,17,000	7,55,20,000	7,41,17,000
India . .	24,28,69,000	23,22,88,000	23,71,99,000
Grand Total .	31,91,86,000	30,78,08,000	31,13,16,000

1908-1909. Total Expenditure Ordinary and Special—contd.

Sterling figures.

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
Army—			
Home . .	4,757,400	4,677,000	4,599,100
India . .	14,593,500	14,077,600	14,373,400
Total .	19,350,900	18,754,600	18,972,500
Marine—			
Home . . .	283,400	267,600	226,800
India . . .	240,000	245,900	246,500
Total .	523,400	513,500	473,300
Military Works—			
Home . . .	27,000	67,500	36,100
India . . .	1,232,100	1,066,700	1,163,100
Total .	1,259,100	1,134,200	1,199,200
Special Defences—			
Home . . .	20,000	22,500	79,100
India . . .	125,700	95,700	30,300
Total .	145,700	118,200	109,400
Total under all heads—			
Home . . .	5,087,800	5,034,600	4,941,100
India . . .	16,191,300	15,485,900	15,813,300
GRAND TOTAL .	21,279,100	20,520,500	20,754,400

Budget 1908-1909 compared with Budget 1907-1908.

32. The Estimate for 1908-1909 under the four Military heads thus shews a total decrease of 78¾ lakhs (£524,700) as compared with the Budget of 1907-1908, of which 47½ lakhs (£316,700) is due to the restricted scale of Special expenditure, and a decrease of 31¼ lakhs (£208,000) occurs under Ordinary.

Budget 1908-1909 compared with Revised 1907-1908.

33. As compared with the probable actual outlay in the current year, the Budget Estimate for 1908-1909 provides for an increase of 35 lakhs (£233,900). This is mainly due to the heavy lapse on Schedule expenditure in 1907-1908. The estimate for Ordinary charges exceeds the probable expenditure of the current year by only 4½ lakhs (£29,400).

Revised 1907-1908 and Budget 1908-1909 compared with Budget 1904-1905.

34. The standard of expenditure now attained may also be compared with the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905, which was framed a few months before the formulation of the Reorganisation and Redistribution schemes. Notwithstanding the temporary expansion of feeding charges owing to scarcity by £85,000 during 1907-1908, and the additional expenditure of £215,000 anticipated from the same cause in the coming year, the aggregate military expenditure of 1907-1908 indicates an improvement of £471,000 on the provision made in 1904-1905, and that of 1908-1909 an improvement of £237,000. An analysis of the latter figure shews that it is made up of the following items:—

(1) A reduction of about £1 million in the provision for new expenditure on special measures.

(2) An increase of about £⅔ million, representing the recurring cost of special measures brought into effect since the system of a Special grant was introduced in the course of 1904-1905.

(3) An increase of about £90,000 in Ordinary expenditure.

35. As regards the first item, it may be noted that for some years previous to 1904-1905 it was the practice to set aside large sums for Special measures, the average provision for new Special expenditure in the three years 1901-1902 to 1903-1904, including allotments from war savings, being £1⅓ millions a year. In the Budget of 1904-1905 this was raised to £2 millions. As already mentioned, the provision for new expenditure included in the Special grant of 250 lakhs (£1⅔ millions) for 1908-1909 is half this amount.

Revised 1907-1908 and Budget 1908-1909 compared with Budget 1904-1905 contd.

36. The second item represents about half the ultimate addition to permanent expenditure which will be attained when the schemes alluded to in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the second paragraph of this memorandum have been completed.

37. The figure given against the third item somewhat understates the growth of Ordinary expenditure in the usual sense, as it is reduced by the fact that the Budget provision for 1904-1905 included about £⅓ million for expenditure on Special Services. Excluding this, and also the temporary addition to feeding charges in 1908-1909, the growth of Ordinary expenditure in the four years is somewhat less than £½ million.

D.—MILITARY RECEIPTS.

8-1909. eipts.

38. The following statements compare the receipts taken in the Budget of 1908-1909 with those of the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Army	1,59,57,000	1,51,22,000	1,32,18,000
Marine	10,53,000	12,26,000	11,82,000
Military Works	7,32,000	8,50,000	8,50,000
TOTAL	1,77,42,000	1,71,98,000	1,52,50,000
	£	£	£
Army	1,063,800	1,008,200	881,200
Marine	70,200	81,700	78,800
Military Works	48,800	56,700	56,700
TOTAL	1,182,800	1,146,600	1,016,700

39. As compared with the current year's Budget, the only noticeable variation is the decrease of over 27 lakhs (£182,600) under *Army* due mainly to the disappearance of malt liquor receipts amounting to 23 lakhs (£153,300).

E.—NET MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

1908-1909. Net Expenditure.

40. The following figures compare the Estimate of aggregate net Military expenditure under all heads for 1908-1909 with the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1907-1908:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Gross expenditure	31,91,86,000	30,78,08,000	31,13,16,000
Receipts	1,77,42,000	1,71,98,000	1,52,50,000
Net expenditure	30,14,44,000	29,06,10,000	29,60,66,000
	£	£	£
Gross expenditure	21,279,100	20,520 500	20,754,400
Receipts	1,182,800	1,146,600	1,016,700
Net expenditure	20,096,300	19,373,900	19,737,700

CALCUTTA:

The 20th March 1908.

I. B. BRUNYA

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum by the Railway Board

ON THE

Results of Indian Railway Working, 1907-1908, and Proposals for 1908-1909.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The capital expenditure during the year 1907-1908 will amount to R15,00,00,000 (£10,000,000) being more than half a crore in excess of the expenditure for the year 1906-1907.

2. For the year 1908-1909 the estimate provides for spending a sum of 15 crores (£10,000,000), which is the same as the programme for 1907-1908.

3. Under the head of lines already open, including the provision for additional rolling stock, the amount expended in 1907-1908 will be 1,109½ lakhs (£7,394,600), showing an increase of 187 lakhs in the expenditure under the same head for the previous year. Under the same heads in 1908-1909 provision is made for 1,149 lakhs (£7,659,200).

4. A comparison showing capital expenditure for 1908-1909 and the previous five years is contained in the following statement :—

	Lines already open, including additional rolling stock.	Lines under construction: Started in previous years	Lines under construction: Started in current year.	Total.	Equivalent in sterling
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£
1903-1904 (actual expenditure) .	5,58·77	3,13 68	84 62	9,57·07	6,380,468
1904-1905 („ „) .	5,02·76	4,86·91	88·62	10,78 29	7,188,600
1905-1906 („ „) .	7,68·19	5,49·46	32·26	13,49·91	8,990,430
1906-1907 („ „) .	8,92·21	5,28·91	26 50	14,47 62	9,650,800
1907-1908 (latest grants) . .	11,09 19	3,90·81	...	15,00·00	10,000,000
1908-1909 (proposed grants) .	11,48 88	3,31·12	20,00	15,00 00	10,000,000

5. The information showing in detail how the expenditure in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 will be distributed is contained in statement A attached to this memorandum. The programme for 1908-1909 contemplates an outlay of R15 crores.

6. The mileage of lines of all gauges open to traffic on 1st April 1907 was 29,303 and under construction 2,629, on 1st April 1908 there will be 30,287 open and 1,987 under construction. At the end of the coming year there will be 1,066 miles under construction.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

7. The railways of India, taken as a whole, have for a succession of years shown a balance to the credit of general revenues, after allowing for working expenses, interest on capital expended, charges for annuities in redemption of capital and miscellaneous railway expenditure. The following table shows the approximate figures for 1907-1908 compared with the actual results for the previous five years:—

[Figures in rupees, omitting 000.]

	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Interest charges, etc.	Surplus of Revenue over expenditure.	Equivalent in sterling.
	R	R	R	R	£
Actuals—					
1901-1902	30,33,90	14,23,85	14,83,06	1,26,99	846,600
1902-1903	30,20,08	14,74,08	15,11,66	34,34	228,900
1903-1904	32,33,68	15,56,72	15,47,86	1,29,10	860,700
1904-1905	36,03,37	16,94,32	15,93,23	3,15,82	2,105,500
1905-1906	36,89,12	*16,95,16	16,93,67	3,00,29	2,001,900
1906-1907	39,35,41	19,28,39	16,60,87	3,46,15	2,307,700
†*Estimate—*					
1907-1908	41,56,72	21,53,62	17,13,89	2,89,21	1,928,100

* NOTE.—The figures to end of 1904-1905 include the Companies' shares of surplus profits, now shown under interest charges, etc.

† Excluding Local Fund transactions.

Compared with the results of the previous year the figures for 1907-1908 show a decrease of R56,94,000 (£379,600). The receipts are more by R2,21,31,000 (£1,475,400), the working expenses are higher by R2,25,23,000 (£1,501,500), while interest charges, etc., have increased by R53,02,000-(£353,500).

GROSS RECEIPTS.

8. In 1906-1907, the gross receipts of railways showed a large improvement over those of the previous year consequent on the opening of new lines, development of traffic on existing lines, a heavy coal traffic on the East Indian Railway, and large movements of food grains chiefly on the North Western, Eastern Bengal and Indian Midland Railways. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was a falling-off in traffic in food grains and cotton owing to short crops and production being below the average.

9. In the current year while there has been a partial recovery in the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the earnings from other railways have continued to expand, notably under coaching traffic on the East Indian Railway, and famine traffic on the North Western Railway. The earnings of the Burma, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Southern Mahratta and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways also show large increases due to general development of traffic.

10. The more important increases are:—

	R
East Indian	26,45,000
North Western	73,91,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	15,44,000
Southern Mahratta	13,11,000
Great Indian Peninsula	15,47,000
Burma Railways	14,28,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,23,000
Eastern Bengal	11,17,000

WORKING EXPENSES.

11. The increase in working expenses during the year 1907-1908 is estimated to amount to R2,25,23,000 (£1,501,500).

This increase is due partly to more traffic being carried than was estimated for when the budget was prepared and partly to circumstances which tend to steadily increase the cost of working Indian Railways.

12. The rise in the cost of living in India both for Europeans as well as for Indians has necessitated a considerable rise in salaries of the working staff. The high price of grain too has rendered it necessary to grant grain allowances on a large scale.

The enormous rise in the price of coal is a most serious item in increased working expenses and is, moreover, one that seems at the present time to be likely to increase rather than diminish in the future.

13. The steady cause of increased working expenses is the pressing demand for more rapid transport facilities, and more conveniences to the travelling public. These improvements which take time to mature are being steadily carried out, as far as financial considerations permit of their being done. They throw a greater burden on Revenue than was the case a few years ago.

OPEN LINE CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

14. The total amount allotted during 1908-1909 to open lines, *viz.*, 1,149 lakhs (£7,659,200) out of a total for the year of 1,500 lakhs (£10,000,000), has been divided between open line works and additional rolling stock approximately as follows :—

		Lakhs. R
1908-1909	Open line works	601¼
	Rolling stock	547¾

This shows an increase of 95 lakhs under open line works and a decrease of 55¼ lakhs under rolling stock, in comparison with the provision made under these heads in 1907-1908, the figures for which were as follows :—

		Lakhs. R
1907-1908	Open line works	506¼
	Rolling stock	603

The figures for 1907-1908 include the extra grant of 1½ crores sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year which was divided between open line works generally and rolling stock to the extent of about 115 lakhs and 35 lakhs, respectively.

15. With the present demand of the trade for more rolling stock on Indian railways the decrease of 55¼ lakhs in the provision for rolling stock for 1908-1909 than during the previous year requires some explanation. Large additions to rolling stock on a railway cannot be efficiently used unless additions to and improvements in open line works which are required to facilitate the effective working of the additional stock are also carried out.

16. For the year 1907-1908 the amount allotted for rolling stock was a crore in excess of that allotted for works, and as a great deal of the stock thus obtained will not come into use until the year 1908-1909, the most pressing claims during the coming year are for works to enable the increased stock to be made use of most effectively.

It thus becomes necessary to provide increased funds during 1908-1909 to enable the necessary works and facilities to be carried out simultaneously with the provision of the additional rolling stock, and it will be observed that the increase in the grant for works largely exceeds the decrease in the grant for rolling stock.

17. In their previous Memoranda the Railway Board have stated that in their opinion the standard of equipment of Indian Railways had not been maintained at a rate commensurate with the development of trade, and within

the financial restrictions imposed on them they have devoted as much of the Capital at their disposal to meeting the cost of open line requirements including additional rolling stock as other claims on their resources permitted them to do.

18. For the year 1908-1909 they propose to restrict outlay on new construction as much as is possible, feeling that the demands of open lines for works to meet the requirements of existing trade have the first claim on their resources.

LINES IN PROGRESS AND NEW LINES.

19. Previous to the receipt of the Secretary of State's order regarding the extra 1½ crores for 1908-1909 280 lakhs had been distributed to lines in progress. It is intended to increase this to 331 lakhs, and accordingly 51 lakhs have been shown in statement A as reserved for this purpose, which includes the 1·10 lakhs, originally allotted to the Bezwada Masulipatam Railway as the District Board of Kistna will meet further Capital outlay on this railway from their accumulated Revenue and not from Provincial loans.

20. After meeting the requirements of open lines and lines in progress as above 20 lakhs remain for new lines for which no allotment had previously been provided in the detailed statement. This 20 lakhs will be distributed over (1) the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway, (2) the Sini-Gurumaisini branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway—both on the 5′ 6″ gauge. The commencement of the earthwork on the former is considered desirable in order to afford employment to the inhabitants of certain districts where scarcity prevails and funds will be allotted for this purpose. The latter line is 44 miles long and is intended mainly to serve Messrs. Tata & Co.'s Steel and Iron Works which are to be located at Kalimati.

GENERAL.

21. The year 1907-1908 has been one of considerable anxiety and trouble to Railway Administrations.

There has been considerable unrest among the working staff, which in the case of some lines caused serious dislocation to traffic and heavy losses to both the Railways and the trade of the country.

The existence of a very serious famine in Northern India has caused increased difficulties in working traffic, the normal trend of which was entirely changed for a time, so that what would ordinarily have been a large export traffic was suddenly diverted to other destinations the routes to which were not fully provided with sufficient facilities to meet the enormous increase in the traffic required to be carried over them.

22. The Railway systems of India are now in a state of transition during which they are endeavouring to deal with the rapid development of traffic with inadequate facilities for doing so. The Railway Board and Railway Administrations are however fully alive to the fact that trade has been expanding more rapidly than railway facilities and Capital is being spent as freely as financial considerations permit in developing the carrying power of Indian Railways and bringing them up to the requirements of the time, the process must however necessarily be a gradual one as a consequence of the restricted funds available for the purpose.

23 Attention is invited to statement B attached to this memorandum which shows proposed new lines which are under negotiation for construction by private Companies, and also to Statement C which shows the progress of railway construction during the year.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Chairman.

W. H. WOOD,
Member.

T. R. WYNNE,
Member.

The 14th March 1908.

STATEMENT A IN APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT

OF

Anticipated Capital Expenditure on Railways, Open and under Construction, for the year 1908-1909.

[Branch lines under rebate terms are excluded.]

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1908-1909.

(Figures in lakhs and decimals of lakhs.)

No.	Railway.	Grants allotted for 1907-1908.	Distribution of grants during 1908-1909.
	A.—OPEN LINES.		
	I. (i)—State, by State Agency.	R	R
	Eastern Bengal—		
1	Main line	96·19	85·90
2	Murshidabad branch		
3	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	1·93	·34
	North Western—		
4	Main line	165·85	215·98
5	Kalka-Simla		
6	Khushalgarh-Kohat conversion and Indus bridge	9·48	1·47
7	Rohri-Samasata, doubling	13·65	3·97
8	Shahdara-Sangla	2·65	·86
9	Jech Doab (Southern section)	·96	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—		
10	Main line	51·34	31·36
11	Allahabad-Jaunpur	2·74	...
12	Warora Colliery	—1·69	...
13	Amount to complete payment for rolling stock, see note below	...	119·17
	Total Open Lines, State, by State Agency	343·10	459·05
	I. (ii)—State, by Agency of Companies.		
14	Assam-Bengal	2·15	28·91
15	" " Land	·12	...
	Bengal and North-Western—		
16	Tirhoot	21·50	20·02
17	Tirhoot extensions	15·98	8·50
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India—		
18	Main line	33·00	34·31
19	Rewari-Phulera	2·12	...
20	Rajputana-Malwa	36·28	36·09
	East Indian—		
21	Main line	186·02	147·72
22	Agra Junction-Belinganj		
23	Hariharpur-Barakar		
24	Khurja-Hapur		
	Great Indian Peninsula—		
25	Main line	158·68	117·60
26	Agra-Delhi chord	1·30	·05
27	Bhopal-Itarsi (British section)	1·10	1·00
28	Lonavla-Poona, doubling	...	·50
	Nizam's Guaranteed State—		
29	Bezwada extension	·02	·03
	Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway—		
30	Kachlaghat Bridge	·76	...
	Carried over	459·03	394·73

Note to item 13.—This amount is to complete payment for special additional rolling stock ordered and partly paid for in 1907-1908 under indent No. 14 of 25th April 1907 for 5' 6" gauge open lines only and is being distributed over both State and Company worked lines. The entry under State is merely a matter of convenience.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1908-1909—*contd.*

(Figures in lakhs and decimals of lakhs.)

No.	Railway.	Grants allotted for 1907-1908.	Distribution of grants during 1908-1909.
		R	R
	Brought forward	459·03	394 73
	A—OPEN LINES—*concld.*		
	I. (ii)—State, by Agency of Companies—*contd.*		
	South Indian—		
31	Main line	22·00	28·68
32	Azhikhal-Mangalore	6·92	—2 62
33	Madras Railway Section	4·87	2 30
34	Nilgiri Railway	·15	·45
35	Travancore branch (Native State section)	—·03	·05
36	" " (British section)	·15	·15
	Southern Mahratta—		
37	Madras Railway, North-East line	8 40	...
38	Madras Railway Section	13·00	7·56
39	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	·10	...
	Total Open Lines, State, by Agency of Companies	514·59	431·30
39A	I (iii) Further amount for distribution among open lines out of additional grant of 1 50 crores sanctioned by the Secretary of State on 5th March 1908	...	80·00
	Total	...	80 00
	II.—From Capital of Indian Railway Companies.		
40	Assam-Bengal	26·82	...
	Bengal-Nagpur—		
41	Main line	} 119·35	65·68
42	Midnapur-Jherriah		
43	Pench Valley		
44	Satpura (Jubbulpur-Gondia)		
45	Sini-Midnapur-Cuttack-Calcutta		
	Burma—		
46	Main line	} 56·57	34·27
47	Hlawga-Letpadan, doubling		...
48	Thingangyan Pegu "		14 00
49	Irrawadi Bridge Sagaing		3 00
	Great Indian Peninsula—		
50	Indian Midland	12·44	13 60
	Rohilkund and Kumaon—		
51	Lucknow-Bareilly	2·65	14 00
	Southern Mahratta—		
52	Main line	21·24	33 69
	Total Open Lines, other Companies	239·07	178 23
	III—From the Capital Account of the old Guaranteed Companies.		
53	Madras Railway	42 37	...
54	" Extensions	33	...
	Total Open Lines, Guaranteed Companies	4[illegible]·70	...
	IV.—From Capital of Branch Line Companies with firm Guarantee.		
55	Hardwar-Dehra	·03	30
	Total Open Lines, Branch Line Companies	[illegible]	·30

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1908-1909—*contd.*

(Figures in lakhs and decimals of lakhs.)

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1906-1907.	Grants allotted during 1907-1908.	Distribution of grants during 1908-1909.
	B.—CONSTRUCTION OF LINES.	Miles.	R	R	R	R
	I. (i)—State, by State Agency.					
	Lines in Progress.					
56	Coonoor-Ootacamund	12	28·53	15·60	8·73	3·57
	Eastern Bengal—					
57	Forbesganj-Nepal Frontier	7	2·22	1·66	·65	·20
58	Golakganj-Gauhati	149	129·87	83·34	16·27	16·00
59	Katihar-Godagari	105	121·72	68·47	23·88	18·00
	Nagda-Muttra—					
60	Main line	340	417·93	224·48	77·31	70·87
61	Baran-Kotah	40	45·92	20·40	13·00	11·00
	North Western—					
62	Kohat-Thal conversion	63	40·80	4·71 (62 and 63)	8·47	...
63	Thal-Parachinar	60	88·05			
64	Lodhran-Khanewal	57	45·15	7·58	26·70	9·50
65	Loi-Shilman	22	72·30	28·79	17·86	11·00
66	Shorkot Road Chichoki	131	101·95	3·53	13·96	16·00
	Total	...	...	458·56	206·83	156·74
	I (ii)—State, by Agency of Companies.					
	Lines in Progress.					
	Assam-Bengal—					
67	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar	19	19·24	6·50	...	8·00
68	Kalaura-Khooscara	16	7·80	·32	...	...
	Burma—					
69	Henzada-Kyangin	66	65·05	138·48 (69 and 70)	42·00	30·50
70	Pegu-Moulmein	121	142·84			
	East Indian—					
71	Bhagalpur-Bausi	31	23·31	5·12	·49	35·10 (71 to 73)
72	Hooghly-Katwa	65	59·46	6·59	2·90	
73	Katwa-Barharwa	103	86·37	1·91	7·00	
	Great Indian Peninsula—					
74	Bombay Harbour Branch	8	62·21	21·76	5·70	5·00
75	Warora-Bellarpur	38	39·94	29·64	7·48	2·00
	Southern Mahratta—					
76	Dhone-Kurnool	32	0·66	1·07	4·00	4·48
	Total	...	.	211·39	69·57	85·08
76A	I (iii) Further amount for distribution amongst lines under construction out of additional grant sanctioned by the Secretary of State on 5th March 1908	...	...	...	...	50·00
	II.—From Capital of Indian Railway Companies.					
	Lines in Progress					
	Assam-Bengal—					
77	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar	...	...	...	4·41	...
	Bengal-Nagpur—					
78	Gondia-Chanda and Brahmapuri-Nagpur branch	212	117·80	31·39	40·15	[illegible]2·50
79	Kampti-Ramtek	17	7·42	3·20	4·22	·70
80	Nainpur-Mandla	26	11·55	·99	4·84	5·00
81	Purulia-Ranchi	72	41·08	26·39	9·20	5·00
82	Vizianagram-Parbatipur (Raipur-Vizianagram project)	40	35·00	4·51	15·89	5·00
	Total	...	...	66·56	78·71	38·20
	IV.—From Capital of Local Boards.					
83	Bezwada-Masulipatam	50	22·93	13·40	5·40	...
	C.—NEW LINES.					
	I. (ii)—State by Agency of Companies.					
	Great Indian Peninsula—					
84	Itarsi-Nagpur and branch to Pench Valley Coal Fields	260	410·00	...	...	20·00 (84 and 85)
	II.—From Capital of Indian Railway Companies.					
	Bengal-Nagpur—					
85	Sini-Gurumaisini	44	32·29	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	20·00

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1908-1909—*concld.*

(Figures in lakhs and decimals of lakhs)

No.	RAILWAY	Distribution of grants for 1908-1909	
	ABSTRACT BY OPEN LINES AND CONSTRUCTION	R	R
	A—CAPITAL FOR OPEN LINES		
	I (i) State, by State agency	*459 05	
	I (ii) State by agency of Companies	431 30	
	I (iii) Reserve to be distributed see item 39A	80 00	
	II Indian Railway Companies	178 23	
	III Branch Line Companies	30	
	TOTAL OPEN LINES		11,48 88
	B—CAPITAL FOR LINES IN PROGRESS		
	I (i) State by State agency	156 74	
	I (ii) State by agency of Companies	85 08	
	I (iii) Reserve to be distributed, see item 76A	†51 10	
	II Indian Railway Companies	38 20	
	III Branch Line Companies		
	TOTAL LINES IN PROGRESS		331 12
	C—Reserve for new lines from the grant of 1 50 crores sanctioned by the Secretary of State on 5th March 1908 see items 84 and 85	20 00	20 00
	GRAND TOTAL		15 00 00
	ABSTRACT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY FUNDS		
	I—From Imperial Funds: (i) State, by State agency (a) Open Lines	*459 05	
	(b) Construction	156 74	
	Total (i)		615 79
	(ii) State by agency of Companies (a) Open Lines	431 30	
	(b) Construction	85 08	
	Total (ii)		516 38
	TOTAL I		11 32 17
	II—From Capital of Indian Railway Companies (a) Open Lines	178 23	
	(b) Construction	38 20	
	TOTAL II		216 43
	III—From Capital of Branch Line Companies with firm Guarantee (a) Open Lines	30	
	(b) Construction		
	TOTAL III		30
	TOTAL, I TO III (a) Open Lines	1 068 88	
	(b) Construction	280 02	13 48 9
	Additional grant for open lines and lines in progress and reserve for new lines to be started in 1908-1909 see items 39A 76A, 84 and 85	151 1	151 1 1
	GRAND TOTAL	15 0	15 00

* See note under item 13

† Includes 1 10 lakhs originally allotted to the Bezwada Masulipatam Railway

STATEMENT B IN APPENDIX III.

Statement showing proposed lines which are under negotiation for construction by private Companies.

No.	NAME OF RAILWAY.	Length.	Estimated cost.	
		Miles.	R	
	Bengal—			
1	Behar-Silao	10	2,70,000	This is a tramway.
	Bombay—			
2	Dholka-Dholera	40	18,00,000	Approximate amount.
3	Idar Road to Bramhakhed . . .	32	Not stated	
4	Nadiad *via* Kapadvanj to Meghraj with branch from Malpur to Godhra.	112	Do	
	Bombay and Hyderabad (Nizam's)—			
5	Tadwale to Latur	37	Not stated.	
	Central Provinces—			
6	Murtajapur Pisgaon	150	55,48,000	
	Madras—			
7	Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur	38	20,52,000	
	Punjab—			
8	Jullundur Doab Group	124	1,00,00,000	Approximate amount.
9	Kaithal-Thanesar	29	Not stated.	
10	Kasur-Lodhran	210	Do.	
11	Patti-Kasur	30	Do.	
	United Provinces and Oudh—			
12	Jalesar Road-Kasganj	50	20,00,000	Approximate amount.
13	Pilibhit-Barmdeo	38½	12,91,844	This is a tramway.

STATEMENT C IN APPENDIX III.

Memorandum on the Construction of Railways.

At the commencement of 1907-1908, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1907, the total length of railways open for traffic was 29,303·37 miles, made up as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—			
(i) State lines worked by the State—			
Eastern Bengal	500·20		
Nagda-Muttra	40·00		
North Western	(*a*) 3,371 71		
Oudh and Rohilkhand	(*b*) 1,223 23		
		5,135·14	
(ii) State lines worked by companies—			
Agra-Delhi Chord (*c*)	125 99		
Azhikal-Mangalore (*d*)	56 35		
Bengal-Nagpur	1,722 12		
Bezwada Extension (*e*)	20·58		
Bhopal-Itarsi (*British section*) (*c*)	13·11		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	(*f*) 504 35		
East Indian	2,165·04		
Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda (*g*)	141 14		
Great Indian Peninsula	1,561 63		
Indian Midland (*c*)	809 85		
Madras (North-East line) (*d*)	(*h*) 498 04		
		7,618·20	
(iii) Companies' lines guaranteed by Government under the old contracts—			
Madras	...	905·01	
(iv) Companies' lines guaranteed by Government under modern contracts—			
Hardwar-Dehra (*i*)	...	32 04	
(v) Branch line companies' railways assisted by Government under "rebate" terms—			
Amritsar-Patti (*j*)	27 49		
Southern Punjab (*j*)	425 33		
Southern Punjab (Ludhiana) Extension (*j*)	155 05		
Tapti Valley (*g*)	155·48		
		763·35	
Carried over	...	14,453·74	

(*a*) Includes 5·63 miles of military line not used for public traffic and 26·28 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Bhatinda and Kot Kapura, worked over by the North Western State and Rajputana-Malwa Railways.

(*b*) Includes 16·79 miles between Burhwal and Bara Banki and 0 59 mile on the Cawnpore Bridge of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line and 1 81 miles of 3′ 3⅜″ gauge line between the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway Cantonment and the Bengal and North-Western Railway city stations at Benares.

(*c*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(*d*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.

(*e*) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

(*f*) Includes 39·23 miles of 3′ 3⅜″ gauge line between Viramgam and Wadhwan.

(*g*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*h*) Includes 1·89 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Bezwada and Kistna block hut and 1 08 mile of 3′ 3⅜″ gauge line between Kistna block hut and Tadepalli.

(*i*) Worked by the Oudh and Rohilknand State Railway.

(*j*) Worked by the North Western State Railway.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward .	...	14,453·74	
5' 6" gauge—concld.			
(vi) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—			
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka (*a*) . . .	...	162·36	
B. Receiving land only from Government—			
Tarkessur (*a*)	...	22·23	
(vii) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by companies—			
Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State section*) (*b*) .	44·28		
Bhopal-Ujjain (*b*)	113·27		
Bina-Goona-Baran (*b*)	145·63		
Kolar Gold Fields (*c*)	9 88		
Nagda-Ujjain (*d*)	34·32		
Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*e*) 330·13		
Petlad-Cambay (Anand-Tarapur section) (*d*) .	21·50		
Petlad-Cambay (Tarapur-Cambay section) (*d*) .	12·30		
		711·31	
B. Worked by State railway agency—			
Jammu and Kashmir (*Native State section*) (*f*) and (*g*)	15 98		
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal (*f*)	78·65		
Rajpura-Bhatinda (*f*)	107 05		
		201·68	
(viii) Leased lines—			
South Behar (*a*)	...	78·76	
Total 5' 6" gauge .	...	...	15,630 08
3' 3⅜" gauge—			
(ix) State lines worked by the State—			
Cawnpore-Burhwal (*metre gauge link*) .	(*h*) 79·60		
Eastern Bengal—			
Behar, Kaunia-Dhubri and Northern sections (*including the British section of the Santrahari extension and the Ranaghat-Krishnagar and Teesta-Kurigram branches*)	687 42		
Dacca section	85·92		
		852·94	
Carried over .	...	852 94	15,630·08

(*a*) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes 5 82 miles of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge line between Hyderabad and Secunderabad, worked over by the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways.
(*f*) Worked by the North Western State Railway
(*g*) The British section of this railway forms an integral part of the North Western State Railway.
(*h*) Excludes 3·40 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway between Aishbagh and Daliganj, worked over, but includes 16·79 miles between Burhwal and Bara Banki and 0 59 mile on the Cawnpore Bridge of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward .	...	852·94	15,630·08
***3′ 3⅜″ gauge*—contd.**			
(x) State lines worked by companies—			
Assam-Bengal	775·28		
Bellary-Rayadrug (*a*)	33 35		
Burma	1,340·15		
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier (*a*) . . .	119·50		
Hospet-Kottur (*a*)	48·03		
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (*British section*) (*b*) and (*c*)	123·98		
Lucknow-Bareilly (*d*)	237·04		
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta) (*a*) .	296·22		
Nilgiri (*e*)	16 99		
Palanpur-Deesa (*f*)	17·28		
Rajputana-Malwa (*f*)	(*g*) 1,774 36		
South Indian	1,130·00		
Southern Mahratta	1,042·04		
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (*British section*) (*h*)	50·48		
Tirhoot (*i*)	658·63		
		7,663·33	
(xi) District Boards' lines—			
Tanjore District Board (*h*)	...	103·36	
(xii) Branch line companies' railways assisted by Government under " rebate " terms—			
Ahmedabad-Dholka (*f*)	33·50		
Ahmedabad-Parantij (*f*)	54 70		
Mymensing-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (*j*) .	53·22		
		141·42	
(xiii) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—			
Rohilkund and Kumaon	...	117·87	
B. Subsidized by Local Governments—			
Dibru-Sadiya	...	77·50	
C. Subsidized by District Boards—			
Bengal-Dooars	...	36·40	
D. Receiving land only from Government—			
Bengal and North-Western	993·12		
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	116·56		
Deoghur	4·79		
		1,114·47	
(xiv) Unassisted companies' lines—			
Ledo and Tikak-Margherita (*k*)	...	8·50	
Carried over .	...	10,115·79	15,630·08

(*a*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company
(*b*) Worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.
(*c*) The Native State section of this railway forms an integral part of the Jodhpur section of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.
(*d*) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.
(*e*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes 2 10 miles at Ujjain, 3 07 miles between Agra Cantonment and Jumna East Bank and 0·94 mile between Lahori Gate Cabin and Brewery Cabin, Delhi, laid on the 5′ 6″ gauge, and 26 28 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the Rajputana-Malwa and North Western State Railways.
(*h*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*i*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
(*j*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
(*k*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward .	...	10,115·79	15,630·08
3' 3⅜" gauge—concld.			
(xv) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by Native States—			
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar .	(*a*) 334·19		
Bikaner	245·35		
Dhrangadra (*b*)	20·83		
Jamnagar (*b*)	(*c*) 54·22		
Jetalsar-Rajkot (*b*)	46·21		
Jodhpur	463·89		
Morvi	(*d*) 94·64		
Udaipur-Chitor	67·30		
		1,326·63	
B. Worked by companies—			
Birur-Shimoga (*e*)	37·92		
Gaekwar's Mehsana (*f*)	92·63		
Hindupur (Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier) (*e*)	51·35		
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (*g*) . .	(*h*) 391·13		
Jaipur (*f*)	32·18		
Kolhapur (*e*)	29·27		
Mysore-Nanjangud (*e*)	15·80		
Shoranur-Cochin (*i*)	64·75		
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (*Native State section*) (*j*)	57·98		
Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi (*f*)	41·37		
		814·38	
(xvi) Lines in Foreign Territory—			
Karaikkal-Peralam (*j*)	14·65		
Pondicherry (*j*)	7·85		
West of India Portuguese (*e*)	51·10		
		73·60	
Total 3' 3⅜" gauge .	...		12,330·40
2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges—			
(xvii) State lines worked by the State—			
Dandot Light (2' 0") (*k*)	6·18		
Jorhat (2' 0")	31·75		
Kalka-Simla (2' 6") (*k*)	59·44		
Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal (2' 6") (*k*) . .	91·73		
Nowshera-Durgai (2' 6") (*k*) . . .	40·25		
		229·35	
Carried over .	...	229·35	27,960·48

(*a*) Includes 5·23 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junagad quarry lines.
(*b*) Worked by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.
(*c*) Includes 3·93 miles of the Bedi Bandar Dock estate lines.
(*d*) Includes 20·70 miles of 2' 6" gauge line between Vankaner and Morvi.
(*e*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*g*) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(*h*) Includes 5·82 miles of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge line between Hyderabad and Secunderabad, worked over by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways.
(*i*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*j*) Worked by the South Indan Railway Company.
(*k*) Worked by the North Western State Railway.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	229·35	27,960·48
2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges—concld.			
(xviii) State lines worked by companies—			
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2' 6") (*a*)	250·77		
Morappur-Dharmapuri (2' 6") (*b*)	18·53		
Raipur-Dhamtari (2' 6") (*a*)	56·94		
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri (2' 6") (*b*)	25·38		
		351·62	
(xix) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by Local Governments—			
Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00		
Thaton-Duyinzaik (2' 6")	7·76		
		58·76	
B. Subsidized by District Boards—			
Baraset-Basirhat Light (2' 6")	26·06		
Bukhtiarpore-Behar Light (2' 6")	18·50		
Howrah-Amta Light (2' 0")	37·19		
Howrah-Sheakhala Light (2' 0")	19·75		
Tezpore-Balipara Light (2' 6")	20·10		
		121·60	
C. Receiving land only from Government—			
Barsi Light (2' 6")	78·50		
Matheran (2' 0") (*c*)	12·61		
Powayan Light (2' 6") (*d*)	39·50		
		130·61	
(xx) Unassisted companies' lines—			
Tarakeshwar-Magra Light (2' 6")	...	33·23	
(xxi) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by Native States—			
Cutch (2' 6")	...	11·67	
B. Worked by companies—			
Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6") (*e*)	94·48		
Gwalior Light (2' 0") (*c*)	183·53		
Mourbhanj (2' 6") (*a*)	32·41		
Parlakimedi Light (2' 6") (*a*)	24·62		
Rajpipla (2' 6") (*c*)	37·37		
		372·41	
C. Worked by State railway agency—			
Cooch Behar (2' 6") (*f*)	...	33·60	
Total 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges	...	...	1,342·89
Total mileage open of all railways on the 31st March 1907	...	...	29,303·37

(*a*) Worked by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.
(*e*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 3,149·82 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—				
(i) State lines worked by the State—				
Eastern Bengal—				
Durgapur Chur line	3·39			
Lalgola to Lalgola Ghat	2·75	6·14		
Nagda-Muttra	...	340·50		
North Western—				
Kacha Garhi to mile 22·50	22·50			
Khushalgarh bridge and approaches	3 63			
Lodhran to Khanewal	56·59			
Sangla Hill to Shahdara (near Lahore)	55·57			
Shorkot Road to Chichoki	130·65	268·94		
Oudh and Rohilkhand—				
Balamau to Sitapur (*a*)	37·12			
Rosa to Sitapur (*a*)	51·36	88·48		
(ii) State lines worked by companies—			704·06	
Azhikal-Mangalore—				
Kumbla to Mangalore	...	20 91		
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Kamptee to Ramtek	14·74			
Kandri Branch	2·53			
Sini to Gurumaishini (*a*)	44·00			
Vizianagram to Raipur	310·62	371 89		
East Indian—				
Agra direct access	1·75			
Barharwa to Katwa	99·14			
Bhagalpur to Bausi	31·04			
Borachuk to Sodepur	4·50			
Chord line between the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railways near Moghal Sarai	1·19			
Ghat line to Dhulian	1·06			
Ghat line to Sajimpara	2·50			
Hooghly to Katwa	65·20			
Khurja to Hapur	38·87			
Mile 170¾ from Howrah on the Jharia branch to Chandore	4·16			
Toposi to Baraboni	9 31	258·72		
Great Indian Peninsula—				
Kurla to Mazagaon	6 87			
Mahim link	1·32			
Warora to Balharshah	37·59	45·78		
Salem-Attur (*a*)	...	36·06	733·36	
Total 5' 6" gauge	...	...	...	1,437·42
3' 3⅜" gauge—				
(iii) State lines worked by the State—				
Eastern Bengal—				
Forbesganj to the Nepal Frontier	7·40			
Katihar to Godagari	105·00			
Kokrajhar to the Brahmaputra river opposite Gauhati	115·87	...	228·27	
Carried over	...	...	228·27	1,437·42

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	228·27	1,437·42
3' 3⅜" gauge—concld.				
(iv) State lines worked by companies—				
Assam-Bengal—				
Akhaura to Ashuganj	19·00			
Kalaura to the Khooseara river	16·00			
		35·00		
Burma—				
Neikban to Begayet	66 25			
Thamaing to Malagaon	6·70			
		72·95		
Burma Extensions—				
Henzada to Kyangin	65 66			
Pegu to Martaban	121·27			
		186 93		
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32·00		
Nilgiri—				
Coonoor to Ootacamund	...	11·75		
South Indian—				
Portion of the Rameswaram Extension	3·17			
Tangachimadam to Port Ampthill	1·71			
Tiruppachetti to Sivagunga	9 00			
		13 88		
Tirhoot—				
Bairagnia to Narkatiaganj	58 05			
Bhagalpur Kachery to Bhagalpur	0·79			
Mansi to Makhana Bazar	16 04			
Narkatiaganj to Bagaha	26 24			
Saharsa to Murliganj	18 61			
		119 73		
			472 24	
(v) District Boards' lines—				
Bezwada-Masulipatam	...	.	49 47	
(vi) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—				
Rohilkund and Kumaon—				
Lalkua to Kashipur	36·43			
Moradabad to Ramnagar	47 69			
			84·12	
B. Subsidized by Local Governments—				
Dibru-Sadiya—				
Talap to Saikhoa Ghat	...	...	8 52	
C. Receiving land only from Government—				
Bengal and North-Western—				
Benares to Jhoosi	72 58			
Burhwal to Sitapur	59 79			
Daronda to Maharajganj	3 90			
Savan to Thawe	17 83			
			154·10	
(vii) Native State lines worked by companies—				
Gaekwar's Mehsana—				
Chanasma to Bechraji	16 74			
Kheralu to Dabhora	7·73			
Manund Road to Harij	21 37			
		45·84		
Jaipur—				
Nawai to Siwai Madhopur	...	40 65		
Sangli	...	5·77		
			92 26	
Total 3' 3⅜" gauge	..	...	.	1,088 98
Carried over	.	...	...	2,526 40

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward .	...	...	...	2,526·40
2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges—				
(viii) State lines worked by the State—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*British section*) (*a*)—				
Jullundur to the British Frontier	...	...	6·80	
(ix) State lines worked by companies—				
Gondia-Chanda (2' 6")—				
Gondia to Chanda . .	148·65			
Nagbhir to Nagpur . .	63·75			
		212·40		
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2' 6")—				
Khirsadoh to Sirgora . .	7·76			
Nainpur to Mandla . .	32·14			
		39·90		
Purulia-Ranchi (2' 6") . .	...	72·28		
			324·58	
(x) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by District Boards—				
Howrah-Amta Light (2' 0")—				
Autpur to Champadanga (*b*)	9·00			
Autpur to Rajbulhat (*b*) .	3·50			
			12·50	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Dwara-Therria Light (2' 6")—				
Dwara to Maolong (*c*) . .	13·50			
Maolong to Therria Ghat (*b*) .	6·00			
		19·50		
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light (2' 6")—				
Biraut to Meerut (*b*) . .	30·00			
Delhi Shahdara to Saharanpur	95·00			
		125·00		
			144·50	
(xi) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by Native States—				
Cutch (2' 6")—				
Anjar to Bhuj	...	27·38		
Dholpur-Bari (2' 6") . .	...	19·25		
			46·63	
B. Worked by companies—				
Gwalior Light (2' 0")—				
Sabalgarh to Shiupur . .	...	...	66·39	
C. Worked by State railway agency—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*Native State section*)—				
Sultanpur to the British Frontier (*a*) . . .	.	..	22·02	
Total 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges .	.		...	623·42
Total of all railways under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1907	...	...	...	3,149·82

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand on the 1st April 1907, of 32,453·19 miles.

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized and question of gauge not finally settled.

(*b*) Commencement of work not authorized.

(*c*) Completion deferred.

During 1907-1908, *i.e.*, from the 1st April 1907 to the 31st March 1908, 301·57 miles of new railway have been authorised as follows: —

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—			
(i) State lines worked by companies—			
South Indian—			
Rameswaram to Danishkodi . . .	...	11·30	
(ii) Assisted companies' lines receiving land only from Government—			
Bengal and North-Western—			
Madho Singh to the Ganges river opposite Mirzapur	10·30		
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	48·00		
		58·30	
(iii) Native State lines worked by Native States—			
Bikaner—			
Seyangarh to Hissar	135 68		
Jodhpur—			
Degana to Seyangarh	61·35		
		197·03	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge .	...	...	266·63
2′ 6″ gauge—			
(iv) Assisted companies' lines subsidized by District Boards—			
Baraset-Basirhat Light—			
Basirhat to Hosanabad . . .	.	8 50	
(v) Native State lines worked by companies—			
Kosamba-Zankavav	.	26·44	
Total 2′ 6″ gauge .	...	.	34 94
Total .	...	.	301·57

And 985·16 miles have been or are likely to be opened to public traffic as follows: —

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—				
(i) State lines worked by the State—				
Eastern Bengal —				
Durgapur Chur Line	*4 51			
Lalgola to Lalgola Ghat	2 75			
		7·26		
North Western—				
Khushalgarh bridge and approaches	*3·07			
Sangla Hill to Shahdara (near Lahore)	55 57			
		59·24		
			66 50	
(ii) State lines worked by companies—				
Azhikal-Mangalore—				
Kumbla to Mangalore .	...	20 91		
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Kamptee to Ramtek . .	..	*14·24		
East Indian—				
Agra direct access .	1·75			
Barharwa to Dhulian	17·35			
Khurja to Hapur .	*39 54			
		58·64		
Great Indian Peninsula—				
Warora to Balharshah . .	...	*37·50		
Nagda-Muttra—				
Nagda to Kotah . .	...	140 54		
			271 83	
Total 5′ 6″ gauge .	...	...	...	338·33
Carried over .	...	....	. . .	338 33

* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	...	338·33
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—				
(iii) State lines worked by companies—				
Burma Extensions—				
Henzada to Danbi	13·50			
Pegu to Martaban	121·27			
		134·77		
Tirhoot—				
Bairagnia to Narkatiaganj	*56·62			
Bhagalpur Kachery to Bhagalpur	0·79			
Mansi to Makhana Bazar	16·04			
Narkatiaganj to Bagaha Ghat	26·24			
Saharsa to Murliganj	18·61			
		118·30		
(iv) District Boards' lines—			253·07	
Bezwada-Muslipatam	...	..	*49·38	
(v) Assisted companies lines—				
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—				
Rohilkund and Kumaon—				
Lalkua to Kashipur	36·43			
Moradabad to Ramnagar	47·69			
			84·12	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Bengal and North-Western—				
Daronda to Maharajganj	3·90			
Savan to Thawe	*17·82			
			21·72	
(vi) Native State lines worked by companies—				
Jaipur—				
Nawai to Sawai Madhopur	...	*40·66		
Sangli—				
Miraj to Sangli	..	*4·90		
			45·56	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge	...	...	...	453·85
2′ 6″ gauge—				
(vii) State lines worked by companies—				
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension—				
Khirsadoh to Sirgora	...	*8·43		
Purulia-Ranchi	...	72·28		
			80·71	
(viii) Assisted companies' lines receiving land only from Government—				
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur—				
Delhi Shahdara to Saharanpur	.	..	*93·02	
(ix) Native State lines worked by Native States—				
Dholpur-Bari	...	...	19·25	
Total 2′ 6″ gauge	...	...	...	192·98
Total	...	...	...	985·16

* Correction of mileage.

The total length of open line at the commencement of 1908-1909, *i e.*, on the 1st April 1908, will, therefore, be 30,286·65 miles, comprising—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles
5′ 6″ gauge—			
(i) State lines worked by the State—			
Eastern Bengal	507 47		
North Western	(a)* 3,460·15		
Oudh and Rohilkhand	(b) 1,223·23		
		5,190 85	
(ii) State lines worked by companies—			
Agra-Delhi Chord (c)	125·99		
Azhikal-Mangalore (d)	77·26		
Baran-Kotah (c)	40 00		
Bengal-Nagpur	*1,733·36		
Bezwada Extension (e)	20 58		
Bhopal-Itarsi (*British section*) (c)	13·11		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	(f) 504·35		
East Indian	*2,226·09		
Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda (g)	141 14		
Great Indian Peninsula	1,599 13		
Indian Midland (c)	809 85		
Madras (North-East line) (h)	(i) 498 04		
Madras and Southern Mahratta	535 75		
South Indian	369 27		
Nagda-Muttra (g)	140 54		
		8,834·46	
(iii) Companies' lines guaranteed by Government under the old contracts—			
Madras	...	(j)	
(iv) Companies' lines guaranteed by Government under modern contracts—			
Hardwar-Dehra (k)	...	32·04	
(v) Branch line companies' railways assisted by Government under "rebate" terms—			
Amritsar-Patti (l)	27·49		
Southern Punjab (l)	425 33		
Southern Punjab (Ludhiana) Extension (l)	155·05		
Tapti Valley (g)	155 48		
		763·35	
Carried over	...	14,820 70	

(a) Includes 5·63 miles of military line not used for public traffic and 26 28 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Bhatinda and Kot Kapura, worked over by the North-Western State and Rajputana-Malwa Railways.

(b) Includes 16·79 miles between Burhwal and Bara Banki and 0 59 mile on the Cawnpore Bridge of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line, and 1 81 miles of 3′ 3⅜″ gauge line between the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway Cantonment and the Bengal and North-Western Railway city stations at Benares

(c) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(d) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.

(e) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

(f) Includes 39 73 miles of 3′ 3⅜″ gauge line between Viramgam and Wadhwan.

(g) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(h) Worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(i) Includes 1·89 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Bezwada and Kistna block hut, and 1 08 miles of 3′ 3⅜″ gauge line between Kistna block hut and Tadepalli.

(j) Purchased by the State on 1st January 1908 and transferred to "State lines worked by companies" under the headings "Madras and Southern Mahratta" and "South Indian."

(k) Worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway

(l) Worked by the North-Western State Railway.

* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles
Brought forward . .	...	14,820·70	
5′ 6″ gauge—concld.			
(vi) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—			
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka (*a*)	...	162·36	
B. Receiving land only from Government—			
Tarkessur (*a*)	...	22 23	
(vii) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by companies—			
Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State section*) (*b*) .	44·28		
Bhopal-Ujjain (*b*)	113·27		
Bina-Goona-Baran (*b*)	145·63		
Kolar Gold-fields (*c*)	9·88		
Nagda-Ujjain (*d*)	34·32		
Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*e*) 330·13		
Petlad-Cambay (Anand-Tarapur section) (*d*) .	21·50		
Petlad-Cambay (Tarapur-Cambay section)(*d*) .	12·30		
		711·31	
B. Worked by State railway agency—			
Jammu and Kashmir (*Native State section*) (*f*) and (*g*)	15·98		
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal (*f*)	78·65		
Rajpura-Bhatinda (*f*)	107 05		
		201 68	
(viii) Leased lines—			
South Behar (*a*)	...	78 76	
Total 5′ 6″ gauge .	...	. .	15,997·04
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—			
(ix) State lines worked by the State—			
Cawnpore-Burhwal (*metre gauge link*) .	(*h*) 79 60		
Eastern Bengal—			
Behar, Kaunia-Dhubri and Northern sections (*including the British section of the Santrabari Extension and the Ranaghat-Krishnagar and Teesta-Kurigram branches*)	*680 22		
Dacca section	85 92		
		845·74	
Carried over .	.	845·74	15,997 04

(*a*) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

(*b*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(*c*) Worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(*d*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*e*) Includes 5·82 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Hyderabad and Secunderabad, worked over by the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways.

(*f*) Worked by the North-Western State Railway.

(*g*) The British section of this railway forms an integral part of the North-Western State Railway.

(*h*) Excludes 3·40 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway between Aishbagh and Daliganj, worked over, but includes 16·79 miles between Burhwal and Bara Banki and 0 59 mile on the Cawnpore Bridge of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.

* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	845·74	15,997·04
3' 3⅜" gauge—contd.			
(x) State lines worked by companies—			
Assam-Bengal	775·28		
Bellary-Rayadrug (*a*)	33·35		
Burma	1,340·15		
Burma Extensions	134·77		
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier (*a*)	119·50		
Hospet-Kottur (*a*)	48·03		
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (*British section*, (*b*) and (*c*)	123·98		
Lucknow-Bareilly (*d*)	237·04		
Madras and Southern Mahratta	1,307·51		
Mysore section (Madras and Southern Mahratta) (*a*)	296·22		
Nilgiri (*e*)	16·99		
Palanpur-Deesa (*f*)	17·28		
Rajputana-Malwa (*f*)	(*g*) 1,774·36		
South Indian	865·25		
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (*British section*) (*e*)	50·48		
Tirhoot (*h*)	*782·32		
		7,922·51	
(xi) District Boards' lines—			
Bezwada-Masulipatam (*a*)	49·38		
Tanjore District Board (*e*)	103·36		
		152·74	
(xii) Branch line companies' railways assisted by Government under "rebate" terms—			
Ahmedabad-Dholka (*f*)	33·50		
Ahmedabad-Parantij (*f*)	54·70		
• Mymensing-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (*i*)	* 53·90		
		142·10	
(xiii) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—			
Rohilkund and Kumaon	...	201·99	
B. Subsidized by Local Governments—			
Dibru Sadiya	...	77·50	
C. Subsidized by District Boards—			
Bengal-Dooars	...	36·40	
D. Receiving land only from Government			
Bengal and North-Western	*1,014·83		
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	116·56		
Deoghur	4·79		
		1,136·18	
(xiv) Unassisted companies' lines—			
Ledo and Tikak-Margherita (*j*)	...	8·50	
Carried over	...	10,523·66	15,997·04

(*a*) Worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.
(*c*) The Native State section of this railway forms an integral part of the Jodhpur section of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.
(*d*) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.
(*e*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes 2·10 miles at Ujjain, 3·07 miles between Agra Cantonment and Jumna East Bank and 0·94 mile between Lahori Gate Cabin and Brewery Cabin, Delhi, laid on the 5' 6" gauge, and 26·28 miles of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge line between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the Rajputana-Malwa and North Western State Railways.
(*h*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*i*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
(*j*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	10,523·66	15,997·04
***3′ 3⅜″ gauge*—concld.**			
(xv) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by Native States—			
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	(*a*) 334·19		
Bikaner	245·35		
Dhrangadra (*b*)	20·83		
Jamnagar (*b*)	(*c*) 54·22		
Jetalsar-Rajkot (*b*)	46·21		
Jodhpur	463·89		
Morvi	(*d*) 94·64		
Udaipur-Chitor	67·30		
		1,326·63	
B. Worked by companies—			
Birur-Shimoga (*e*)	37·92		
Gaekwar's Mehsana (*f*)	92·63		
Hindupur (Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier) (*e*)	51·35		
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (*g*)	(*h*) 391·13		
Jaipur (*f*)	72·84		
Kolhapur (*e*)	29·27		
Mysore-Nanjangud (*c*)	15·80		
Sangli (*e*)	4·90		
Shoranur-Cochin (*i*)	64·75		
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (*Native State section*) (*i*)	57·98		
Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi (*f*)	41·37		
		859·94	
(xvi) Lines in Foreign Territory—			
Karaikkal-Peralam (*i*)	14·65		
Pondicherry (*i*)	7·85		
West of India Portuguese (*e*)	51·10		
		73·60	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge	...	...	12,783·83
***2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges*—**			
(xvii) State lines worked by the State—			
Dandot Light (2′ 0″) (*j*)	6·18		
Jorhat (2′ 0″)	31·75		
Kalka-Simla (2′ 6″) (*j*)	59·44		
Kohat-Thal (2′ 6″) (*j*)	62·16		
Nowshera-Durgai (2′ 6″) (*j*)	40·25		
		199·78	
Carried over	...	199·78	28,780·87

(*a*) Includes 5·23 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junagad quarry lines.

(*b*) Worked by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.

(*c*) Includes 3·93 miles of the Bedi Bandar Dock estate lines.

(*d*) Includes 20·70 miles of 2′ 6″ gauge line between Vankaner and Morvi.

(*e*) Worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(*f*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*g*) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

(*h*) Includes 5·82 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Hyderabad and Secunderabad, worked over by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways.

(*i*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.

(*j*) Worked by the North Western State Railway.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	199·78	28,780·87
2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges—concld.			
(xviii) State lines worked by companies—			
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2' 6") (*a*)	*258·53		
Morappur-Dharmapuri (2' 6") (*b*)	18·53		
Purulia-Ranchi (2' 6") (*a*)	72·28		
Raipur-Dhamtari (2' 6") (*a*)	56·94		
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri (2' 6") (*b*)	25·38		
		431·66	
(xix) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by Local Governments—			
Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00		
Thaton-Duyinzaik (2' 6")	7·76		
		58·76	
B. Subsidized by District Boards—			
Baraset-Basirhat Light (2' 6")	26·06		
Bukhtiarpore-Behar Light (2' 6")	18·50		
Howrah-Amta Light (2' 0")	37·19		
Howrah-Sheakhala Light (2' 0")	19·75		
Tezpore-Balipara Light (2' 6")	20·10		
		121·60	
C. Receiving land only from Government—			
Barsi Light (2' 6")	78·50		
Matheran (2' 0") (*c*)	* 12·76		
Powayan Light (2' 6") (*d*)	39·50		
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light (2' 6")	93·02		
		223·78	
(xx) Unassisted companies' lines—			
Tarakeshwar-Magra Light (2' 6")	...	33·27	
(xxi) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by Native States—			
Cutch (2' 6")	11·67		
Dholpur-Bari (2' 6")	19·25		
		30·92	
B. Worked by companies—			
Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6") (*c*)	94·48		
Gwalior Light (2' 0") (*c*)	183·53		
Mourbhanj (2' 6") (*a*)	32·41		
Parlakimedi Light (2' 6") (*a*)	24·62		
Rajpipla (2' 6") (*c*)	37·37		
		372·41	
C. Worked by State railway agency—			
Cooch Behar (2' 6") (*f*)	...	33·60	
Total 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges	...	...	1,505·78
Total mileage open of all railways on the 31st March 1908	...	...	†30,286·65

(*a*) Worked by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.
(*e*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
* Correction of mileage.
† Made up as follows:—

Open at the commencement of 1907-1908	29,303·37
Add—	
Open during 1907-1908	985·16
Net increase due to minor corrections of mileage	5·36
	30,293·89
Deduct—	
Forbesganj-Debiganj section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway abandoned	7·24
	30,286·65

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And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1908 will therefore be 2,457·16 miles, made up as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—				
(i) **State lines worked by the State—**				
North Western—				
Kacha Garhi to mile 22·40	*22·40			
Lodhran to Khanewal	56·59			
Shorkot Road to Chichoki	130·65			
		209·64		
Oudh and Rohilkhand—				
Balamau to Sitapur (*a*)	37·12			
Rosa to Sitapur (*a*)	51·36			
		88·48		
			298·12	
(ii) **State lines worked by companies—**				
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Branch line near Khanoodih	* 1·97			
Kandri Branch	2·53			
Sini to Gurumaishini (*a*)	44·00			
Vizianagram to Raipur (*b*)	310·62			
		359·12		
East Indian—				
Dhulian to Katwa	81·79			
Bhagalpur to Bausi	31·04			
Borachuk to Sodepur	4·50			
Chord line between the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railways near Moghal Sarai	1·19			
Ghat line to Dhulian	1·06			
Ghat line to Sajimpara	2·50			
Hooghly to Katwa	65·20			
Mile 170⅞ from Howrah on the Jharia branch to Chandore	4·16			
Toposi to Baraboni	9·31			
		200·75		
Great Indian Peninsula—				
Kurla to Mazagaon	*6·83			
Mahim link	1·32			
		8·15		
Nagda-Muttra—				
Kotah to Muttra	...	199·96		
Salem-Attur (*a*)	...	36·06		
			804·04	
Total 5' 6" gauge	...	...	...	1,102·16
3' 3⅜" gauge—				
(iii) **State lines worked by the State—**				
Eastern Bengal—				
Forbesganj to the Nepal Frontier	7·40			
Katihar to Godagari	105·00			
Kokrajhar to the Brahmaputra river opposite Gauhati	*112·93			
			225·33	
Carried over	...	...	225·33	1,102·16

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized.
(*b*) Commencement of work on the Parvatipuram-Raipur section deferred.
* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	225·33	1,102·16
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—concld.				
(iv) State lines worked by companies—				
Assam-Bengal—				
Akhaura to Ashuganj	* 19·32			
Kalaura to the Khooseara river	16·00			
		35·32		
Burma—				
Neikban to Begayet	66·25			
Thamaing to Malagaon	6 70			
		72·95		
Burma Extension—				
Danbi to Kyangin	...	52·16		
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32·00		
Nilgiri—				
Coonoor to Ootacamund	...	11·75		
South Indian—				
Portion of the Rameswaram Extension	3·17			
Rameswaram to Danishkodi	11·30			
Tangachimadam to Port Ampthill	1·71			
Tiruppachettai to Sivagunga	9·00			
		25·18		
			229·36	
(v) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by Local Governments—				
Dibru-Sadiya—				
Talap to Saikhoa Ghat	...	...	8·52	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Bengal and North-Western—				
Benares to Jhoosi	72·58			
Burhwal to Sitapur	59 79			
Madho Singh to the Ganges river opposite Mirzapur	10·30			
		142 67		
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	...	48 00		
			190·67	
(vi) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by Native States—				
Bikaner—				
Soyangarh to Hissar	...	135·68		
Jodhpur—				
Degana to Seyangarh	...	61·35		
			197·03	
B. Worked by companies—				
Gaekwar's Mehsana—				
Chanasma to Bechraji	16·74			
Kheralu to Dabhora	7·73			
Manund Road to Harij	21·37			
			45·84	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge	...	...	...	896 75
Carried over	...	...	...	1,998 91

* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	...	1,998·91
2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges—				
(vii) State lines worked by the State—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*British section*) (*a*)—				
Jullundur to the British Frontier	...	...	6·80	
(viii) State lines worked by companies—				
Gondia-Chanda (2' 6")—				
Gondia to Chanda	148·65			
Nagbhir to Nagpur	63·75			
		212·40		
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2' 6")—				
Nainpur to Mandla	...	*26·32		
			238·72	
(ix) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by District Boards—				
Baraset-Basirhat Light (2' 0")—				
Basirhat to Hosanabad	...	8·50		
Howrah-Amta Light (2' 0")—				
Autpur to Champadanga (*b*)	9 00			
Autpur to Rajbulhat (*b*)	3 50			
		12·50		
			21·00	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Dwara-Therria Light (2' 6")—				
Dwara to Maolong (*c*)	13·50			
Maolong to Therria Ghat (*b*)	6·00			
		19·50		
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light (2' 6")—				
Baraut to Meerut (*b*)	...	30·00		
			49·50	
(x) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by Native States—				
Cutch (2' 6")—				
Anjar to Bhuj	...	...	27·38	
B. Worked by companies—				
Kosamba-Zankavav (2' 6")	...	26·44		
Gwalior Light (2' 0")—				
Sabalgarh to Shiupur	...	66·39		
			92·83	
C. Worked by State Railway Agency—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*Native State section*)—				
Sultanpur to the British Frontier (*a*)	...	...	22·02	
Total 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges	...	...	...	458·25
Total of all railways under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1908	...	...	...	2,457·16

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized and question of gauge not finally settled.

(*b*) Commencement of work not authorized.

(*c*) Completion deferred.

* Correction of mileage.

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand at the commencement of 1908-1909 . . . . . . *32,743·81

And showing, after allowing for lines abandoned and corrections of mileage, an advance on the previous year of miles 290·62

It is expected that the following lengths of unfinished line will be opened for public traffic in 1908-1909:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—				
(i) **State lines worked by the State—**				
North Western—				
Lodhran to Khanewal . .	...	..	56·59	
(ii) **State lines worked by companies—**				
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Vizianagram to Parvatipuram .	...	48·50		
East Indian—				
Toposi to mile 2·50 . .	...	2·50		
Great Indian Peninsula—				
Kurla to Mazagaon . .	6·83			
Mahim link	1·32			
		8·15		
Nagda-Muttra—				
Kotah to Muttra . . .	...	199·96		
			259·11	
Total 5' 6" gauge .	...	...	...	315·70
3' 3⅜" gauge—				
(iii) **State lines worked by the State—**				
Eastern Bengal—				
Forbesganj to the Nepal Frontier	7 40			
Katihar to Godagari . .	105·00			
Kokrajhar to the Brahmaputra river opposite Gauhati .	112·93			
			225·33	
(iv) **State lines worked by companies—**				
Assam-Bengal—				
Akhaura to Ashuganj . .	...	19·32		
Burma Extensions—				
Danbi to Kyangin . .	...	52·16		
Dhone-Kurnool . . .	...	32·00		
Nilgiri—				
Coonoor to Fern Hill . .	...	11·00		
			114·48	
Total 3' 3⅜" gauge .	...	...	...	339·81
Carried over .	...	...	...	655·51

* Made up as follows:—

Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1907-1908 . . .		32,453·19
Add—		
Sanctioned during 1907-1908		301·57
Net increase due to minor corrections of mileage . . .		2·11
		32,756 87
Deduct—		
Forbesganj-Debiganj section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway abandoned	7·24	
Decrease in the mileage of the Mandla branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway	5·82	
		13·06
		32,743 81

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward .	...	...	...	655·51
2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges—				
(v) State lines worked by companies—				
Gondia-Chanda (2' 6")—				
Gondia to Nagpur . . .	...	145·75		
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2' 6")—				
Nainpur to Mandla . .	...	26·32		
(vi) Native State lines—			172·07	
A. Worked by Native States—				
Cutch (2' 6")—				
Anjar to Bhuj . . .	...	...	27·38	
B. Worked by companies—				
Gwalior Light (2' 0")—				
Sabalgarh to Shiupur . .	...	...	66·39	
Total 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges .	...	...	...	265·84
Total .	...	...	...	921·35

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1909-1910 or later.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—				
(i) State lines worked by the State—				
North Western—				
Kacha Garhi to mile 22 40 .	22·40			
Shorkot Road to Chichoki .	130·65			
Oudh and Rohilkhand—		153·05		
Balamau to Sitapur (*a*) . .	37·12			
Rosa to Sitapur (*a*) . .	51·36			
		88·48		
(ii) State lines worked by companies—			241·53	
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Branch line near Khanoodih .	1·97			
Kandri Branch . . .	2·53			
Sini to Gurumaishini (*a*) .	44 00			
Parvatipuram to Raipur (*b*) .	262·12			
East Indian—		310·62		
Dhulian to Katwa . .	81·79			
Bhagalpur to Bausi .	31·04			
Borachuk to Sodepur . .	4·50			
Chord line between the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railways near Moghal Sarai . . .	1·19			
Ghat line to Dhulian . .	1·06			
Ghat line to Sajimpara . .	2·50			
Hooghly to Katwa . .	65·20			
Mile 170¾ from Howrah on the Jharia branch to Chandore .	4·16			
Mile 2·50 to Baraboni . .	6·81			
		198·25		
Salem-Attur (*a*)	...	36·06		
			544·93	
Total 5' 6" gauge .	...	...	...	786·46
Carried over .	...	...	...	786·46

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized.
(*b*) Commencement of work deferred.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	...	786·46
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—				
(iii) State lines worked by companies—				
Assam-Bengal—				
Kalaura to the Khooseara river	...	16·00		
Burma—				
Neikban to Bigayet	66·25			
Thamaing to Malagaon	6·70			
		72·95		
Nilgiri—				
Fern Hill to Ootacamund	...	0·75		
South Indian—				
Portion of the Rameswaram Extension	3·17			
Rameswaram to Danishkodi	11·30			
Tangachimadam to Port Ampthill	1·71			
Tiruppachettai to Sivagunga	9·00			
		25·18		
			114·88	
(iv) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by Local Governments—				
Dibru-Sadiya—				
Talap to Shaikhoa Ghat	...	...	8 52	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Bengal and North-Western—				
Benares to Jhoosi	72·58			
Burhwal to Sitapur	59·79			
Madho Singh to the Ganges River opposite Mirzapur	10·30			
		142·67		
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	...	48·00		
			190·67	
(v) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by Native States—				
Bikaner—				
Seyangarh to Hissar	...	135·68		
Jodhpur—				
Degana to Seyangarh	...	61·35		
			197 03	
B. Worked by companies—				
Gaekwar's Mehsana—				
Chanasma to Bechraji	16·74			
Kheralu to Dabhora	7 73			
Manund Road to Harij	21·37			
			45·84	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge	...	...	...	556 94
Carried over	...	...	...	1,343 40

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward .	...	..	...	1,343·40
2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges—				
(vi) State lines worked by the State—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*British section*) (*a*)— Jullundur to the British Frontier	...	...	6·80	
(vii) State lines worked by companies—				
Gondia-Chanda (2' 6")— Nagbhir to Chanda . .	...	...	66·65	
(viii) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by District Boards—				
Baraset-Basirhat Light (2' 6")— Basirhat to Hosanabad . .	...	8·50		
Howrah-Amta Light (2' 0")—				
Autpur to Champadanga (*b*) .	9·00			
Autpur to Rajbulhat (*b*) . .	3·50			
		12·50		
			21·00	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Dwara-Therria Light (2' 6")—				
Dwara to Maolong (*c*) . .	13·50			
Maolong to Therria Ghat (*b*) .	6·00			
		19·50		
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light (2' 6")— Baraut to Meerut (*b*) . .	...	30·00		
			49·50	
(ix) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by companies—				
Kosamba-Zankavav (2' 6") ..	...	...	26·44	
B. Worked by State railway agency—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*Native State section*)— Sultanpur to the British Frontier (*a*).	...	...	22·02	
Total 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges .	...	...	...	192·41
Total .	...	...	...	1,535·81

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorised and question of gauge not finally settled.
(*b*) Commencement of work not authorized.
(*c*) Completion deferred.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1908.

No. 834-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Saturday, the 28th March 1908, starting by special train from Howrah at 3-24 P.M., Calcutta time. His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be private.

The Viceroy will visit Allahabad, Gwalior, Aligarh and Dehra Dun.

All covers intended to reach the Viceroy and party during His Excellency's tour should be addressed, "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town. Communications of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the various Departments.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour will be as follows:—

Lt.-Colonel J. R. Dunlop-Smith, C.I.E., Private Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel V. R. Brooke, D.S.O., Military Secretary.
Captain Lord F. Scott, A.-D.-C.
Captain R. G. Jelf, A.-D.-C.
Captain J. E. Gibbs, A.-D.-C.

The date of the Viceroy's arrival at Simla will be notified later.

By Command,

VICTOR BROOKE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1908.

No. 741.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of Havildar Ghani Shah, of the Northern Waziristan Militia, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him at Miranshah on the 26th August 1907, in arresting, at great personal risk, a sepoy who had run amok and had already shot one sepoy dead and dangerously wounded another and was about to shoot at a third.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th March 1908.

No. 296.—Mr. A. E. Hurry is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st April 1908, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 20th March 1908.

No. 302.—The Honourable Sir William Burkitt, Kt., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 9th April 1908, or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of office.

MEDICAL.

The 18th March 1908.

No. 354.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India from the 6th September to the 31st October 1907, and leave out of India for one year in continuation from the 1st November 1907, on medical certificate under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army:—

Captain D. Steel, I.M.S., late officiating Assistant to the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. Pension service, 4th year, commenced 1st September 1907.

The 19th March 1908.

No. 357.—The services of Captain H. A. Williams, D.S.O., M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

No. 359.—Captain T. F. Owens, I.M.S., is appointed to be a probationer in the Chemical Examiners' Department and is attached to the Calcutta Laboratory.

SANITARY.

The 14th March 1908.

No. 716.—The services of Captain M. F. Reaney, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 17th March 1908.

No. 719.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Conjeeveram taluq of the Chingleput district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devarajaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and Arkonam, Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad and Villiyampakkam on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 26th May 1908 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devarajaswami at Conjeeveram.

The 20th March 1908.

No. 750.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Madura in the Madura taluq of the Madura district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ayyalúr, Vadamadurai, Tamaraipadi, Dindigul, Ambatturai, Ammayanáyakkanur, Vadippatti, Sólavandan, Samaiyanallúr, Madura Bridge, Madura, Tiruparankunram, Tirumangalam and Kalligudi on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 31st March to the 22nd April 1908 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Chitrai festival and cattle fair at Madura and that no cattle or other livestock intended or believed to be intended to be exhibited at the said fair shall be booked within the Mysore State to travel by rail to the above-mentioned stations during the same period.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1908.

No. 878—II-6.—Mr. G. D. Martin, M.R.C.V.S., Assistant Bacteriologist to the Government of India, Muktesar Laboratory, is transferred temporarily for training to the Civil Veterinary Department in the United Provinces with effect from the 11th February 1908.

No. 879—II-6.—Mr. H. E. Cross, M.R.C.V.S., Second Assistant Bacteriologist to the Government of India, Muktesar Laboratory, is appointed Assistant Bacteriologist with effect from the 11th February 1908, *vice* Mr G. D. Martin transferred to the United Provinces.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 20th March 1908.

No. 884—175-1.—With reference to Notification No. 2230—322-8, dated 9th November 1907, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., is confirmed in his appointment as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the 23rd January 1908.

J. H. KERR,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 888—179-1.—Mr. W. F. Perrée, Assistant Inspector General of Forests, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Inspector General of Forests, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation to England of Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, C.I.E., with effect from the 22nd February 1908.

R. W. CARLYLE

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1908.

No. 1379-*L.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend to the Chota Nagpur Division, except the district of Manbhum, the portions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (as amended by Bengal Act III of 1898 and Bengal Act I of 1907), which are specified in column 1 of the table given below, subject to the restrictions and modifications specified in column 2 of that table.

Hazaribagh.
Ranchi.
Palamau.
Singhbhum.

This supersedes notification No. 721-L.R., dated the 9th February 1903, published at page 172, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem.

Portions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (as amended by the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1898 and the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1907.	Restrictions and modifications.
1	2
Chapter I, section 3, sub-section (*1*)	*For* Collector *read* Deputy Commissioner.
" " " (*2*)	......
" " " (*15*)	......
" " " (*17*)	......
Chapter X, section 101, sub-section (*1*)	*Omit* in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned.
" " 101, sub-sections (*3*) *and* (*4*)	......
" " 102	*In clause* (*b*) *after the word* tenure-holder *insert the words* Mundari khunt-kattidar, *and omit the words* settled raiyat.
" " 102A	......
" " 103A	*In sub-section* (*2*) *omit* and (if a settlement of land revenue is being or is about to be made), the settlement rent roll has been incorporated with the record under section 104F., sub-section (*3*).
" " 103B	*In sub-section* (*1*) *for* Collector *read* Deputy Commissioner.
" " 104G sub-section (*2*)	*For* Part *read* Chapter. *Omit* the words but not so as to affect any order passed by a Civil Court under section 104H.
" " 108A	*In the proviso before the words* an appeal *insert the words* a suit or *and for* section 109A *read* sections 160 and 161, Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1879, and sections 9A (8) and 9A (10), Chota Nagpur Commutation Act, 1897.
" " 109B, sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*)	*In sub-section* (*1*) *omit* this Act *and insert* the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1879.
" " 111	*Omit* subject to the provisions of section 104H, *and* any application made under section 158, or
" " 111A	*Omit* or, save as provided in section 104H, for the alteration of any entry in such a record of a rent settled under sections 104A to 104F. *In the proviso omit* framed in pursuance of an order made under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*).
" " 114	*Omit* in any case except where a settlement of land revenue is being or is about to be made.
Chapter XIII, section 148, opening words and clause (*b*), and clause (*b*) (*1*) and (*b*) (*2*).	*In clause* (*b*) *for* section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, *read* sections 46 and 47 of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1879, *and in the proviso to clause b* (*1*) *for* Collector *read* Deputy Commissioner.
Chapter XVII, section 189 opening words, and sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*).	*In sub-section* (*2*) *after the words* under this Act *insert the words* or under the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1879, *and for* this or any other Act, *read* these or any other Act.
Chapter XVII, section 190	*In sub-section* (*2*) *omit* or High Court, *and omit* and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.
" 195	*Omit clauses* (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) *and* (*e*).

E. A. GAIT,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1908.

No. 48.—Mr. A. W. Smart, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department notification No. 180, dated 19th December 1907.

No. 49.—Mr. L. A. Light, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 1st April 1908, under the provisions of Article 641 (*c*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 50.—*Corrigendum.—Public Works Department Notification No. 28 should bear date* 28th February *and not* 28th January 1908.

The 19th March 1908.

No. 51.—Major S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 13th March 1908, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. G. M. Harriott, C.I.E., and until further orders.

No. 52.—Mr. W. B. Starky, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th March 1908, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. F. W. M. Scott, and until further orders.

The 20th March 1908.

No. 53.—Mr. A G. Harrison, Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted, under Article 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for 3 months and 4 days, with effect from the 24th April 1908.

W. A. INGLIS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 16th March 1908.

No. 731-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 1st March 1908, and until further orders.

No. 741-G.—Lieutenant A. C. Creagh, 120th Rajputana Infantry, was appointed temporarily to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th to the 22nd February 1908, both days inclusive.

No. 742-G.—Major C. Burrard, 120th Rajputana Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 23rd February 1908.

The 17th March 1908.

No. 750-G.—The privilege leave for 3 months combined with special leave for 3 months granted to Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, Revenue Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, in Foreign Department Notification No. 674-G., dated the 29th March 1906, is converted, under Article 232 of the Civil Service Regulations, into privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months.

The 18th March 1908.

No. 1198-I.C.—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs under India Army Order, No. 64 of 1904, for four months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period, leave under the Leave Rules of 1875 for the Indian Army:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Grimston, C.I.E., Indian Army, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry.

No. 1202-I.C.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, for eight months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain J. Craik, Indian Army, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry.

Pension Service—17th year, commenced on 7th November 1907.

No. 1210-I.C.—Captain G. T. Vander Gucht, 3rd Skinner's Horse, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Inspecting Officer of the Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on combined leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Grimston, C.I.E., 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, or until further orders.

S. H. BUTLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1908.

No. 1705-E.O.—Mr. C. S. Venkataraman is posted as Assistant Comptroller General (Paper Currency) with effect from the 8th of March, 1908.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

MINT.

The 20th March 1908.

No. 1730-A.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information:—

I. Statement of receipts, charges and balance of the Reserve on the 31st December 1907.

	Dr.		Cr.
	£		£
Opening balance	17,931,038		
Moiety of net profit on coinage during the quarter ending 31st December 1907	219,182		
Interest on investments (including discount on Treasury Bills)	106,910	Closing balance	18,257,130
TOTAL .	1,8257,130	TOTAL .	18,257,130

II. Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 31st December 1907.

	£
1. As a book credit	60,044
2. Gold in India	277,159*
3. Rupees in India equivalent to	4,000,000
4. British Government 2½ per cent consolidated stock, 2¾ per cent National War Loan stock. 3 per cent Local Loan stock, 3 per cent Transvaal Government Guaranteed stock, 2¾ per cent Irish Land Guaranteed stock, 3 per cent Exchequer Bonds of the nominal values of £8,395,379, £1,464,175, £500,000, £1,494,324, £538,720, £900,000 respectively and Treasury Bills for £1,500,000.	13,919,927
TOTAL .	18,257,130

* This is less than the actual gold balance on 31st December 1907 by £6,650-11-2 representing the amount invested by the Secretary of State for India on account of the Reserve from his Treasury balances on 1st November 1907. The necessary transfer in India from the Reserve to Treasury was made on the 3rd January 1908.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1908.

No. 740-*Accts*.—Mr. E. W. Dover, officiating Military Assistant Accountant General, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with leave on medical certificate for nine months, under Articles 233 and 336, Civil Service Regulations, from the 1st April 1908.

No. 741-*Accts*.—Captain R. de S. Dudgeon, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, and Examiner of Marine Accounts, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, from the 1st February 1908.

The 19th March 1908.

No. 752-*G*.—Colonel O. C. Armstrong, D.S.O., Indian Army, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Military Finance), is granted combined leave out of India (private affairs) for six months and seventeen days from the 30th March 1908, the first ninety days being privilege leave and the remaining period furlough under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CORRIGENDUM.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1908.

No. 2803-11.—In the Notification in this Department No. 1102-11, dated the 30th January 1908, *for* "7th March 1908" *read* "8th March 1908."

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

The 17th March 1908.

No. 2850-105.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 42 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in rule 166 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1429 C.-S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, for the rate of gratuity "Rs. 1-8 per pound" shown as payable for the conveyance of "Letters and postcards" the reduced rate of "Rs. 1-3 per pound" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st April 1908.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 18th March 1908.

No. 2783-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules regulating the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in British India, published with the notification in this Department, No. 9045-8 (Explosives), dated the 29th November 1906:—

Amendment.

In sub-clause (VIII) of clause (3) of rule 11, after the words "railway fog-signals" the words "and flare-lights" shall be inserted.

INDUSTRIES.

The 18th March 1908.

No. 2861-5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. W. Warrington, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. M. W. Muir.

The 20th March 1908.

No. 2965-5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. H. C. Begg, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. G. Pickford.

PETROLEUM.

The 19th March 1908.

No. 2909-4.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to limit the operation of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898 (Burma Act III of 1898), in so far as it relates to the possession or transport of petroleum to the following quantities, *viz.*:—

In the case of petroleum not being dangerous petroleum, to quantities not exceeding 500 gallons.

In the case of dangerous petroleum, to quantities not exceeding three gallons, provided such petroleum is placed in separate glass, stoneware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped.

CUSTOMS.

The 19th March 1908.

No. 2940-32.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of the Arabic newspaper called "Sufvatul Akhbar."

B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 17th March 1908.

No. 2822-52.—Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, substantively *pro tempore*, *vice* the Honourable Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., who has been appointed a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

POST OFFICE.

The 19th March 1908.

No. 2933—2938-103.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to and alterations in the rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, published with the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 509, dated the 11th March 1905, as subsequently amended.

To rule 44, the following shall be added as clause (*d*), and the existing clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) shall be numbered (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) respectively:—

"Secretaries of Cantonment Committees are also allowed to open similar accounts on behalf of non-pensionable employés paid from cantonment funds, in accordance with rules which may from time to time be sanctioned by the Government of India."

For the note below clause (c) the following shall be substituted and placed below the new clause (d):—

"*Note.*—Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent any member of any of the above mentioned classes of persons, for whom a conjoint account has been opened, from opening an account of his own, in his individual capacity."

Order—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Finance Department, the Army Department, the Director General of the Post Office of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the Comptroller, Post Office.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th March 1908.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 188.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following letter from the Chief of the Staff in India, dated the 16th March 1908, forwarding a despatch from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., describing the operations of the Bazar Valley Field Force from the 13th February 1908 to the 2nd March 1908.

The Governor-General in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his opinion that the able manner in which the operations were conducted reflects great credit on Major-General Sir James Willcocks and the Brigade Commanders and Staff working under his orders.

His Excellency in Council also shares with the Commander-in-Chief his appreciation of the soldierly conduct displayed by all ranks throughout the operations.

No. 347-M. C., dated Calcutta, 16th March 1908.

From—The Chief of the Staff.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., describing the operations of the Bazar Valley Field Force.

2. The speed with which the Force was mobilised, and the rapidity of its movement into the Bazar Valley and subsequent operations, contributed very largely to the quick and successful termination of the expedition.

3. To secure speed in movement, the troops operated on a much lighter scale of equipment and transport than has been adopted on previous occasions on the frontier; but although the climatic conditions were severe, the health of the Force and the admirable spirit displayed by all ranks left nothing to be desired.

4. The losses inflicted on the Zakka Khel were unusually heavy, and were due to the excellent handling of the troops and to their training and efficiency in the field.

5. Lord Kitchener is confident that the Government of India will agree with him in considering that the work done reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

His Excellency desires especially to commend to the notice of Government the excellent services of Major-General Sir James Willcocks, who so ably conducted the operations and brought them so rapidly to a successful conclusion.

He trusts also that those who have been brought to notice in this despatch may be considered deserving of commendation.

Field Operations, dated Peshawar, 5th March 1908.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Bazar Valley Field Force,

To—The Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters, Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit the following report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the operations of the Field Force under my command in the Bazar Valley.

1. On the 3rd February I received telegraphic orders from His Excellency which informed me that a punitive expedition against the Zakka Khel Afridis had been approved by the Secretary of State for India. It was enjoined on me to keep the matter secret and to so arrange that within a few days the troops which were to form the expeditionary force should be ready to move at once on the orders for an advance being issued. I also received written instructions which gave a general idea of what was to be done; with detailed orders for the composition of the Force and a scheme of operations as a guide up to the time the troops entered the country of the Zakka Khel.

The following were the strengths :—

First Brigade.

1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas (Frontier Force).

Second Brigade.

1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.
28th Punjabis.
45th Sikhs.
54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Third Brigade (in reserve).

1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).
1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Divisional Troops.

2 Squadrons, 19th Lancers.
2 Squadrons, 37th Lancers.
23rd Sikh Pioneers.
25th Punjabis.
No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.
4 guns, 22nd (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
No. 6 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners.
No. 9 Company, 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Attached.—800 Khyber Rifles.

2. Later on I received instructions to be ready to move forward from Peshawar as soon as the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, had interviewed the Afridi Jirgahs, which had meantime been ordered to assemble there.

3. During the few days remaining all the railway, transport, supply, medical and other arrangements were completed, mostly by verbal orders. In accordance with instructions from Army Head-Quarters and in communication with the General Officer Commanding, Rawal Pindi Division, the troops and followers from that Division which were to form part of the Field Force were held in readiness Up to the last moment secrecy was maintained and not until within a few hours of starting were all ranks of the advanced troops equipped with field service clothing, etc.

4. On the 12th February the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, interviewed the Afridi Jirgahs. This same afternoon troops began to move forward and next day the piquets in the Khyber Pass were taken over by detachments of the Field Force; and line of communication posts were established at Jamrud and Ali Musjid. Half a battalion, 5th Gurkhas, marched to Lundi Kotal.

5. During the 12th February the 2nd Brigade from Nowshera and other troops from outside the 1st Division area arrived by road or rail at Peshawar and the Force which was to make the first advance was completed. The troops moving from the above two stations were at once replaced by the Reserve Brigade which arrived by train.

6. On 13th February the 1st and 2nd Brigades and Divisional troops left Peshawar and bivouacked at Jamrud. No tents were carried and all officers were on half field service scale of baggage.

7. On 14th February the Force moved to Lala China near Ali Musjid.

8 I felt convinced, considering the quiet way in which the Force had been mobilised, and how little was even known of its departure from Peshawar, that by a rapid march into the centre of Bazar we should not only morally surprise the enemy but forestall them in any of the positions they might have selected to defend. Accordingly at dawn on 15th February the following troops, under command of Major-General Barrett, C.B., left Lala China :—

With the Divisional Staff I accompanied this Column.

Strength.

3rd Mountain Battery.	45th Sikhs.
Seaforth Highlanders.	54th "
28th Punjabis.	Wing 2-5th Gurkhas.

6th Company, Sappers and Miners.

Excepting a very small proportion of water, ambulance and other necessary mules, no transport accompanied this advance and officers and men carried three days' rations on the person. The route taken was by Chora in Malikdin country. The strong fort belonging to Yar Mahomed Khan at this place was occupied by troops from General Anderson's Brigade which moved up from Ali Musjid this same day.

No opposition was met with until after passing Chora when the Zakkas began firing on the advanced guard near Tanda, Tangi and from the high hill Tsapara on to which the 5th Gurkhas were advancing. The column moved on, being fired at regularly from our left flank till we reached Walai, east of China. Only one casualty occurred, a gunner of the 3rd Mountain Battery being wounded.

It was getting late now and a position for the night was selected. The Seaforth Highlanders swarmed up Khar Ghundai, a steep hill 1,000 feet above the bivouac, and established themselves in sangars on the summit. Piquets were also placed round the Walai nala. Heavy firing was kept up throughout the night, but only caused us the loss of one Highlander and one sepoy, 28th Punjabis, killed, both in the piquets. The Highlanders also had an officer and four men struck by rocks hurled from close quarters into the sangars. The Zakkas lost three killed and seven wounded on Seaforth's hill, amongst the latter being the well-known raid leader Dadai, badly hit.

9. The 5th Gurkhas on Tsapara hill were also sniped all night, but had no casualties.

10. Whilst we were marching to Walai, a small column from Lundi Kotal, consisting of a wing 5th Gurkhas and 700 Khyber Rifles, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel, Chief Political Officer with the Force, moved on the same date and rapidly crossing the Bazar pass entered the Valley without opposition and occupied China itself. The piquets were fired on all night, but no casualty occurred. This column moved without any transport whatever and carried its ammunition and 3 days' rations on the person.

11. Thus within 12 hours of leaving the Khyber the two columns had established themselves in the heart of the Zakka country From information since received it is clear that the Zakkas had no idea of our date of leaving Ali Musjid and had made up their minds we should in any case halt at Chora for a day, and in consequence had not time to occupy Khar Gundai, the strongest position in the Valley.

12. On the same day as I moved to Walai the major portion of the first Brigade occupied Chora, thus connecting up the Line of Communications.

13. On 16th February the advanced camp was moved up the Walai stream to a well protected site where there was a plentiful supply of running water. Here the telephone apparatus of the Peshawar Division was set up and proved most useful. Head-quarters being connected with the two Brigades and all important piquets, rendering immediate communication safe and easy.

During this afternoon the Lundi Kotal column marched into Walai from China. A large convoy of supplies from Chora also arrived in camp. Whilst this convoy was moving in, the 45th Sikhs who were piquetting the lower spurs of Sara Paial hill were being annoyed by fire from the crest, which in consequence it was decided to occupy. The leading companies advanced but were brought to a standstill by a heavy fire from what appeared to be a considerable number of Zakkas. The Zakkas endeavoured to push forward, but other companies were sent in support of the Sikhs and by my orders a steady fire of shrapnel was kept up on the enemy who were plainly visible from the guns Meantime half a battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders arrived from camp and the combined troops soon cleared the hill The Sikhs had a native officer and a sepoy wounded. The Zakkas lost 5 killed and 10 wounded this day.

14. On 17th February most of the 1st Brigade had reached Walai, and I had sufficient troops to form two columns for daily operations. This became the head-quarters, from which punitive measures were hereafter carried out in every direction, according to the movements of the Zakkas.

15. Before daybreak on 18th February a column under Major-General Barrett moved out to destory the towers and enclosures at China. With the Divisional Staff, I accompanied this Column.

Strength.

Seaforth Highlanders.	5th Gurkhas.
3rd Mountain Battery.	23rd Pioneers.
54th Sikhs.	6th Company Sappers.

The Seaforths and Gurkhas moving by Sarmundo and Khwar and covered by the mountain guns occupied the hills north of China. Lieutenant Macfadyen of the Seaforths was mortally wounded in this advance

After destroying the main towers and securing a quantity of wood and fodder the column began its return march to camp and the Zakkas at once closed in on the rear-guard and flanks. The troops retired very steadily, the battery and its escort of Seaforths which were in the comparatively open country south of China being specially selected for attack. The 54th Sikhs also on this flank were hotly engaged, some of the tribesmen closing to revolver range. Many Zakkas were here placed *hors-de-combat*.

By 4-20 P. M. the Gurkhas who held the hills above China had moved off them and the Seaforths had also come down from the eastern spurs which they had been occupying.

The column now retired quietly, the Zakkas making brave but fruitless attempts to follow. Their losses this day were heavy and they avoided the open country as far as possible, for the future. Our casualties were one British officer wounded (since dead), two British officers, two British rank and file, and four Native rank and file wounded.

16. On 19th February a column under Brigadier-General Anderson proceeded to China to complete the destruction of the towers and bring in fodder. No opposition was offered to the advance, but as usual the Zakkas followed up the retirement and were again severely punished. The troops returned to camp by the Jabagai gorge.

17. On 20th February Brigadier-General Anderson again moved out with a column to reconnoitre the Tsatsobi Pass and the Algad Valley. I accompanied this reconnaissance. The advanced guard was fired on from both sides of the Pass, but a good survey was obtained by Captain Rich, R.E.

Whilst the towers at Sarmundo and Khwar were being destroyed, a portion of the column moved up the Algad Valley and from Sarwakai Pass saw a body of Zakkas advancing from the direction of Halwai. A few shells soon scattered them. The retirement to camp was followed with less vigour than on the 18th instant, but the enemy again suffered loss.

18. News had been received for some days that the tribesmen had collected in large numbers at Halwai, where they had been joined by many Sangu Khels and other Shinwaris from across the Afghan border. On 21st February I moved with two columns under command of Generals Barrett and Anderson, keeping a squadron of the 37th Lancers with me in case an opportunity for the employment of cavalry presented itself.

Strength.

Barrett's Column.

3rd Mountain Battery.	28th Punjabis.
500 Seaforths.	4 Companies, 54th Sikhs.
	500 Khyber Rifles.

Anderson's Column.

22nd Mountain Battery.	400 of 5th Gurkhas.
Section No. 9 Company Sappers.	53rd Sikhs.
400 Warwicks.	59th Rifles.

The 28th Punjabis of Barrett's Brigade occupied the China heights soon after day-light and held them during the day to cover the retirement; the remainder of this Brigade took the route south of China. The Khyber Rifles and 6th Company, Sappers, moved by the Bazar nala and destroyed the towers at Kago Kamar. Fire was opened on them by the Zakkas and kept up during most of the day. The Seaforths on our extreme left occupied the Saran hills and kept the enemy to the south and west of Halwai.

Meantime Anderson's Brigade, moving north of China by Khwar and the Sarwakai pass, debouched on to the plain north of Halwai. During this movement the Zakkas kept up a dropping fire from the direction of Pastakai. The two columns now advanced simultaneously. The steep hills over-looking Halwai were occupied without a check, the mountain guns making the enemy's sangars quite untenable. Anderson's right was very well protected from any attack from the Thibai or Mangal Bagh passes by the 59th Rifles.

19. The towers and stacks of timber in Halwai were destroyed and the Force commenced its return march to camp. This was, as usual, the signal for numerous parties to come down from the Thibai direction. These opened fire at long ranges, but the Derajat Battery, very well handled, kept them on the move. Both Brigades were now moving by the south of China hills, which were held by the 28th Punjabis. By the time the rearmost battalion had arrived abreast of China, the Zakka fire had almost died away, but as the 28th Punjabis began to leave the hills, covered by the fire of six guns, the tribesmen appeared in considerable numbers and closely pressed the battalion. The Punjabis withdrew steadily, but lost one man killed and eight wounded during the operation. Several acts of individual gallantry are reported and I am recommending three men for the Indian Order of Merit

On our left (facing enemy) the Seaforths and Khyber Rifles were also attacked, the Zakkas advancing to close range, several of them being shot by both corps. It was whilst gallantly directing his rearmost companies at this stage of the fight that Major the Hon'ble Forbes-Sempill, Seaforth Highlanders, was killed.

The 53rd Sikhs who formed the rear centre covered the retirement and were very well handled.

By the time the rear guard had got east of China hills, the Zakkas drew off and only fired at long ranges. Our casualties were one British officer and one sepoy killed and ten native rank and file wounded Not a shot was fired into camp this night.

20. On the night of 22nd February the tribesmen tried the effects of sniping from several directions simultaneously, but although they wounded a Sergeant in the Warwicks, their own casualties are reported to have been a good deal heavier.

21. Next morning General Anderson again visited China with a column and brought away most of the remaining wood and fodder. The Zakkas kept at a very respectful distance, but the mountain guns again did some good work. Whilst demolishing the last tower, two sappers and a follower were injured.

During the afternoon the first of the Afridi Jirgahs arrived in camp and asked for terms and mercy for the Zakka Khel and expressed their eagerness and ability to deal with them in the future. I gave them 48 hours to complete these arrangements and they all left for Halwai. In order that they might meet the Zakka elders, I suspended active operations in the Halwai direction for that period.

22. On 24th February Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, 54th Sikhs, with a small column visited Jabagai and destroyed the towers. The Zakkas offered but a feeble resistance.

23. On 26th February a water escort of 45th Sikhs on Tsapara hill was attacked in thick scrub jungle and had one sepoy killed and two wounded.

24. On 27th February the combined Afridi Jirgahs, about 1,100 men (including 300 Zakka Khels) arrived at China from Halwai with white flags. Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel, Chief Political Officer, went out alone half way to China to meet them and conducted them into camp.

Next day I held a public Jirgah at which they presented a petition, the details of which are known to Government. They deposited 53 rifles of English manufacture as a guarantee of keeping their promise to punish the individual raiders and begged we would now spare the Zakka Khel; undertaking to hold themselves responsible for the conduct of the tribe in future. As in my opinion the terms more than satisfied the demands of Government I accepted them and a formal agreement was drawn up and signed by 322 Chiefs and Elders, representing all the Afridi tribes, including the Zakka Khel.

25. Before the terms of above agreement were known at Chora on the night of 28th February, the camp at that post was heavily fired into and one sepoy, 23rd Pioneers, and four sepoys, 45th Sikhs, were wounded.

26. Immediately the terms of settlement with the Jirgahs had been signed on 28th February, secret orders were issued for the entire Force to leave the Bazar Valley at dawn next morning. The Zakka Khels and such others of the Jirgahs as desired were allowed to proceed to China at once, and this proceeding convinced them that we had no intention of leaving for a few days at least.

27. At daylight on the 29th February Major-General Barrett's Brigade began to leave camp for Ali Musjid *viâ* Chora, a distance of 15 miles. The transport and baggage of both Brigades had gone by 9 A.M., and by 10 o'clock the rearmost piquets began to withdraw. Anderson's Brigade covered the withdrawal and his arrangements were very well carried out. I remained with this Brigade at Chora the night and next day marched through to Jamrud, where the entire force was concentrated prior to demobilisation. A battalion and two squadrons were left at Ali Musjid as a temporary guard to surplus stores.

28. From the time we left China till arrival in British India not a shot was fired by the Zakkas. I am glad to be able to add that during the entire operations not a single follower, public or private, was killed or wounded by the enemy, and only one rifle was lost in the Bazar Valley and that was on a man killed while skirmishing in thick bush.

29. I beg to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the soldierly conduct of all ranks of the Force. Their good discipline and cheerfulness have been very marked, and it has indeed been an honour to command such a fine division in the field. The fact that Brigades were employed intact under their own Generals and Staff, as they had been trained in peace time, made the carrying out of all operations a simple matter, and my own share in the work was appreciably lightened by having been allowed to select my Staff Officers from the permanent Divisional establishment.

That the enemy lost heavily whilst our own casualties were small is due to the improvement in musketry training and the manner in which the troops work and run up shelter at the shortest possible notice. Sangars and pits quickly covered the bivouacs and the piquets were secured against a rush at night by wire entanglements, etc. Constant night work now forms a regular part of infantry training and the results were very plainly visible As far as hill fighting is concerned our troops had little to learn from the Afridis.

The various departments of the Force were all satisfactory and especially the transport service, where the discipline and order that prevailed were very noticeable.

The good conduct of the Khyber Rifles, many of whom were actually serving against their own kith and kin is a remarkable testimony to their efficiency and loyalty Not a rifle was lost by the corps, nor was there a single desertion.

30. The enemy's losses as far as can be ascertained at present have been at least 70 killed and the wounded may reasonably be put at a much higher figure.

31. I have much pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers and others who have rendered exceptionally good service:—

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Brigadier-General H. Mullaly, C.B., Chief Staff Officer.

I cannot speak too highly of this officer. From start to finish his work was done with a thoroughness which left nothing to be desired. His knowledge of Staff duties, his ability and his untiring energy in the field have all helped considerably in bringing the operations to a successful issue. I specially recommend him for advancement in the service.

Colonel A. W. Money, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

An excellent Staff officer who materially helped in organising the force. His past experience in the field combined with his decided ability, energy and zeal have been of the greatest assistance and I specially commend him to the Commander-in-Chief's notice.

Captain A. B. Whatman, D.S.O., Somersetshire Light Infantry, Chief Signalling Officer.

No officer in the Force did better work. The signalling to and from India and tactically in the field was of a very high order. His energy, perseverance under trying conditions, and his coolness in all circumstances are remarkable and I strongly recommend him for advancement.

Captain N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, 15th Hussars.

A fine soldier. Did very good work in the field and was most helpful in all the duties of a Staff officer.

Lieutenant A. P. Y. Langhorne, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

An exceptionally good officer, very zealous and energetic and possesses plenty of common sense. He rendered me valuable aid in the field and I specially commend him to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain E. T. Rich, Royal Engineers.

A very good officer, most energetic and always to the fore. His maps and reports were of great assistance during operations He has completed a very careful survey of the Bazar Valley.

Major A. Mullaly, D.S.O., Divisional Transport Officer.

A very practical and useful officer in the field. Under his orders everything worked most satisfactorily.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General C. A Anderson, C.B.

Twice commanded columns with marked success, also covered the retirement from the Bazar Valley which operation was conducted with skill. He is a very good Brigadier; and possesses the thorough confidence of all ranks.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Stewart, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.

An excellent Battalion Commander who was frequently assigned difficult duties which he invariably carried out most satisfactorily.

Captain C de Sausmarez, D.S.O., R.A., 22nd Mountain Battery.

A gallant soldier and very good gunner, did splendidly on every occasion that the battery was employed.

Captain A. L Tarver, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Brigade.

A good Staff Officer whose work in the field was exceedingly well performed.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Major-General A A. Barrett, C.B.

Commanded the Brigade in the first advance into Bazar and again on 18th February near China when the enemy were very severely handled. He has much frontier experience and is a most reliable soldier.

Captain and Adjutant K. G. Buchanan,
Major R S Vandeleur, } *1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.*

I specially bring these two officers to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice. The Seaforths have throughout the operations proved themselves a very fine battalion and have done a great share of the work of the Force Had Major the Hon'ble Forbes-Sempill lived I should have recommended him for a reward for his distinguished services.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. J. Buchanan, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

An able and energetic commanding officer. Has a fine regiment and has shown himself a capable leader of men.

Captain H. A. H. Rice,
Lieutenant S. R. Shirley, } *54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).*

These two officers behaved with great gallantry before China on 18th February, and I recommend them for some mark of distinction.

Captain J. P. Villiers-Stuart, 55th Rifles, Orderly Officer to General Barrett.

A good soldier, active and resourceful. Did very good work in the field.

Lieutenant C. B. Harcourt, 28th Punjabis.

Acted with coolness and much judgment on 21st February during the withdrawal from China hills.

KHYBER RIFLES.

Captain H. A. H. Bickford, 56th Rifles (Frontier Force).

Commanded the corps with ability and showed how well trans-border soldiers will work even against their own people when well led.

POLITICAL.

I strongly commend to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief and of Government the services of—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. O Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., Chief Political Officer with the Force.

He commanded the column which advanced from Lundi Kotal on 15th February. This duty was very well carried out. He also accompanied me every day with the various punitive columns. It is due to his tact, judgment and thorough knowledge of all the Afridi tribes that the settlement of the Zakka Khel question was so rapidly and satisfactorily brought to a conclusion I cannot speak too highly of his valuable services which are deserving of full recognition.

Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Assistant to the Chief Political Officer.

I have brought his services prominently to the notice of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, and I would here only add that his assistance to the troops during our first advance was thoroughly appreciated by us all.

Mr. J. W. Littlewood, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

Gave me great assistance and at the shortest possible notice arranged for the many trains necessary to move up the Reserve Brigade to Nowshera.

32 For His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's information I have attached on a separate list—Appendix A—the names of officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men (British and Native) who did extra good work during the operations.

33. I beg to recommend the following native non-commissioned officers and men for distinguished gallantry in the field :—

28th Punjabis.

No. 2992 Havildar Hari Singh.
No. 4165 Naik Gurdit Singh.
No. 4178 Sepoy Munshi.

54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 1877 Sepoy Bishn Singh.

Khyber Rifles.

Havildar Tar Baz.

34. A list of casualties is attached.

APPENDIX A.

Colonel S. F. Biddulph, 19th Lancers, Commanding the Line of Communication.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Kerin, R.A.M C., Senior Medical Officer to the Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer, Force.

Major G. L. H. Sanders, Supply and Transport Corps, Chief Supply Officer with the Force.

Major C. L. Gregory, 19th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General

Major F. G. Lucas, D.S.O , 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain W. N. Lushington, Supply and Transport Corps, Commandant, 28th Mule Corps.

Captain P. H. Dyke, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, Commandant, 6th Mule Corps.

Captain J. R. E. Charles, D.S.O., R.E, Commanding No. 6 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners.

Captain and Adjutant C. A. Milward, 53rd Sikhs.

No. 31873 Sergeant Charlton, 3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Sergeant-Major Norman-Reid, The Seaforth Highlanders.
No. 2739 Colour-Sergeant John Smith, The Seaforth Highlanders.
Conductor W. J. Lyttle, 6th Mule Corps.

Native officers and non-commissioned officers.

Jemadar Mir Ahmad, Khyber Rifles.
Subadar Mihan Singh, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Daud Shah, 55th (Coke's) Rifles.
Subadar-Major Amar Sing Thapa, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Sayyid Ali, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Havildar Mobin Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
No. 698 1st Class Hospital Assistant Karn Chand, 45th Sikhs.
No. 766 Driver Mangal Singh, 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery.

Return of casualties in action Bazar Valley Field Force from 15th to 29th February 1908.

SUMMARY.

Officers—1 killed, 4 wounded, *nil* missing.

Non-commissioned officers and men—2 killed, 33 wounded, *nil* missing.

Nominal return of officers killed, wounded and missing.

I.—KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Major . .	The Hon'ble D. Forbes-Sempill, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.	Gunshot wound of chest penetrating heart.

II.—WOUNDED.

	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant .	J. F. King, 3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	Slight . .	Gunshot wound, left foot.
Lieutenant .	P. A. F. W. A'Beckett, 3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	Do. .	Ditto right hand.
2nd-Lieutenant	Ian Campbell MacFadyen, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.	Dangerous .	Ditto abdomen (*died*).
Captain .	R M Carter, Indian Medical Service.	Severe . .	Ditto left arm.

III.—MISSING—*nil*.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men killed, wounded and missing.

I.—KILLED.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		British Troops.	
9043	Private . .	R. Fordyce, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.	Gunshot wound of head.
		Native Troops.	
188	Sepoy . .	Gurdial Singh, 45th Sikhs .	Gunshot wound, neck and chest with injury to arteries.

II.—WOUNDED.

Regtl No	Rank	Name	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight	Nature of wound
		British Troops		
1100	Sergeant	F Pounds, 3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	Slight	Gunshot wound left ankle
45954	Gunner	J Simpson 3rd Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery	Do	Do left hand
33589	Do	E Mitchelmore 3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery	Do	Do right hand
22834	Do	H Salter 3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery	Severe	Do chest
4015	Colour Sergt	C Wright 1st Royal Warwicks	Do	Do left thigh
9272	Private	J Listhen 1st Seaforth Highlanders	Do	Do left forearm (accidentally shot by a comrade)
		Native Troops		
67	Driver	Mangal Singh, 22nd Mountain Battery	Slight	Gunshot wound, right thigh
35	Do	Mohamed Alam 6th Company, 1st Sappers and Miners	D	Do of abdomen, flesh
3084	Sepoy	Mery Karush 9th Company 2nd Sappers and Miners	Severe	Fracture left leg caused by explosion
2286	Do	Arik Sawami 9th Company 2nd Sappers and Miners	Do	Contusion right shoulder by explosion
4557	Do	Bhag Singh 23rd Pioneers	Do	Gunshot wound left leg
4940	Do	Khem Singh Do	Do	Do right hand
3986	Do	Imam Din Do	Slight	Do left hand
4319	Do	Khaja Mohamed 28th Punjabis	Dangerous	Do abdomen (*Died*)
4601	Do	Abbas Khan 28th Punjabis	Severe	Gunshot wound of neck
4686	Do	Kapura Do	Do	Do right thigh
2821	Naik	Kapura Do	Do	Do right forearm
2824	Colour Havildar	Abdulla Khan Do	Do	Do right thumb
3592	Sepoy	Gurmukh Singh Do	Slight	Do left shoulder
4244	Do	Rama Do	Do	Do left hand
3954	Do	Revalu Do.	Dangerous	Do abdomen —*Died*
4060	Do.	Sheama Do	Severe	Gunshot wound of testicl and right thigh
...	Subadar	Sangat Singh, 45th Sikhs	Do	Gunshot wound right thigh
4680	Naik	Mall Singh Do	Do.	Do
253	Sepoy	Karm Singh Do	Do	Gunshot wound right forearm
4226	Do.	[illegible] Singh Do	Slight	D
365	Do.	[illegible] Singh Do	Severe	Gunshot wound left hand
4906	Do.	Suhail Singh Do	Do	Do right thigh
265	Do.	Massa Singh Do	Do	Do left forearm

II.—WOUNDED.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
297	Sepoy . .	Santa Singh, 45th Sikhs .	Severe . .	Gunshot wound, left fore-arm.
2003	Lance Havil-dar.	Partap Singh, 54th Sikhs .	Do. . .	Gunshot wound, both thighs.
3247	Sepoy . .	Pirthi Singh, 59th Rifles .	Do. . .	Do. right side, back.
2121	Rifleman	Babram Sing Thapa, 2-5th Gurkhas.	Do. . .	Gunshot wound, left fore-arm.

III —MISSING.—*Nil.*

Nominal return of followers killed, wounded or missing.

I.—KILLED.—*Nil.*

II.—WOUNDED.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Bhisti . .	Lachhmia, 9th Company, 2nd Sappers and Miners.	Slight . .	Contusion, back, caused by explosion.

III —MISSING.—*Nil*

(Signed) JAMES WILLCOCKS, *Maj.-Genl*

Commanding Bazar Valley Field Force

PESHAWAR:

The 5th March 1908.

(Signed) M. W KERIN, *Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.*,

Senior Medl. Officer, Bazar Valley Field Force.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 189.—The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Morgan Dockrell,—25th February 1908.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 190.—The undermentioned native military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the dates specified —

No 333, Maganlal Gordhandas Dave,—25th December 1907.
No. 334, John David Baily,—6th January 1908.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 191.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India —

Mr. C. H. West, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department (*p.a.*), for 3 months.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 192.—The Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, sanctions the conversion of the Meywar Bhil Corps into a Military Police Battalion with effect from the 1st April 1908, from which date it will cease to be a unit of the Indian Army and will come under the administrative control of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

All subsidiary orders will be notified by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

PENSIONS.

No. 193.—First class Assistant Surgeon Samuel Killoway, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 194.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet-Colonels.

18th March 1908.

Charles Hutton Dawson, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps.

20th March 1908.

James Marshall Stewart, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

29th February 1908.

Major Louis James Andrews, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

To be Lieutenant.

5th November 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Morgan Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

INDIA.

No. 195—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain William David Gray to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Goddard to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Harry Crowther Atkinson to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor George Mills to be Conductor;

Sergeant William Kenaelly to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain S. Simpson retired; with effect from the 1st March 1908.

No. 196.—Sergeant George H. Frost to be Sub-Conductor, supernumerary, under the provisions of paragraph [illegible], Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the 10th September 1904.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 197.—The undermentioned military medical pupil of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, having passed his final examination, to be Assistant Surgeon, 4th class, with effect from the 11th January 1908.—

Alfred St. John Stanley Whittle.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 198.—In Army Department Notification No. 949 of 1907, *for* "1st October 1907" *read* "16th September 1907."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 199—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on Subadar-Major Magar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 26th Punjabis (retired). Dated 29th March 1907.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 200.—The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are permitted to resign the service :—

Ebenezer Freeman Kemp.
Robert Rainford.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 201.—Colonel Francis Stevenson, C.B., Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 8th February 1908.

No. 202.—The undermentioned departmental officers, with honorary rank, are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Commissary and Honorary Captain Michael Joseph Flannery, Military Works Services, Barrack Department, Bombay,—15th March 1908.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Wheeler, Military Works Services, Public Works Department,—5th March 1908.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 203—David Gordon Cowie (Captain, R.A.) to be Captain, to complete the establishment Dated 17th February 1908.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 204—Second-Lieutenant David George Mitchell to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1908.

Charles Gilbert Rogers to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Mitchell promoted. Dated 1st January 1908.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 205.—The Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 11th March 1908.

Cawnpore [illegible] Rifles.

No. 206—Obed Woods to be Second-[illegible] to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 3rd February 1908.

Lieutenant Justin Glynn Ryan to be Captain, *vice* [illegible] transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd February 1908

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No 207—Major Henry Sullivan Hartnoll resigns his commission. Dated 22nd January 1908.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 208—Captain George Oakes resigns his commission Dated 24th February 1908

Second-Lieutenant John Shipman Rush resigns his commission. Dated 21st February 1908.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 209.—Lieutenant Arthur Terance Stowell, to be Captain, *vice* Beatson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 17th February 1908.

Second-Lieutenant John Alexander Gregson, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Anderson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 17th February 1908.

Second-Lieutenant Augustus Fredric Johnston, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Stowell, promoted. Dated 17th February 1908

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 210.—Lieutenant Colonel James Lushington Taylor, V.D (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission and is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement Dated 15th January 1908.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 211.—Kaikusroo Adurji Ghaswalla, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 25th November 1907.

John Moore, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 25th November 1907.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 212.—Captain Percy Key resigns his commission. Dated 6th February 1908.

Lieutenant Leonard Rowley, to be Captain, *vice* Key, resigned. Dated 7th February 1908.

A. W. L. BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th March 1908.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Army Department between the 14th and 20th March 1908 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Public Works Department.	Honorary Captain Charles Gentry.	2nd February 1908.	Lahore	...	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 14th and 20th March 1908.

On whose account.	Rank.	[illegible]	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received
					R a p	
Leonard Sawbridge Downes *	Captain	Royal Field Artillery	5th December 1907	Intestate	2,123 15 9	19th May 1908

* *Next of-kin*—Colonel Leonard Downes, R A
Address—Donnington, Newbury Berkshire

A. W L BAYLY,
Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 20th March 1908.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 16.—The following officers of the Indian Medical Service, having satisfactorily completed their courses at the Royal Army Medical College, and at Aldershot, have been finally admitted to the service. Their commissions will bear date the 27th July 1907 :—

Hugh William Acton.
Vivian Bartley Green-Armytage.
Arthur Norman Dickson, M.B.
Alexander Glover Coullie, M.B.
Alexander James Hutchison Russell, M.B.
Robert Ernest Wright, M.B.
Dewan Hakumat Rai, M.B.
William Hunter Riddell, M.B.
Arthur Batoum Zorab, M.B.
Arnold Thomas Densham.
Frederic Allan Barker.
Arthur Waltham Howlett, M.B.
Arnold Newall Thomas.
Francis Shingleton Smith.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 17.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Hospital Assistants with effect from the dates specified :—

No. 763, Imdad Husain Khan (E).
No. 831, Bichha Ram (E).
No. 811, Saiyid Kazim Ali (E). } 21st October 1907.
No. 938, Muhammad Ismail (E).—16th December 1907.

(E) Passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 19.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates noted :—

To be Assistant Engineers.

George Hull, from 12th January 1908.
Robert Armstrong Clark, from 13th January 1908.
Randolph Caldecott Morley, from 28th January 1908.

G. A. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1908.

No. 79.—Mr. C. J. Cole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th April 1908.

No. 80.—Major W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., in class 1, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, reverted to Government service with effect from the 11th February 1908.

No. 81.—The following Royal Engineer Officers are permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham:—

Major W. A. S. Kincaid, in class 1, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department.

Captain W. K. Russell, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

No. 82.—Mr. G. Moyle, Director of Railway Construction, is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days combined with furlough for one year, three months and four days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd April 1908, or subsequent date.

No. 83.—With reference to Notification No. 82, dated 16th March 1908, Mr. H. S. Harington, Engineer-in-Chief, Kashmir Railway Survey (British Section), is appointed to officiate as Director of Railway Construction during the absence of Mr. G. Moyle on leave, or until further orders.

The 20th March 1908.

No. 85.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board Notification No. 72, dated the 6th March 1903, granting leave to Major H. Bonham Carter, R.E., *for* the words "combined with furlough for ten months and 19 days" *read* "combined with furlough for 10 months and 18 days" and in notification No. 73 of the same date *regarding* his reversion to Government service *for* "12th March 1908" *read* "13th March 1908."

No. 86.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned survey being made by the agency of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company for a metre gauge line of railway from Thawe station on the Savan-Thawe Extension, Bengal and North Western Railway, to Tiwaripatti, a distance of about 24 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Thawe Tiwaripatti Railway survey.

No. 84.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 548 R. T.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1908.

Adoption on such portions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory, of the amendment in Rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 135, dated the 6th June 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 330 R. T, dated the 30th May 1907.

Railway Board's notification No 141, dated the 11th June 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 346 R. T., dated the 1st June 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 50, dated the 21st February 1908, and Railway Board's circular No. 363 R. T., dated the 18th February 1908.

READ ALSO—

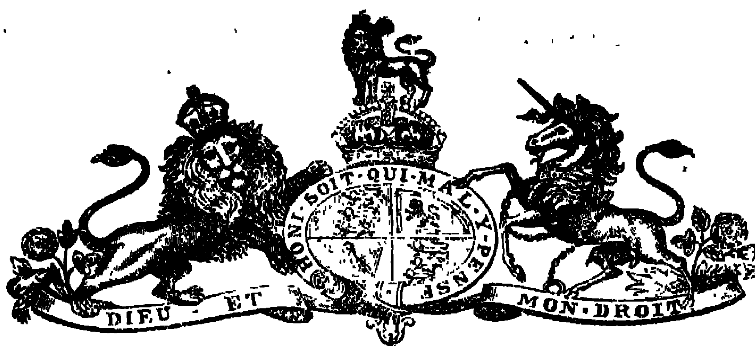
Letter from the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, No. 2218, dated the 26th February 1908.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway of the amendment, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 363 R. T., dated the 18th February 1908, and published under their notification No. 50, dated the 21st February 1908, in Rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on such portions of the Southern Mahratta railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory, in Railway Board's resolution No. 346 R. T., dated the 1st June 1907, read in the preamble above.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendment in the said General Rules, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the amendment cited in paragraph 1 above, which has already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras, and to the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th March 1908.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1245 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th March 1908:—

No. 121 of 1908.—Charles Walke, Inspector of Steam Boiler, the Town Customs House, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in gin rollers.*

No. 122 of 1908.—Julian Marshall Hayman, Deputy Director of Agriculture, of Cawnpore, British India. *Improvements in maize cob shellers or strippers.*

No. 123 of 1908.—Edward Jacob Hill, engineer, of 11 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in hand-operated brake-gear for railway waggons.*

No. 124 of 1908.—William Zaretzky, rice merchant, of 9 and 11 Fenchurch Avenue, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in sieves or grading apparatus.*

No. 125 of 1908.—Rudolf Spoendlin, Dr Jur, engineer, of No. 16 Kreuzbuhlstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland. *Improvements in centrifugal pumps.*

No. 126 of 1908.—Walter Banks, manufacturer, of The Homestead, Northwood, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improved billiard table.*

No. 127 of 1908.—Arthur Archibald Coombs, assistant, Messrs Graham & Co., 11 Convent lane, Entally, Calcutta *An improved railway chair.*

No. 128 of 1908.—Charles Wesley Nance, provision merchant, of No. 348 Oxford street, Paddington, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *An appliance to be rendered operative by an impellent liquid, for the extraction of air, vapour, gases, and such like.*

No. 129 of 1908.—Thomas Tilbrook Main, provision merchant, of No. 148 Oxford street, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia, and Charles Wesley Nance, provision merchant, of No. 348 Oxford street, Paddington, Sydney aforesaid. *A process serviceable with apparatus in the treatment of certain edible substances to arrest decay.*

No. 1246 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 89 of 1907.—Carl Christian Stockle, merchant, of Rua do Ouvidor 98, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil *A fibre separating machine.* (Specification filed 10 March 1908.)

No 143 of 1907.—Mieczyslaw Barabasz, clergyman, of 1634 Eastern Avenue, in the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, United States of America. *Improvements in buckles.* (Specification filed 4 March 1908.)

No. 259 of 1907.—Benjamin Augustus Chew, inventor, of Augusta, state of Georgia, United States of America. *Improvements in cotton pickers.* (Specification filed 4 March 1908.)

No. 276 of 1907.—Gustave Richard Bonnard, managing director of Public Companies, of 80 Coleman street, in the city of London, England, and Gardiner Henderson Mackillop, civil engineer, of Long Marston, Stratford-on-Avon, in the county of Warwick, England, late of Woodbine, Maidenhead, in the county of Berks, England. *Improvements in apparatus for pulverising, crushing, stamping, and other operations, performed by a weight, or weights, which is, or are, lifted and then allowed to fall.* (Specification filed 6 March 1908.)

No. 365 of 1907.—Frank Russell, publisher, of Lismore, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved field gate.* (Specification filed 3 March 1908.)

No. 376 of 1907.—Thomas Mathieson Thom, lithographer, of Woodlands, Cheshunt, in the county of Hertford, England. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of stone or marble artificially.* (Specification filed 10 March 1908.)

No. 377 of 1907.—International Marine Signal Company, Limited, of 193 Sparks street, in the city of Ottawa, county of Carleton, province of Ontario, Canada *Improvements in fog signalling apparatus.* (Specification filed 10 March 1908.)

No. 378 of 1907.—John St Clair Gillies, mining engineer, of 1133 Broadway, New York city, New York, United States of America. *Defibrating machines.* (Specification filed 10 March 1908.)

No. 381 of 1907.—Societe Francaise Des Wagons Aerothermiques, of 42 Rue du Louvre, Paris, France *Improvements in expansion apparatus provided with a stop valve for fluid under pressure.* (Specification filed 10 March 1908.)

No. 389 of 1907.—Robert Grundy Brooke, engineer, of Upton Grange, Macclesfield, and George Percy Rossmore Fell, engineer, of Lynton, Heaton Norris, Stockport, both in the county of Chester, England. *Improvements in or connected with fluid pressure brake apparatus.* (Specification filed 10 March 1908.)

No. 439 of 1907.—Tress & Co., hat manufacturers, of 3, 5 and 7 Stamford street, Southwark, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of straw and other hats.* (Specification filed 3 March 1907.)

No. 522 of 1907.—Richard Victor Briggs, agricultural chemist, of Sirseah, Mozufferpore, Bengal, British India *Improvements in pruning or cutting shears and the like.* (Specification filed 10 March 1908.)

No. 587 of 1907.—Fawcett Preston and Company, Limited, engineers, of 17 York street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in or connected with press revolving box turning mechanisms.* (Specification filed 5 March 1908.)

No. 33 of 1908.—Edwin Heinrich Christensen, managing proprietor, Talking Machine Company of India, No 51 Bentinck street, Calcutta, India. *Improvements in sound-boxes for gramophones and the like talking machines.* (Specification filed 3 March 1908.)

No. 34 of 1908.—William Stuart Irwin, indigo planter, of Motihari, District Champaran, in the Bengal Province of British India *A new or improved auxiliary foresight for small arms* (Specification filed 10 March 1908.)

No. 39 of 1908.—Regina Maschinenfabrik m. b. H., of 188 Rolshoverstrasse, Kalk-Humboldtkolonie, in the Empire of Germany *An improved ticket printing and registering apparatus* (Specification filed 4 March 1908.)

No. 45 of 1908.—William Speirs Simpson, civil engineer, of 49 Battersea Park road, London, England. *Improvements in connection with the uniting, joining or welding of metals by fusion* (Specification filed 5 March 1908.)

No. 46 of 1908.—John Somerville Highfield, electrical engineer, of 16 Stratford Place, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 5 March 1908.)

No. 1247 P.—The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 127 of 1896.—William Bull. *Improvements in the construction and working of continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles.* (From 13 April 1908 to 13 April 1909.)

No. 382 of 1896.—Mephan Ferguson. *Improved means for joining the edges of metal plates or sheets to each other principally useful in the manufacture of pipes.* (From 26 April 1908 to 26 April 1909.)

No. 285 of 1899.—Srikrishna Joshi *Method and apparatus for the utilization of solar heat for culinary, industrial and other purposes.* (From 15 March 1908 to 15 March 1909.)

No. 331 of 1899.—John James Marsland. *An improved seat and shoot for a latrine or privy to be called "The Aryan combined privy seat and shoot."* (From 13 March 1908 to 13 March 1909.)

No. 339 of 1899.—Henri Dolter. *Improvements in apparatus for electric traction.* (From 17 March 1908 to 17 March 1909.)

No. 365 of 1899.—Allibhoy Vallijee & Sons. *An improved tin despatch box.* (From 28 April 1908 to 28 April 1909.)

No. 280 of 1900.—Peter Smith Swan. *An improved roof for shed buildings such as mills and factories.* (From 4 May 1908 to 4 May 1909.)

No. 492 of 1901.—Hugh Iorwerth Roberts. *Improvements in boxes for presses.* (From 11 March 1908 to 11 March 1909.)

No. 66 of 1902.—Henry Braithwaite Ashton. *Improvements relating to spinning frames.* (From 8 April 1908 to 8 April 1909.)

No. 153 of 1902.—Louis Bernhard Baron. *Improvements in apparatus for manufacturing cigarettes.* (From 29 May 1908 to 29 May 1909.)

No. 198 of 1902.—Francis Lawrence Lane. *Improvements in brake gear for railway wagons and the like* (From 11 March 1908 to 11 March 1909.)

No. 219 of 1902.—Raoul Pierre Pictet. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for the separation of gases from their mixtures.* (From 11 March 1908 to 11 March 1909.)

No. 34 of 1903.—Antoine Aime Revel. *Improvements in and relating to umbrellas, parasols and the like.* (From 10 March 1908 to 10 March 1909.)

No. 366 of 1903.—James Price Cleghorn. *A new or improved process of preserving meat, fowl, fish and other substances and apparatus therefor.* (From 16 April 1908 to 16 April 1909.)

No. 108 of 1904.—Antonie Aime Revel. *Improvements relating to umbrellas, en-tout-cas, parasols and the like.* (From 3 May 1908 to 3 May 1909.)

No. 1248 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 110 of 1903.—Frank Sidebotham Rippingille. *Improvements relating to punkah and like wheels or pulleys.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)

No. 182 of 1903.—George Smith Morison. *Improvements in steam engines.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)

No. 189 of 1903. Collinson Shorrock and William Shorrock. *Improvements in dobbies of looms for weaving.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)

No. 191 of 1903.—David Thomson. *Dividing machine for dividing liquid, granular and plastic substances from bulk.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)

No. 192 of 1903.—William Newton Dumaresq. *Improvements in the method of and means for driving motor cars, cycles and other similar vehicles.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)

No. 193 of 1903.—George Filewood Dewney. *Improvements in metal drums and the like.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)

No. 247 of 1903.—Charles William Clayton. *Improvements in gas generators.* (Specification filed 7 December 1903.)

No. 327 of 1903.—Walter Foran. *Improvements in locks.* (Specification filed 11 December 1903.)

No. 341 of 1903.—John Henry Patterson. *Improved appliances for carrying a rifle or carbine when mounted.* (Specification filed 9 December 1903.)

No. 433 of 1903.—Willis Herbert Jordan. *Certain new and useful improvements in coin-controlled lifting machines.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)

No. 436 of 1903.—Frederick Gale, John Keats Gordon and Thomas Arnold Parks. *Improvements in and relating to the discharge of toy or game projectiles from guns.* (Specification filed 7 December 1903.)

No. 454 of 1903.—Alfred Benjamin Jackson. *Improved means for preventing dust, draught and rain from entering beneath doors.* (Specification filed 9 December 1903.)

No. 457 of 1903.—John Joseph Matthews. *Improvements in acetylene generator apparatus.* (Specification filed 8th December 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 178 of 1902.—Alfred Zellweger. *Improvements in and connected with electric punka-motors.* (Specification filed 10 December 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 169 of 1898.—Professor Dr. Walther Nernst. *Electrical incandescent lamp.* (Specification filed 12 December 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

No. 145 of 1896.—Alister Mac Nab *An improvement in the treatment of bay salt* (Specification filed 8 December 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*h*) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs," within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

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Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1*s*. 6*d*. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are: —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1908.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March 1908.

	TOTAL AMOUNT ON NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,17,26,000	16,68 40,950	18,85,66,950	7 56,38,830	*1,01,31,052	9,31,645	5,55 75 000	...	...	...	0.99,99,946	2,00,00,000	26,22,76,473	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012.
Cawnpur	.	2,79,47,390	2,79,47,390	3,74,75,538	26,17 673			..	...	..	...	...	4,00 93,211	
Lahore	..	3 17,99,465	3,17,99 465	1,98,46,334	21,14 805		..	..	...	..	..	...	2,19,61,139	
Bombay	49,46,650	8,48 79 470	8,98,26,120	4,28,79,776	1,82 89,141	...		...	...	...	..	...	6,11,68,917	
Karachi	...	1,54,05,590	1,54 05,590	49,28,945	7,22,145	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	56,51,090	
Madras	56,43,485	4,95,88,375	5,52,31,860	1,93,16,795	17,61,613	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	2,15,78,410	
Calicut	..	14,68,205	14,68,205	16,93,510	2,60,730		..	..	...	...	...	...	19,54,240	
Rangoon	...	3,15,08,205	3,15,08 205	2,18,35,175	11,33,880		...		...	...	...	...	2,29,69,055	
	3,23,16,135	40,94,37,650	44,17,53,785	22,41,14 903	3,70,31,041	9,31,645	5,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	43,76,52,535	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			41,51,250	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									50,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			43,76,02,535								TOTAL RESERVE R		43,76,02,535	

*There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th March 1908.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th March 1908 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 oz. "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March 1908.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	ASSETS.	R a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	2,30,09,643 0 0
		Other authorized Investments	33,62,100 8 0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	5,15,02,203 12 1
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 71,67,639 1 0; Public Deposits at Branches 86,83,675 9 0	1,58,51,314 10 0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,55,99,320 10 5
		Bills discounted and purchased	3,26,09,340 4 7
		Balances with other Banks	21,76,134 6 3
		Bullion	......
		Dead Stock	17,43,814 2 0
		Stamps	18,102 14 2
		Sundries	1,68,961 9 8
			16,01,89,621 3 2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	15,74,52,751 13 11	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * R 3,32,99,794 12 4; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,86,32,206 15 0	5,19,32,001 11 4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,07,057 4 2		
Sundries	20,60,499 2 5		
RUPEES	21,21,21,622 14 6	RUPEES	21,21,21,622 14 6

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value R1,25,190 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,36,277 8 0

R4,61,467 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th March 1908.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·44.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH MARCH 1908.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

NAME OF MINTS.	COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS													COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.		
	RECEIPTS				COINAGE			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN								
	Purchased Silver	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc	Native State coins.	TOTAL	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL	New coin ready for delivery	Gold Standard Reserve	Currency Bullion	Other Government Bullion	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	TOTAL	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage	Dollars coined and paid over	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta .		3		3	11		11	2	200	11	29	9	251	..	..	..
Bombay* .		1		1				2	400		15	6	42	1	1	1

G. M PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT,
Calcutta, the 17th March 1908

II F

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th March 1908.

No. 20.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon F. H. O'Leary, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for civil employment in that province with effect from the 31st December 1907.

No. 21.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon W. H. Passanha, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for temporary civil employment in that province in connection with plague with effect from the 31st December 1907.

No. 22.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon L. McCurtis, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for temporary civil employment in that province in connection with plague with effect from the 18th December 1907.

No. 23.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon E. F. Gomes, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for temporary civil employment in that province in connection with plague with effect from the 12th January 1908.

No. 24.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon A. E. Clarke, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for civil employment in that province with effect from the 16th January 1908.

No. 25.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon Charles Mullins, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, for civil employment in that province with effect from the 17th February 1908.

No. 26.—No. 1302, 1st class Hospital Assistant O. Ambu Panikar, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, has been granted six months' leave with effect from the forenoon of the 16th February 1908. The first sixty days are on full pay.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 9th March 1908.

No. 1105—Lieutenant N. E. Reilly, Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps, is granted sixty days' privilege leave with effect from the 6th March 1908 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 12th March 1908.

No. 1249.—An examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta on Monday, the 6th April 1908, and the following day.

By order,

T. H. St. G. TUCKER, Captain,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 10th March 1908.

No. 1194.—Lieutenant H. W. Hamilton, 15th Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Loralai, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the duties *vice* Lieutenant R. H. Howell.

By order,

T. H. St. G. TUCKER, Captain,
Second Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 12th March 1908.

No. 670-C.—Mr. C. C. H. Twiss, Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 14 days under Articles 246, 260 and 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th March 1908.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 10th March 1908.

No. 23.—In Rule 14 of the rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore issued under the Resident's Notification No. 675, dated the 11th February 1904, for the words "30th day of April" the words "15th day of June" shall be substituted.

The 12th March 1908.

No. 26.—Under section 19 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules to regulate proceedings under the said Act.

1. When the finder of any treasure has not deposited it in the Resident's Treasury, or refuses or neglects to give the security required, the Collector may take possession of such treasure and remove it to the Resident's Treasury.

2. The Collector's Notification requiring claimants to appear shall be forthwith forwarded to—

(i) The publisher of the Gazette of India for publication in Part II of the Gazette;

(ii) The Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for publication in the Calcutta Gazette;

(iii) The Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay, for publication in the Bombay Gazette;

(iv) The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

The date on which the Notification is published in the Gazette of India shall be taken to be the date of publication for the purposes of section 5, clause (*a*) of the Act, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

3. The Collector shall whenever he has made a declaration under section 9 that any treasure is ownerless, and before delivering or dividing the treasure as provided by sections 10-15 of the Act, consult the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, as to whether he shall declare his intention to acquire such treasure, or any portion thereof, on behalf of the Government, and shall be guided by his advice. When making the reference the Collector shall furnish the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum with a detailed descriptive list of the objects found indicating which of the objects in the list are likely to prove of historical or archæological interest.

4. The Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, shall, on a reference being made to him by the Collector under the last rule, consult the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, and also, if he considers it desirable, the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, and any other responsible officer of Government interested in the conservation of objects of historical and archæological interest whom he may see fit to consult.

5. (*1*) All coins acquired under the Act on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, shall be sent to the Superintendent, who shall report to the Resident in Mysore their probable numismatic value and submit a distribution list of specimens of each coin which he may consider deserving of preservation. The following institutions shall, after the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum has set apart the coins required for that institution, be supplied, if possible, with one or more specimens in the following preferential order:—

(1) The Indian Museum.

(2) The Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

(3) The Lahore Museum.

(4) The Nagpur Museum.

(5) The Public Library, Shillong.

(6) The Archæological Museum, Poona.

(7) The Peshawar Museum.

(8) The Ajmere Museum.

(9) The Quetta Museum.

(10) The Rangoon Museum.

(11) Asiatic Society, Bengal.

(12) Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.

(13) The British Museum.

(14) The Bangalore Museum.

(*2*) When only one specimen of a coin is found it shall be preserved in the Government Central Museum, Madras, unless a specimen of it already exists there. If the museum already possesses one or more specimens, or if more specimens than one, but not sufficient for all the institutions named in the preceding clause, are found, the said institution shall be supplied in the order prescribed with one specimen each until the specimens are exhausted.

(*3*) When a find of coins contains more specimens of a single variety than are required for the purpose of presenting one or more coins to each of the said institutions,

which requires it, the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, may, if the coins are of considerable numismatic value, recommend the acquisition of the whole or any portion of the coins. Surplus coins thus acquired shall be kept for sale at the Government Central Museum by the Superintendent who shall, from time to time, advertise coins in Part II of the Gazette of India and also supply lists of coins for sale to numismatists who register their names, and to such museums and societies as the Superintendent may consider likely to acquire coins.

6. The Collector may, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, purchase coins which are of less value than Rs. 10 from finders on the terms laid down in section 16 of the Act. Such coins shall be sent by the Collector to the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, who shall deal with them in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

7. Any coins not sold within six months of the date of advertisement in the Gazette of India, which may be considered worth sending, shall be forwarded to the Resident for transmission to the India Office to be presented to select institutions in Europe.

8. The Collector shall put forward the claims of Government under the Act to all *valuable copper-plates, †inscription, etc., in cases to which that Act ‡applies, and officers in all departments shall §report to the Collector any discoveries which may come under their notice.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

for First Assistant to the Resident.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
H-734 of 1906-07.	Pa–9–95038	10	Khub Lal Ahir, Naurang Singh, Katola, Karanchapra, Dulanehapra. Ballia.

W. D. WOOLLAM,

Assistant Comptroller-General, in charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 16th March 1908.

* The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, permits the Government to claim the possession of treasure of which, as laid down in section 4 of the Act, the amount or value is over 10 rupees. Such "value" is not, as in section 16, the price which the mere materials of the articles found would fetch, but the market value or the price which the discovered object might, if offered for sale, reasonably be presumed to realise. The conditions under which the finder of treasure is to be compensated in cases where the claim of Government is asserted are described in section 16 of the Act. The value at which the treasure is to be assessed is there defined as the value of the materials only plus one-fifth of such value. The extra price which the discovered article might realise in virtue of its value as n object of archæological interest need not enter into account.

† An material portion of discovered antiquities will be ascertained on enquiry to have been found in circumstances which would bring them under the provisions of the Act. Such will be the case in respect of all ownerless antiquities of any value "hidden in the soil or in anything affixed thereto" Statuary and remains of buildings as well as coins, would, if buried under-ground, usually satisfy the required conditions and could be classed as treasure under the definition of the Act, which was intended to apply to objects of antiquarian interest discovered below the surface of the soil.

‡ The rules apply to the preservation *in situ* of objects of archæological interest which may be claimed and purchased under the Act.

§ It is the duty of all servants of the State to protect national interests so far as to ascertain the particulars of any discovery which may be brought to their notice and to report the circumstances to the heads of their departments for communication to the Collector and Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, dated Peshawar, this 15th day of March 1908.

Number, Rank, and Name—9912, Private, William Mark Manwaring.
Age—28 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Mariner.
Date of Enlistment—26th October 1903.
Place of Enlistment—Stratford.
Parish and County in which born—Dartford, near London.
Date of desertion or absence—9th March 1908.
Place of desertion or absence—Peshawar.
Marks—Crossed flags and bust of woman on chest. Bust of man and woman right arm.

E. L. D. FORSTER, Lieutenant,
Commanding Depôt, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th March 1908.

No. 12.—Mr. H. McMillan, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for two years, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 1st May 1908, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 11th March 1908.

No. 13.—Mr. E. G. Coutts, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 9 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 11th March 1908. This supersedes Manager's Notification No. 43, dated 11th December 1907.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N.-W. Railway.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1908.

No. 967-*Ap*.—Mr. L. P. Kulkarni, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 10 days with effect from the 8th March 1908.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. L. D'Sa, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade;

Mr. K. M. Mehta, supernumerary inspector attached to the office of the Postmaster General, Bombay, to act in the 5th grade.

No. 982-*Ap*.—Mr. H. Bower, postmaster, Amritsar, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 10th February 1908.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. R. C. Vernal, deputy Postmaster, Simla, to act as postmaster, Amritsar:

Babu Uttam Chand, town inspector, Simla, and officiating assistant postmaster, Simla, to act as deputy postmaster, Simla.

W. MAXWELL,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India,

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 12th March 1908.

No. 28.—Wazirzada Muhammad Akram Khan, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th March 1908.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

The 16th March 1908.

No. 29.—Captain E. C. Hepper, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Peshawar District on the afternoon of the 4th of March 1908, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, I.M.S.

No. 30.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Peshawar Jail to Captain E. C. Hepper, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 4th March 1908.

By order, etc.,

J. L. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 11th March 1908.

No. 1228-*I.F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that additional land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Clerks' quarters at Mardan, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Mardan.	Mardan . . .	0·22	A plot of land in the shape of a right angle triangle (375 × 51 sides) on the west of the existing compound of the Clerks' quarters as lockspitted on the ground. Bounded on the *north* by cultivated land, *south* by the road from Nowshera to Hoti, *east* by the Canal Clerks' quarters, *west* by the boundary of Becketgunj.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District, at Peshawar.

No. 1248-*I.F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Brickfield at R. D. 218,500, of Machai Branch, right side, Upper Swat Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provision of sections 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Swabi.	Gangu Dheyri	4·0	A plot of land lying to the right of Mechai Branch at R. D. 218, 500. Bounded on all sides by Barani land.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Mardan Division, Upper Swat Canal, at Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District, at Peshawar.

LEAVE.

The 12th March 1908.

No. 1561-*E I.F.*—Mr. A. S. Gibb, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, attached to the Lower Swat River Canal Division, is allowed, under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 1 month and 29 days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for 4 months and 2 days or 6 months in all, from the 21st April 1908 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. J. MULLALY,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1907 on the Lower Swat, Kabul River and Paharpur Canals.

STATEMENT I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.

District.	Of the District.			Culturable area commanded by Canals in acres.	Area at present proposed to be annually irrigated.	Area irrigated in acres.		In comparison with last crop.		Rainfall in Kharif months (inches).													
	Total area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.			Kharif 1907.	Kharif 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
										1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Peshawar: Lower Swat River Canal.	1,668 339	1 249,220	882,533	155.153	155 153	58 215	59 041	...	826	3·63	0·38	0·23	0·12	0·66	0·06	0·97	0·74	2·02	4·15	0·75	3·95	8·26	9·40
Peshawar: Kabul River Canal.				34 913	34.913	21.019	19 600	1,419	...	4 07	0·67	0·30	0·11	0·10	0·01	0·92	0·57	1·81	1·24	0·06	0·31	7·26	2·91
Dera Ismail Khan: Paharpur Canal	2,213,664	1,621,028	412,315	67 451	41.588	4.106	...	4,106	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·10	...	3·50	...	...	...	4·30	...
TOTAL	3,882,003	2,870,248	1.294,848	257,517	231.654	83.340	78,641	+4.699		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

LAHORE;
The 12th March 1908.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT NO. II.

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1907 on the Lower Swat River, Kabul River and Paharpur Canals.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in the Canal Districts of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Description of Crops.	PESHAWAR.		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	TOTAL.
	Lower Swat River Canal.	Kabul River Canal.	Paharpur Canal.	
1	2	3	4	5
Sugarcane	5,492	3,575	9	9,076
Rice	47	420	...	467
Cotton	5,006	678	11	5,695
Indigo	8	...	...	8
Maize	36,684	11,135	...	47,819
Jowar	5,143	2,889	...	8,032
Other crops	5,835	2,322	4,086	12,243
Total Kharif, 1907	58,215	21,019	4,106	83,340
Total Kharif, 1906	59,041	19,600	...	78,641
Increase in 1907	...	1,419	4,106	4,699
Decrease in 1907	826	...	...	...

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

LAHORE;
The 12th March 1908.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 29th February 1908.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	3	1	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	4	51	51	2
3	Hazára	Baffa	7,029	4	2	6	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	1	1	2	45	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	1	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	28	47	4
5	Peshávar	Peshávar	73,343	28	18	46	32	19	13	...	...	...	21	1	3	...	7	6	5	11	33	23	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	2	3	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	14	9	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	1	5	8	5	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	26	41	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	...	4	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	40	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	12	7	19	21	10	11	..	...	...	12	...	2	...	7	6	3	9	35	39	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kulachi	9,125	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	55	39	94	82	43	39	.	...	...	43	4	12	...	23	19	13	32	29	25	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 29th February 1908.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 94 births were registered (55 males and 39 females), giving a birth-rate of 29 *per mille* of population; 82 deaths were registered (43 males and 39 females), giving a death-rate of 25 *per mille* of population.

S. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshávar, the 13th March 1908.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1908.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 29th February 1908	80,76,500	1,51,34,000	9,17,00,300	2,15,84,000	1,15,30,700	42,44,900	...	14,41,93,900	6,933	5,000	...	500	40,800	2,500	55,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,23,60,633
Add— Amount of transferred to in London		...	...	.	...	..		...					.	.	.	.	..	..	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	..	...	...		...									..		...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	..	...		...								...			...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1908	..	...	1,56,400	500	...	...		1,56,900	.									...	1,56,900
	80,76,500	1,51,34,000	9,18,56,700	2,15,84,500	1,15,30,700	42,44,900	..	14,43,50,800	6,933	5,000	..	500	40,800	2,500	55,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,25,17,533
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	3,700	1,95,000	...	4,200	..	...	2,02,900	..		...	...		..	..		..		2,02,900
Balance on 15th March 1908	80,76,500	1,51,30,300	9,16,61,700	2,15,84,500	1,15,26,500	42,44,900	.	14,41,47,900	6,933	5,000		500	40,800	2,500	55,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	15,23,14,633

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1908 enfaced from India 11,680 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,504 lakhs.
" 16th " 1908 " 31st " " ditto 2 lakhs ditto 5 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " ditto ... ditto 2 "
" 16th " " " 29th " " ditto 2 lakhs ditto 3 "
" 1st Mar. " " 15th Mar. " ditto 2 " ditto 2 "

11,686 lakhs. 11,516 lakhs.
11,516 "

Balance against India . 170 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th March 1908.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1908.

No. 294.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 28th February 1908, *vice* Mr. E. P. S. Hill, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, deceased:—

Mr. G. A. Knight, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, on leave to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. L. F. Berkeley, Officiating Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade

Mr. C. S. Kraal, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

S. BURRARD, Bt.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Surveyor [redacted]

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1908.

No. 124.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period from 4th March to 17th March 1908:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ali Musjid	North-West Frontier	8th March	Closed.
Kaliarkoil	Madras Presidency	5th "	Opened.
Lonar	Central Provinces	7th "	"
Matkuli	Ditto	10th "	Closed.
Peshawar Military	North-West Frontier	14th "	Opened.
Udayagiri (Ganjam)	Madras Presidency	12th "	"

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph offices are notified with effect from the 1st of April 1908:—

"Mateili" instead of "Chalsa."

"Rajgangpur" instead of "Rajgangpur R. S."

	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Barjuli	Tezpur-Balipara Railway	7th March	Closed.
Chilakalapudi	Southern Mahratta Railway	4th February	Opened.
Dosapadee	Ditto	4th "	"
Gudivada	Ditto	4th "	"
Indupalli	Ditto	4th "	"
Kavutavaram	Ditto	4th "	"
Masulipatam	Ditto	4th "	"
Nidamanuree	Ditto	4th "	"
Nujella	Ditto	4th "	"
Pedana	Ditto	4th "	"
Ramsavarapadu	Ditto	4th "	"
Sessa	Tezpur-Balipara Railway	7th March	Closed.
Sonason	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	2nd "	Opened.
Tarigoppula	Southern Mahratta Railway	4th February	"
Uppaluru	Ditto	4th "	"
Vadlamannadu	Ditto	4th "	"

H PINHEY,
Director, Traffic Branch

The 19th March 1908.

No. 125.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 90, dated the 10th of October 1907, it is hereby notified that Mr. M. A. Thompson, Superintendent, 2nd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months with effect from the forenoon of the 9th May 1908.

T. D. BERRINTON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1908.

No. 6.—Mr. Pushkar Lall, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted under articles 260, 233, and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 3 months combined with leave on medical certificate for 3 months, with effect from 29th September 1907.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Manager.

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Monthly Weather Review, January 1907. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part III. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

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LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1907.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII. Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 5TH OCTOBER, 2ND NOVEMBER, 14TH DECEMBER 1907 AND 25TH JANUARY 1908.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XXXVI, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

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... of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 2. By H. H. ... R3.

... Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part 2. By Director, ...vey of India. R1.

II E



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate F. G. Ballard deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Frederick George Ballard who died at Dehra Dun on the 30th December 1907, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 16th April next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, F. G. Ballard deceased.

CALCUTTA ;
The 4th March 1908.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the Limitation of Suits, and for other purposes, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and regulations on the 20th March, 1908;—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law for the Limitation of Suits, and for other purposes was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the appendix, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. This Bill does not purport to be a general amendment of the law of limitation and we have not treated it in that sense. The objects of it are to consolidate the law, which at present is scattered throughout a series of enactments, to clear up some points of doubt on which conflicts exist between the various High Courts, to make some amendments which are ancillary to the Code of Civil Procedure Bill lately passed by Council, and to remove the hardship caused by a recent decision of the Privy Council in regard to the period of limitation for certain suits on mortgages. The criticisms on the Bill raise a number of other points and make various suggestions for wider reforms, but we have rejected these criticisms and confined ourselves to the objects stated.

3. In the *notes on clauses* in the following paragraph we have dealt with the amendment of the law contained in the Bill as circulated for opinion. but there are two points on which after the fullest consideration we suggest further amendment and to them we desire to invite particular attention. The first of them relates to clause 6 of the Bill, which corresponds with section 7 of the existing Act. Under that clause a minor is entitled to claim the benefit of his minority in respect of any application and he can make an application on attaining his majority in any matter whatever. In our opinion this provision leads to great hardship. It is possible for a minor to make an application to set aside a sale in execution of a decree or an order for abatement twenty years after the occurrence and this although he has been represented by a guardian *ad litem* at the time of the sale or abatement. We think that this clause should be limited to applications for the execution of decrees, and that in regard to other applications the minor should be bound by the acts of his representatives. The same observation applies to clause 7. We desire to point out in this connection that in regard to those applications which are now governed by periods of limitation enacted in the Code of Civil Procedure, minors cannot at the present time claim the benefit of this section. These provisions have now been removed

from the Code of Civil Procedure to this Bill. It is clear that in regard to those applications the minor ought not to have the benefit of this clause and we can see no distinction between applications in this respect. The second point arises in regard to clause 14. There is a conflict of opinion as to whether misjoinder of parties or of causes of action is a "cause of a like nature" with defect of jurisdiction within the meaning of this clause. There is much to be said for the view that there is a distinction between defects of jurisdiction and misjoinder of parties or of causes of action; but on the whole we think that the clause should be extended to cover these latter cases, and we have inserted an explanation for that purpose.

4. We have somewhat re-arranged the clauses in order to preserve the existing numbering.

CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—We have omitted sub-clause 6; the definition of moveable property contained in it has been objected to, and we think on the whole that it should be omitted.

Clause 3.—The illustrations have been omitted. We think that they are not necessary, and are liable to misconstruction.

Clause 5.—It has been suggested that the scope of clause 5 should be enlarged, and a doubt has been expressed by high authority as to whether the expression "Code of Civil Procedure" would include rules which may be made under it. We have accordingly altered the clause so as to make its provisions extend to applications for leave to appeal and to all applications to which it may be made applicable by "any enactment or rule for the time being in force."

Clause 6 of the Bill as introduced is, in our opinion, merely explanatory of clause 5; we have accordingly omitted the former and embodied its purport in an explanation to the latter clause.

Clauses 6, 7 and 8.—We have already referred to the principal alteration we have made in clauses 6 and 7.

Adopting a suggestion of the Chief Justice of Bombay we have slightly altered the language of clause 7 so as to bring it more into conformity with that of clause 6.

Clause 12 (2).—We have struck out the words "as a pauper" from this sub-clause so as to make its provisions applicable to all applications for leave to appeal.

Clause 14.—We have re-drafted sub-clause (*2*) so as to bring it into line with sub-clause (*1*), and have made Explanation II more comprehensive.

We have added Explanation III to remove the conflict to which we have referred to above.

Clause 15.—We have altered clause 18 of the Bill as introduced so as to allow the period of notice to be excluded in the case of all suits of which notice is required to be given by any enactment for the time being in force, and we have brought it up as sub-clause (2) to clause 15.

Clause 16.—We have enlarged the scope of this clause. The right to apply to set aside an execution sale is not limited to the judgment-debtor.

Clause 19.—We have struck out the words in *italics*; we think that the object with which they were inserted would be better carried out by the explanation which we have added.

We have struck out the words "according to the nature of the original liability" in sub-clause (1) as unnecessary and added the words "subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872" in sub-clause (2) to remove a conflict.

Clause 20.—We have omitted the words "according to the nature of the original liability."

Clause 24—We have struck out illustration (*b*).

Clause 31.—We have re-drafted this clause so as to make its provisions of wider application. We think it will now be found to provide for all the classes of cases which have been brought to our notice.

SCHEDULE I.

We approve of the proposal to omit Articles 34 and 35 of the Second Schedule of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Article 34 provides for suits for the recovery of a wife; we fully agree in the opinion expressed by the Special Committee on the Civil Procedure Code that there can be under the law no such decree as a decree for the recovery of a wife, and there would be no point in providing a period of limitation for a suit for that purpose.

Article 35 provides for suits for the restitution of conjugal rights.

After giving the matter our best consideration we have arrived at the conclusion that this article should also be omitted. The High Court of Allahabad and the Chief Court of the Punjab hold that these suits are not subject to any rule of limitation on the ground, amongst others, that the withholding of conjugal rights is to be regarded as a continuing wrong within the meaning of section 23 of the Act, while the Bombay High Court, whose view has been adopted by the High Courts of Calcutta and Madras, has applied the bar of limitation on the ground that the specific provisions of this article must be taken to override the general provisions of section 23. The omission of the article would remove this conflict.

Suits for the restitution of conjugal rights brought under the Indian Divorce Act are not governed by any rule of limitation, and we can see no reason why similar suits brought under any other law should be differently treated in this respect.

Article 99.—We have omitted the explanation.

Article 109.—We have struck out from the third column all the words except "when the profits are received". Those words refer to suits for restitution consequential on the reversal of a decree and would no longer be needed as the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides that no suit would lie to claim such restitution.

Article 116.—We have restored the Article of the present Act.

Article 118.—We have not attempted to remove the conflict which exists as to the construction of this article, and we have thought it right not to make any alteration in it. We have accordingly struck out the words proposed to be added in the third column.

Article 134.—The word "purchase" in this article has been held to include mortgages and leases. We have used the general word "transfer" in its place.

Article 138.—We think that the starting point for the running of time should be the date when the sale becomes absolute; the purchaser would not be in a position to sue for possession before that date.

Article 153.—We understand that an application for a certificate that a case is a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council is in ordinary legal language spoken of as an application for leave to appeal. We have used the expression leave to appeal in this article and elsewhere to include this meaning.

Article 163.—This article has been re-drafted so as to include certain provisions relating to limitation which have been removed from the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Articles 164, 169.—In these two articles we have altered the time from which the period would begin to run.

Under the Code of Civil Procedure a defendant or a respondent against whom a decree has been passed *ex parte* may have it set aside either on the ground that the summons in the suit or the notice of appeal had not been duly served on him or on the ground that he had sufficient cause for not appearing on the day fixed for trial. We think that in cases where a person claims to have a decree passed against him set aside notwithstanding that the summons or notice was duly served on him, time should run against him from the date of the decree and that where there has been no due service of summons or notice, time ought not to run against him until he has knowledge of the decree.

We have added a new article No 180 incorporating certain provisions as to limitation which have been removed from the Code of Civil Procedure Bill.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	4th January, 1908.
Fort Saint George Gazette	*Not reported.*
Bombay Government Gazette	*Not reported.*
Calcutta Gazette	8th January, 1908.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	11th January, 1908.
Punjab Government Gazette	17th January, 1908.
Burma Gazette	18th January, 1908.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	22nd January, 1908.
Central Provinces Gazette	11th January, 1908.
Coorg District Gazette	*Not reported.*
Sind Official Gazette	*Not reported.*

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bengal	Bengali	3rd March, 1908.
	Hindi	4th February, 1908.
	Uriya	17th February, 1908.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Urdu	28th February, 1908.
Punjab	Urdu	28th February, 1908.
Coorg	Marathi	2nd March, 1908.

6. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. ERLE RICHARDS.

H. ADAMSON.

MADHO LAL.

G. M. CHITNAVIS.

RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

S. ISMAY.

The 18th March, 1908.

APPENDIX.

From Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, No. 5552, dated 12th December, 1907. [Paper No. 1].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2063—V.-4-5, dated 19th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 2].

From Government, Punjab, No. 64 (Home, Legislative), dated 23rd December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 3].

From Government, Burma, No. 653-L.—25, dated 17th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 4.]

From the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, Acting Advocate General, Madras, dated 26th December, 1907. [Paper No. 5].

From Government, Bombay, No. 28, dated 4th January, 1908, and enclosures. [Papers No. 6].

From Government, United Provinces, No. 1355, dated 27th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 7].

From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 6570-J., dated 25th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 8].

From Government, Punjab, No. 2 Home, dated 7th January, 1908, and enclosures. [Papers No. 9].

From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 56-G., dated 9th January, 1907, and enclosure. [Papers No. 10].

From Government, Madras, No. 2155, dated 30th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 11].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1495-C., dated 18th December, 1907, and enclosures. [Papers No. 12].

From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 783-J., dated 8th February, 1908. [Papers No. 13].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 433-C.—699-X., dated 18th February, 1908, and enclosure. [Papers No. 14].

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 602, dated 21st February, 1908. [Paper No. 15.]

From Mr. P. C. Mogha, Vakil, Aligarh, dated 6th February, 1908. [Paper No. 16.]

From Babu U. N. Mitra, Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, dated 25th February, 1908. [Paper No. 17.]

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 442—V. 4-5-1907, dated 6th March, 1908, and enclosures. [Papers No. 18.]

No. II.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL.

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PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

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PART V.

SAVINGS AND REPEALS.

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(Part I.—Preliminary. Part II.—Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.)

[The portions printed in italics denote the alteration proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

The bracketted marginal references relate to sections of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the Limitation of Suits, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; and whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

[S. 1.] 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) This section and section 31 shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1909.*

[S. 3.] 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*1*) "applicant" includes any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply:

(*2*) "bill of exchange" includes a hundi and a cheque:

(*3*) "bond" includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

(*4*) "defendant" includes any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued:

(*5*) "easement" includes a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

(*6*) "foreign country" means any country other than British India:

(*7*) "good faith": nothing shall be deemed to be done in good faith which is not done with due care and attention:

(*8*) "plaintiff" includes any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

(*9*) "promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

(*10*) "suit" does not include an appeal or an application:

(*11*) "trustee" does not include a benamidar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrongdoer in possession without title.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

3. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 4 to 25 (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal preferred, and application made, after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the first schedule shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence. [S. 4.]

Dismissal of suits, etc., instituted, etc., after period of limitation.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted, in ordinary cases, when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is made; and, in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

4. Where the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, preferred or made on the day that the Court re-opens. [S. 5, para. 1.]

Where Court is closed when period expires.

5. Any appeal or application for a review of judgment *or for leave to appeal* or any other application to which this section may be made applicable by *any enactment or rule for the time being in force* may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal or making the application within such period. [S. 5, para. 1.]

Extension of period in certain cases.

* This is the date proposed for the commencement of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(*Part II.—Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.*)

[S. 5A.] *Explanation.—The fact that the appellant or applicant was misled by any order, practice or judgment of the High Court in ascertaining or computing the prescribed period of limitation may be sufficient cause within the meaning of this section.*

[S. 7.] 6. (*1*) Where a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application *for the execution of a decree* is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the first schedule.

Legal disability.

(*2*) Where such person is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or where, before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

(*3*) Where the disability continues up to the death of such person, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

(*4*) Where such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) shall apply.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attainin majority.

(*b*) A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(*c*) A right to sue accrues to X during his minority X dies before attaining majority, and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

[S. 8.] 7. Where one of several persons jointly entitled to *institute a suit or* make an application *for the execution of a decree* is under any such disability, and a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but, where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others *or until the disability has ceased.*

Disability of one of several plaintiffs or applicants.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane, and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

8 Nothing in section 6 or in section 7 applies to suits to enforce rig[illegible] of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made. [S.

Special exceptions.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under *section 6 and* this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*b*) A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A who at the time is insane Six years after the accruer A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under *section 6 read with* this section.

(*c*) A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. *Section 6* read with *this* section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

9. Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it: [S. 9.]

Continuous running of time.

Provided that, where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representa- [S. 10.]

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

The Indian Limitation Bill.

Part II.—Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications. Part III.—Computation of Period of Limitation.)

tives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration), for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, or the proceeds thereof, or for an account of such property or proceeds, shall be barred by any length of time.

[S. 11.] 11. (*1*) Suits instituted in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules *of limitation contained in* this Act.

Suits on foreign contracts.

(*2*) No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

[S. 12.] 12. (*1*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time in legal proceedings.

(*2*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed from or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

(*3*) Where a decree is appealed from or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

(*4*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

[S. 13.] 13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

[S. 14.] 14. (*1*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant, shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Exclusion of time of proceeding *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

(*2*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been *prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the same party* for the same relief shall be excluded, where *such proceeding is prosecuted* in good faith *in* a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to *entertain* it.

Explanation I.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, a plaintiff *or an applicant* resisting an appeal shall be deemed to be prosecuting a *proceeding.*

Explanation III.—For the purposes of this section misjoinder of parties or of causes of action shall be deemed to be a cause of a like nature with defect of jurisdiction.

15. (*1*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or application for the execution of a decree, the institution or execution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was *issued or made*, and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded. [S. 15.]

Exclusion of time during which proceedings are suspended.

(*2*) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit *of which notice has been given in accordance with the requirements of any enactment for the time being in force, the period of such notice shall be excluded.* [New.]

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which a proceeding to set aside the sale *has been prosecuted* shall be excluded. [S. 16.]

Exclusion of time during which proceedings to set aside execution-sale are pending.

17. (*1*) Where a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall [S. 17.]

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

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(*Part III.—Computation of Period of Limitation.*)

be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

(*2*) Where a person against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

(*3*) Nothing in sub-sections (*1*) *and* (*2*) applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

Effect of fraud.

18. Where any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him,

the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application—

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

19. Where before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a *fresh* period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

(*2*) Where the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed; but, *subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872*, oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of this section an application for the execution of a decree or order is an application in respect of a right.

Effect of payment of interest as such or of part payment of principal.

20. (*1*) Where interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf, [S. 20.]

or where part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

a *fresh* period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the handwriting of the person making the same.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

(*2*) Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the rent or produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of sub-section (1).

Explanation.—Debt includes money payable under a decree *or order* of Court.

Agent of person under disability.

21. (*1*) The expression "agent duly authorized in this behalf", in sections 19 and 20, shall, in the case of a person under disability, include his lawful guardian, *committee* or manager, or an agent duly authorized by such guardian, *committee* or manager to sign the acknowledgment or make the payment. [New.]

Acknowledgment or payment by one of several joint contractors, etc.

(*2*) Nothing in the said sections renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them. [S. 21]

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

22. (*1*) Where, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party. [S. 22, para. 1.]

(*2*) Nothing in sub section (*1*) shall apply to a case where a party is added or substituted [New.]

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(Part III.—Computation of Period of Limitation. Part IV.—Acquisition of Ownership by Possession.)

owing to an assignment or devolution of any interest during the pendency of a suit or where a plaintiff is made a defendant or a defendant is made a plaintiff.

[S. 23.] **23.** In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong as the case may be, continues.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

[S. 24.] **24.** In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Suit for compensation for act not actionable without special damage.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

[S. 25.] **25.** All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A Hindu makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiration of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*) A Hindu makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiration of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

[S. 26.] **26.** (*1*) Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition of right to easements.

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

(*2*) Where the property over which a right is claimed under sub-section (*1*) belongs to Government, that sub-section shall be read as if for the words "twenty years" the words "sixty years" were substituted.

Explanation.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section unless, where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A suit is brought in 1911 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption from 1st January, 1890, to 1st January, 1910. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff, on one occasion during the twenty years, had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

27. Where any land or water upon, over or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the period of twenty years in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen ye

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(Part IV.—Acquisition of Ownership by Possession. Part V.—Savings and Repeals.)

[S. 28.] 8. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Extinguishment of right to property.

PART V.

SAVINGS AND REPEALS.

Ss. 1, 2, 6.] 29. (1) Nothing in this Act shall—

Savings.

IX of 1872. (a) affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 25;

(b) affect or alter any period of limitation specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India.

(2) Nothing contained in sections 2 and 32 or in Parts II and III shall apply—

(a) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

I of 1831. (b) to suits under the Madras Hereditary Offices Regulation, 1831.

New. (3) Sections 26 and 27 and the definition of "easement" in section 2 shall not apply to cases arising in territories to which the Indian Easements Act, 1882, may for the time being extend.

[New.] 30. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be instituted within the period of two years next after the passing of this Act, or within the period prescribed for such suit by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, whichever period expires first. XV of 1877.

Provision for suits for which the period prescribed is shorter than that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

31. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the *Indian Limitation Act, 1877*, in the territories mentioned in the second schedule a suit for foreclosure or *a suit* for sale by a mortgagee, may be instituted within two years from the date of the passing of this Act, or within sixty years from the date when the money secured by the mortgage became due, whichever period expires first; and no such suit in the said territories instituted within the said period of sixty years and pending at the date of the passing of this Act, *either in a Court of first instance or of appeal*, shall be dismissed on the ground *that a twelve years' rule* of limitation *is applicable*. [New.] XV of 1877.

Provision for suits by certain mortgagees in territories mentioned in the second schedule.

(2) *Where in the aforesaid territories the claim of a mortgagee for foreclosure or for sale has been wholly or in part dismissed or withdrawn after the twenty-second day of July 1907 and before the passing of this Act either in a Court of first instance or of appeal on the ground that a twelve years' rule of limitation applied to such claim, the case* may be restored on an application in writing to the Court *by which the claim was dismissed or in which it was withdrawn*, provided the application is *made* within *six months* from the date of the passing of this Act: and, on such restoration, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply.

32. The enactments mentioned in the third schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeals.

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(*The First Schedule.—First Division: Suits.*)

The bracketted marginal references are to articles in the second schedule of the Limitation Act, 1877.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3.*)

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part I.—Thirty days.	
[Art. 1.] XXIII of 1863.	1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under the Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863.	Thirty days	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
		Part II.—Ninety days.	
[Art. 2.]	2.—For compensation for doing or for omitting to do an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days	When the act or omission takes place.
		Part III.—Six months	
[Art. 3.] I of 1877.	3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months	When the dispossession occurs.
[Art. 4.] IX of 1[illegible]	4.—Under the Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act, 1860, section 1.	Ditto	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrue or accrues due
[Art. 5.]	5.—Under *the summary procedure referred to in section 128 (2) (f) of* the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908*.	Ditto	When the debt *or liquidated demand* becomes payable or *when the property becomes recoverable*
		Part IV.—One year.	
[Art. 6.]	6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
[Art. 7.]	7.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, *article* 4.	Ditto	When the wages accrue due
[Art. 8.]	8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging-house.	Ditto	When the food or drink is delivered
[Art. 9.]	9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto	When the price becomes payable.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part IV.—One year—contd.		
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	One year	When the purchaser takes, under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.	[Art. 10.]
11.—By a person, against whom any of the following orders has been made to establish *the right which he claims* to the property comprised in the order:	Ditto	The date of the order.	[Art. 11.
(1) Order under the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908*, on a claim preferred to, or an objection made to the attachment of property attached in execution of a decree;			
(2) Order under section 28 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882			XV of 1882
11A.—By a person against whom an order has been made under the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908*, upon an application by the holder of a decree for the possession of immoveable property or by the purchaser of such property sold in execution of a decree, complaining of resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession thereof, or upon an application by any person dispossessed of such property in the delivery of possession thereof to the decree-holder or purchaser, to establish *the* right *which he claims* to the present possession of the property comprised in the order.	Ditto	The date of the order.	[*Cf.* Art. 11

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(The First Schedule.—First Division: Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part IV.—One year— contd.	
[Art. 12.]	12.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court; (*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patni taluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this article "patni" includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent	One year .	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
[Art. 13.]	13. To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit	Ditto .	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
[Art. 14.]	14.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for	Ditto .	The date of the act or order.
[Art. 15]	15.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue-authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto .	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made
[Art. 16.]	16.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue-authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto .	When the payment is made.
[Art. 17.]	17.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto .	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part IV.—One year —contd.		
18.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed	One year .	The date of the refusal to complete.	[Art. 18.]
19.—For compensation for false imprisonment.	Ditto .	When the imprisonment ends.	[Art. 19.]
20.—By executors, administrators or representatives under the Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855.	Ditto .	The date of the death of the person wronged.	[Art. 20.] XII of 1855.
21.—By executors, administrators or representatives under the Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.	Ditto .	The date of the death of the person killed.	[Art. 21.] XIII of 1855.
22.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Ditto .	When the injury is committed.	[Art. 22.]
23.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution	Ditto .	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.	[Art. 23.]
24.—For compensation for libel.	Ditto .	When the libel is published.	[Art. 24.]
25.—For compensation for slander.	Ditto .	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.	[Art. 25.]
26.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto .	When the loss occurs.	[Art. 26.]
27.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto .	The date of the breach.	[Art. 27.]
28.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto .	The date of the distress.	[Art. 28.]
29.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto .	The date of the seizure.	[Art. 29.]
30.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto .	When the loss or injury occurs.	[Art. 30.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION. SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part IV.—One year—concld.	
[Art. 31.]	31.—Against a carrier for compensation for non-delivery of, or delay in delivering, goods.	One year .	When the goods ought to be delivered.
		Part V.—Two years.	
[Art. 32.]	32.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Two years .	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
[Art. 33.] XII of 1855.	33.—Under the Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855, against an executor.	Ditto .	When the wrong complained of is done.
[Art. 33.]	34.—Under the same Act against an administrator.	Ditto .	Ditto.
[Art. 33.]	35.—Under the same Act against any other representative.	Ditto .	Ditto.
[Art. 36.]	36.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto .	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance takes place.
		Part VI.—Three years	
[Art. 37.]	37.—For compensation for obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Three years	The date of the obstruction.
[Art.	38.—For compensation for diverting a watercourse.	Ditto .	The date of the diversion.
[Art. 39.]	39.—For compensation for trespass upon immoveable property.	Ditto .	The date of the trespass.
[Art. 40.]	40.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto .	The date of the infringement.
[Art. 41.]	41.—To restrain waste .	Ditto .	When the waste begins.
[Art. 42.]	42.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto .	When the injunction ceases.
[Art. 43.] X of 1865. V of 1881.	43.—Under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 320 or *section* 321, or under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 section	Ditto .	The date of the payment or distribution.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
139 or *section* 140, to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets.	*Part VI.—Three years*—contd.		
44.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a transfer of property by his guardian.	Three years	When the ward attains majority.	[Art. 44.]
45.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:—	Ditto .	The date of the final award or order in case	[Art. 45.]
The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822.			VII of 1822.
The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825			IX of 1825.
The Bengal Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors) Regulation, 1833			IX of 1833.
46.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Ditto .	The date of the final award or order in the case.	[Art. 46.]
47.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of *immoveable* property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, *1906*, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto .	The date of the final order in the case.	[Art. 47.] V of 1898. Bom. II of 1906.
48.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto .	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.	[Art. 48.]
49.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto .	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.	[Art. 49.]

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(The First Schedule.—First Division: Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
		*Part VI.—Three years—*contd.	
[Art. 50.]	50.—For the hire of animals, vehicles boats or household furniture.	Three years	When the hire becomes payable.
[Art. 51.]	51.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto	When the goods ought to be delivered.
[Art. 52.]	52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto	The date of the delivery of the goods.
[Art. 53.]	53.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto	When the period of credit expires.
[Art. 54.]	54 [illegible] r the price of goods so[illegible] [illegible]livered to be [illegible] a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
[Art. 55.]	55.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto	The date of the sale.
[Art. 56.]	56.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto	When the work is done.
[Art. 57.]	57. For money payable for money lent.	Ditto	When the loan is made.
[Art. 58.]	58.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto	When the cheque is paid.
[Art. 59.]	59. For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto	When the loan is made.
[Art. 60.]	60.—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand, including money of a customer in the hands of his banker so payable.	Ditto	When the demand is made.
[Art. 61.]	61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto	When the money is paid.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.	
	*Part VI.—Three years—*contd.		
62.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use	Three years	When the money is received.	[Art. 62.]
63.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto	When the interest becomes [illegible]	[Art. 63.]
64.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, unless where the debt is, by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.	[Art. 64.]
65.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency	Ditto	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.	[Art. 65.]
66.—On a single bond, where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto	The day so specified.	[Art. 66.]
67.—On a single bond, where no such day is specified.	Ditto	The date of executing the bond.	[Art. 67.]
68.—On a bond subject to a condition	Ditto	When the condition is broken.	[Art. 68.]
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto	When the bill or note falls due.	[Art. 69.]
70.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto	When the bill is presented.	[Art. 70.]
71.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto	When the bill is presented at that place.	[Art. 71.]
72.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand	Ditto	When the fixed time expires.	[Art. 72.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run
		Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
[Art. 73.]	73.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing re-straining or postponing the right to sue	Three years	The date of the bill or note.
[Art 74.]	74.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments	Ditto .	The expiration of the first term of payment as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
[Art. 75.]	75.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one *or more* instalments, the whole shall be due	Ditto .	When the default is made, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
[Art. 76.]	76.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto .	The date of the delivery to the payee
[Art. 77.]	77.—On a dishonoured foreign bill, where protest has been made and notice given	Ditto .	When the notice is given.
[Art. 78.]	78.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange, which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto	The date of the refusal to accept.
[Art. 79.]	79.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer	Ditto .	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
[Art. 80.]	80.—Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto .	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
[Art. 81.]	81.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto .	When the surety pays the creditor.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.		
82.—By a surety against a co-surety.	Three years	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.	[Art. 82.]
83.—Upon any other contract to indemnify.	Ditto .	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.	[Art. 83]
84.—By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto .	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakil properly discontinues the suit or business) the date of such discontinuance.	[Art. 84.]
85.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties	Ditto .	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account, such year to be computed as in the account.	[Art. 85.]
86.—On a policy of insurance, when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Ditto .	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.	[Art 86.]
87.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto .	*When* the insurers elect to avoid the policy.	[Art. 87.]
88.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused or, where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.	[Art. 88.]
89.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto .	Ditto.	[Art. 89.]
90.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto .	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.	[Art. 90.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.
(The First Schedule—First Division : Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		*Part VI.—Three years—*contd.	
[Art. 91.]	91.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Three years	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
[Art. 92.]	92.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	Ditto	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff.
[Art. 93.]	93.—To declare the forgery of an instrument attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto	The date of the attempt.
[Art. 94.]	94.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
[Art. 95.]	95.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
[Art. 96.]	96.—For relief on the ground of mistake.	Ditto	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
[Art. 97.]	97.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto	The date of the failure.
[Art. 98.]	98.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
[Art. 99.]	99.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole or more than his share of the amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole or more than his share of the amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto	The date of the *payment* in excess of *the plaintiff's* own share.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run	
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.		
100.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Three years	When the right to contribution accrues.	[Art. 100.]
101.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.	[Art. 101.]
102.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	Ditto	When the wages accrue due.	[Art. 102.]
103.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*)	Ditto	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where, during the continuance of the marriage, no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.	[Art. 103.]
104.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.	[Art 104.]
105.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Ditto	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.	[Art. 105.]
106.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto	The date of the dissolution.	[Art. 106.]
107.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution, in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto	The date of the payment.	[Art. 107.]
108.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto	When the trees are cut down.	[Art. 108.]

V C

The Indian Limitation Bill.
(The First Schedule.—First Division: Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part VI.—Three years—concld.	
[Art. 109.]	109.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	Three years	When the profits are received.
[Art. 110.]	110.—For arrears of rent .	Ditto .	When the arrears become due.
[Art. 111.]	111.—By a vendor of immoveable property for *personal payment of* unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto .	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
[Art. 112.]	112.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto .	When the call is payable.
[Art. 113.]	113.—For specific performance of a contract.	Ditto .	The date fixed for the performance, or, if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
[Art. 114.]	114.—For the rescission of a contract.	Ditto .	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
[Art. 115.]	115.—For compensation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto .	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part VII.—Six years.		
116.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.	Six years .	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.	[Art. 116.]
117.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908*.	Ditto .	The date of the judgment.	[Art. 117.]
118.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, or never, in fact, took place.	Ditto .	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.	[Art. 118.]
119.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Ditto .	When the rights of the adopted son, as such, are interfered with.	[Art. 119.]
120.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto .	When the right to sue accrues.	[Art. 120.]
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.		
121.—To avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, or in a patni taluq or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent.	Twelve years.	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.	[Art. 121.]
122.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India or a recognisance.	Ditto .	The date of the judgment or recognisance.	[Art. 122.]
123.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto .	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.	[Art. 123.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.
(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Part VIII.—Twelve years— contd	
[Art. 124.]	124.—For possession of an hereditary office.	Twelve years.	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
[Art. 125.]	125.—Suit during the life of a Hindu or Muhammadan female by a Hindu or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit, would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her re-marriage.	Ditto .	The date of the alienation.
[Art. 126.]	126.—By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto .	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
[Art. 127.]	127.—By a person excluded from joint family property, to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto .	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
[Art. 128.]	128.—By a Hindu for arrears of maintenance.	Ditto .	When the arrears are payable.
[Art. 129.]	129.—By a Hindu for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto .	When the right is denied.
[Art. 130.]	130.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto .	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.
[Art. 131.]	131.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto .	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to	
	Part VIII.—Twelve ye[ars]— co[ntd]		
132.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *malikana* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this *article*, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Twelve yea[rs]	When the money sued for becomes due.	[Art. 132.]
133.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	Ditt[o]	The date of the purchase.	[Art. 133.]
134.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards *transferred by* the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	Ditt[o]	*The date of the* [tra]*nsfer.*	[Art. 134.]
135.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditt[o]	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.	[Art. 135.]
136.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditt[o]	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.	[Art. 136.]
137.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditt[o]	When the judgment-debtor is first entitled to possession.	[Art. 137.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

	Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run
		Part VIII.—Twelve years—concld.	
[Art. 138.]	138.—*Like suit by* a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	Twelve years	The date *when* the sale *becomes absolute.*
[Art. 139.]	139.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto	When the tenancy is determined.
[Art. 140.]	140.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord) or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto	When his estate falls into possession.
[Art. 141.]	141.—Like suit by a Hindu or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindu or Muhammadan female.	Ditto	When the female dies.
[Art. 142.]	142.—For possession of immoveable property when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
[Art. 143.]	143.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
[Art. 144.]	144.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
		Part IX.—Thirty years.	
[Art. 145.]	145.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned	Thirty years	The date of the deposit or pawn.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
	Part IX.—Thirty years.—concld.		
146.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged	Thirty years	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage-debt.	[Art. 146.]
146A.—By or on behalf of any local authority for possession of any public street or road or any part thereof from which it has been dispossessed or of which it has discontinued the possession.	Ditto	The date of *the* dispossession or discontinuance.	[Art. 146A.
	Part X.—Sixty years		
147.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale.	Sixty years	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.	[Art. 147.]
148.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues: Provided that all claims to redeem arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in Lower Burma which had been executed before the first day of May, 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.	[Art. 148.
149.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.	[Art. 149.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Second Division : Appeals.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

SECOND DIVISION : APPEALS.

	Description of appeal.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
[Art. 150.] V of 1898.	150.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from a sentence of death passed by a *Court of Session*.	Seven days	The date of the sentence.
[Art. 151.]	151.—From a decree or order of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay or the Chief Court of the Punjab or the Chief Court of Lower Burma in the exercise of its original jurisdiction	Twenty days	The date of the decree or order.
[Art. 152.]	152.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908*, to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days	The date of the decree or order appealed from.
[Art. 153.]	153.—Under the Code, to High Court from an order of a Subordinate Court refusing *leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.*	Ditto	The date of the order.
[Art. 154.] V of 1898.	154.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to any Court other than a High Court.	Ditto	The date of the sentence or order appealed from.
[Art. 155.]	155.—Under the same Code, to a High Court, except in the cases provided for by *article* 150 and [illegible]	Sixty days	Ditto.
[Art. 156.]	156.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908*, to a High Court, except in the cases provided for by *article* 151 and *article* 153.	Ninety days	The date of the decree or order appealed from.
[Art. 157.]	157.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from *an order* of acquittal.	Six months.	The date of the *order* appealed from.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
158.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908*, to set aside an award.	Ten days .	When the award is submitted to the Court.	[Art. 158.]
159.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under the *summary procedure referred to in section 128 (2) (f) of the same* Code.	Ditto .	When the summons is served.	[Art. 159.]
160.—For an order under the same Code, *to restore* to the file an application for review rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear when the application was called on for hearing.	Fifteen days	When the application for review is rejected.	[Art. 160.]
161.—For a review of judgment by a Provincial Court of Small Causes or by a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Provincial Court of Small Causes when exercising that jurisdiction.	I	The date of the decree or order.	[Art. 160A.]
162.—For a review of judgment by any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay or the Chief Court of the Punjab or the Chief Court of Lower Burma in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days		[Art. 162.]
163.—By a plaintiff, for an order to set aside a dismissal *for default of appearance or for failure to pay costs of service of process or to* furnish security for costs.	Thirty days	The date of the dismissal.	[Art. 163.]
164.—By a defendant, for an order to set aside a *decree passed ex parte.*	I	The date of *the decree or where the summons was not duly served, when the applicant has knowledge of the decree.*	[Art. 164.]
165.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908*, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decree-holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	D	The date of the dispossession.	[Art. 165.]
166.—Under the *same* Code to set aside a sale in execution of a decree.	D	The date of *the* sale.	[Art. 166.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Third Division : Applications.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—*contd.*

	Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
[Art. 167.]	167.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree.	Thirty days	The date of the resistance or obstruction.
[Art. 168.]	168.—For the readmission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto .	The date of the dismissal.
[Art. 169.]	169.—For the re-hearing of an appeal heard *ex parte.*	Ditto .	The date of the decree in appeal *or, where notice of the appeal was not duly served, when the applicant has knowledge of the decree*
[Art. 170.]	170.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ditto .	The date of the decree appealed from.
[*Cf.* Art. 171.]	171.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908,* for an order to set aside *an* abatement.	Sixty days	The date of the abatement.
[*Cf.* Art. 171.]	172.—Under the *same* Code by the assignee or the receiver of an insolvent plaintiff or appellant for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit or an appeal.	Ditto .	The date of the order of dismissal.
[Art. 173.]	173.—For a review of judgment except in the cases provided for by *article* 161 and *article* 162.	Ninety days	The date of the decree or order.
[Art. 173A.]	174.—For the issue of a notice under the same Code, to show cause why any payment made out of Court of any money payable under a decree or any adjustment of the decree should not be recorded as certified.	Ditto .	When the payment or adjustment is made.
[Art. 175.]	175.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months	The date of the decree.
[Art. 175A.] [Art. 175B.]	176.—Under the *same* Code to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or of a deceased appellant made a party.	Ditto .	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or appellant

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—*contd.*

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.	
177.—Under the *same* Code to have the legal representative of a deceased defendant or of a deceased respondent made a party.	Six months	The date of the death of the deceased defendant or respondent.	[Art. 175B.] [Art. 175C.]
178.—Under the *same* Code for the filing in Court of an award in a suit made in any matter referred to arbitration by order of the Court, or of an award made in any matter referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court.	*Ditto* .	The date of the award.	[Art. 176.]
179.—By a person desiring to appeal under the *same* Code to His Majesty in Council for *leave to appeal*	Ditto .	The date of the decree appealed *from.*	[Art. 177.]
180.—By a purchaser of immoveable property at a sale in execution of a decree for delivery of possession.	*Three years*	*When the sale becomes absolute.*	
181.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule or by *section 48 of* the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908.*	Ditto .	When the right to apply accrues.	[Art. 178.]
182.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by *article* 183 or by section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908.*	Three years or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or the withdrawal of the appeal, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the decree has been amended) the date of amendment, or	[Art. 179.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Third Division: Applications.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd*

THIRD DIVISION. APPLICATIONS—*contd.*

Description of application	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run
182. For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by *article 183* or by section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, *1908*—*contd*	Three years or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years	5 (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution or to take some step in aid of execution of the decree or order, or 6 (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issue of notice to the person against whom execution is applied for to show cause why the decree should not be executed against him when the issue of such notice is required by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or 7 (where the application is to enforce any payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a certain date) such date *Explanation I*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one distinguishing portions of the subject matter as payable or deliverable to each the application mentioned in clause 5 of this *article* shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by But where the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concld.*

THIRD DIVISION. APPLICATIONS—*concld*

Description of application	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run	
182 For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by *article 183* or by section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure *1908*—*concld*	Three years, or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered six years	Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against But where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives shall take effect against them all *Explanation II*—"Proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree or order	
183—To enforce a judgment decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction or an order of His Majesty in Council	Twelve years	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right Provided that when the judgment decree or order has been revived or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be	[Art 180.]

The Indian Limitation Bill.

(The Second Schedule.—Territories referred to in section 31. The Third Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TERRITORIES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 31.

(See section 31.)

The Presidency of Fort St. George.
The Presidency of Bombay.
The Sambalpur District of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William
The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Burma.
The Central Provinces.
Ajmer-Merwara.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 32.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
1877	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	The whole.
1877	XVII	The Punjab Courts' Act, 1877.	So much as has not been repealed.
1879	XII	The Registration and Limitation Acts Amendment Act, 1879.	In the title the words "and the Limitation Act, 1877", and after section 107 from the words "And whereas" to the end of the Act.
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	Section 156.
1887	IX	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887.	Section 36.
1888	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888.	In the title and in the preamble, the words "and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877", and of section 66 so much as has not been repealed.
1892	VI	The Indian Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1892.	In the title and in the preamble, the words "the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and" and section 1.
1899	X	The Carriers Act, 1899.	Section 3.
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	So much of section 47 and the first schedule as relates to the Indian Limitation Act 1877.
1900	XI	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act, 1900.	The whole.
1906	IV	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1906.	Section 5.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th March, 1908:—

No. 3 OF 1908.

A Bill to give greater facilities to the Public for calling for and inspecting Accounts of Public Charities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give greater facilities to the public for calling for and inspecting accounts of public charities; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Public Charities Accounts Act, 19 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts; and

(*3*) It shall come into force .

Power to order production of accounts.

2. In the case of any express or constructive trust created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature, any Court having jurisdiction to try a suit under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of such trust, may, on the application of any two or more persons who have an interest in the trust and have obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General to the making of such application, by order direct any trustee of such trust to cause to be prepared and filed in the Court within such time as may be specified in the order a detailed account of the receipts and disbursements in connection with the trust property for a period not exceeding three years next preceding the date of the application.

V of 1908.

Service of order.

3. A copy of the order signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf and sealed with the seal of the Court shall be served on the trustee in such manner as the Court may direct.

Inspection of accounts.

4. Accounts filed in Court in pursuance of an order made under section 2 shall be open to inspection by the public.

Consequence of non-compliance with order.

5. Where a trustee fails to comply with an order duly made and served under the foregoing provisions, a suit for his removal on the ground of such failure may be instituted in the Court which made the order, and the Court may thereupon pass a decree for his removal unless he can show good cause for the failure.

Exercise of power of Advocate General outside Presidency-towns.

6. The power conferred by section 2 on the Advocate General may, outside the Presidency-towns, be, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, exercised by the Collector or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the Bill is to provide a simple procedure which would enable the public to obtain inspection of the accounts of public charities.

There is reason for suspecting that considerable portions of the revenues of these charities are misspent or squandered on useless objects. A regular inspection of accounts by the public would be an effective check upon such malpractices where they exist, and it is highly desirable in the interests of these charities to allow the public every reasonable facility for such inspection.

The Bill does not impose any new duty on trustees of public charities. The law as it stands gives sufficient powers to the Courts to direct accounts when once a suit has been instituted. The duty of keeping proper accounts, however, is not always observed by such trustees, and experience has shown that this duty is likely to be neglected unless the members of the public who are interested in the charity concerned are allowed the means of calling for and inspecting accounts without undertaking the burden of a suit.

The Bill by requiring the previous consent of the Advocate General or some officer specially empowered by the Local Government provides ample safeguard against its provisions being utilized for any indirect or other improper purpose.

RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

The 14th March, 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th March, 1908:—

NO. 4 OF 1908.

THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS INSOLVENCY BILL.

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The Presidency-towns Insolvency Bill.

(Part I.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.)

[Except where otherwise indicated, the marginal references are to the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21).]

A Bill to amend the Law of Insolvency in the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to insolvency in the Presidency-towns and the town of Rangoon; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 190 .

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of , 190 .

Definitions. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 168; Act III, 1907, s. 2.]

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "available act of insolvency" means any act of insolvency available for an insolvency petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order of adjudication is made:

(b) "creditor" includes a decree-holder, "debt" includes a judgment-debt, and "debtor" includes a judgment-debtor:

(c) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules:

(d) "property" includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit:

(e) "rules" means rules made under this Act:

(f) "secured creditor" includes a landlord who under any enactment for the time being in force has a charge on land for the rent of that land: and

(g) "the Court" means the Court exercising jurisdiction under this Act.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT.

Jurisdiction.

Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 92.]

3. (1) The Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency under this Act shall be—

(a) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay; and

(b) the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction to be exercised by a single Judge. [S. 3, & 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 94 (2).]

4. All matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by this Act shall be ordinarily transacted and disposed of by or under the direction of one of the Judges of the Court, and the Chief Justice or Chief Judge shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose.

Exercise of jurisdiction in chambers. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 98.]

5. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of rules, the Judge of a Court exercising jurisdiction in insolvency may exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction.

Delegation of powers to officers of Court. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 99.]

6. (1) The Court may, from time to time, direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, an officer of the Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all or any of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order made or act done by such officer in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the Court.

(2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—

(a) to hear insolvency petitions, and to make orders of adjudication thereon;

(b) to hold the examination of debtors;

(c) to grant orders of discharge;

(d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;

(e) to make *interim* orders in any case of urgency;

(f) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any rule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers;

(g) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application;

(h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor, or to be indebted to him, or to be capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property.

General powers of Insolvency Courts. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 102.]

7. (1) So far as may be necessary for the exercise of jurisdiction under this Act, the Court shall have the same powers as it has in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

The Presidency-towns Insolvency Bill.

(Part I.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court. Part II.—Proceedings from Act of Insolvency to Discharge.)

(3) Where default is made by a debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Court or by an official assignee or any other officer of the Court under any power conferred by this Act, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee or other duly authorized person, or of its own motion, order the defaulting debtor or other person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, upon any such application, make an immediate order for the committal of the defaulting debtor or other person to prison:

Provided that the power given by this sub-section shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other right or remedy in respect of the default.

Appeals.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 104.]

Appeals in insolvency.

8. (1) The Court may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under its insolvency jurisdiction.

(2) Orders in insolvency matters shall, at the instance of any person aggrieved, be subject to appeal as follows:—

(a) an appeal from an order made by an officer of the Court empowered under section 6 shall lie to the Judge assigned under section 4 for the transaction and disposal of matters in insolvency;

(b) an appeal from an original order made by a single Judge or Bench consisting of more Judges than one shall lie in the same way and be subject to the same provisions as appeals from orders passed by a single Judge or Bench in exercise of the original civil jurisdiction of the Court.

PART II.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF INSOLVENCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of insolvency.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 4: Act III, 1907, s. 4.]

Acts of insolvency.

9. A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely:—

(a) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally;

(b) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors;

(c) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property or of any part thereof, or of any interest therein, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent;

(d) if, with intent, to defeat or delay his creditors,—

(i) he departs or remains out of British India,

(ii) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,

(iii) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him;

(e) if any of his property has been attached in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money;

(f) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent;

(g) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts;

(h) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the act of an agent may be the act of the principal.

Order of adjudication.

Power to adjudicate.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 5: Act III, 1907, s. 5.]

10. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, an insolvency petition may be presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, and the Court may on such petition make an order (hereinafter called an order of adjudication) adjudging him an insolvent.

Explanation.—The presentation of a petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section, and on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication.

Restrictions on jurisdiction.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 6 (1).]

11. The Court shall not have jurisdiction to make an order of adjudication, unless—

(a) the debtor is, at the time of the presentation of the insolvency petition, in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in execution of the decree of a Court for the payment of money; or

(b) the debtor, or, if he is a member of a firm, his partner or one of his partners, has, within a year before the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition, ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or has carried on business either in person or through an agent within those limits.

The Presidency-towns Insolvency Bill.

(Part II.—Proceedings from Act of Insolvency to Discharge.)

[Ss. 8 and 9: 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 6: Act III, 1907, s. 9 (4), 5].

Condition on which creditor may petition.

12. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

(a) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees, and

[S. 10.]

(b) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and

(c) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

Proceedings and order on creditor's petition.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 7: Act III, 1907, s. 14]

13. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts, and be served in the prescribed manner.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of—

(a) the debt of the petitioning creditor,

(b) the act of insolvency or, if more than one act of insolvency is alleged in the petition, some one of the alleged acts of insolvency, and,

(c) if the debtor does not appear, the service of the petition;

and, if satisfied with the proof, may make an order of adjudication in pursuance of the petition.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the act of insolvency or of the service of the petition, or if satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.

(4) Where the debtor appears on the petition and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against the debtor in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

(5) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make an order of adjudication on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss, on such terms as it thinks just, the petition on which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(6) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

Conditions on which debtor may petition.

[Act III, 1907, s. 6 (3)]

14. A debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition unless—

(a) his debts amount to five hundred rupees, or

(b) he has been arrested and imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money, or

(c) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made and is subsisting against his property.

Proceedings and order on debtor's petition.

[S. 5; and 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 8.]

15. (1) A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and, if the debtor proves that he is entitled to present the petition, the Court shall thereupon make an order of adjudication.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Court, the proceedings ought to have been taken before some other Court having jurisdiction under this Act or the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order of adjudication and transfer the proceedings to such other Court, and the order of adjudication shall thereupon have effect as if it had been made by such other Court. III of 1907.

(3) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

Effect of order of adjudication.

[Ss 7 and 13 and 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52.]

16. On the making of an order of adjudication, the property of the insolvent shall thereupon and thereby vest in the official assignee as from the date of the filing of the insolvency petition on which the order is made and shall become divisible among the creditors. The insolvent, if in prison for debt, shall be released, and thereafter, except as provided by this Act, no creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable in insolvency, shall, during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings, have any remedy against the property or person of the insolvent in respect of the debt, or shall commence any suit or other legal proceeding, except with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose:

The Presidency-towns Insolvency Bill.

(Part II.—Proceedings from Act of Insolvency to Discharge.)

Provided that this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this section had not been

[S. 13; and 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 10.]

Discretionary powers as to appointment of interim receiver and stay of proceedings.

17. (*1*) The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the estate, at any time after the presentation of an insolvency petition and before an order of adjudication is made, appoint the official assignee to be *interim* receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or any part thereof, and the official assignee shall thereupon have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as may be prescribed. V of 1908.

[Cf. s. 49] (*2*) The Court may, at any time after the presentation of an insolvency petition, stay any suit or other proceeding pending before any Judge or Judges of the Court or in any other Court in British India against the property or person of the debtor, and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that an insolvency petition has been presented under this Act by or against a debtor, either stay proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 11.]

Service of order staying proceedings.

18. Where the Court makes an order staying any suit or other legal proceeding, or staying proceedings generally, the order may be served by sending a copy thereof, under the seal of the Court, by registered post to the Court before which the proceeding is pending.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 12.]

Power to appoint special manager

19. (*1*) If in any case the Court, having regard to the nature of the debtor's estate or business or to the interests of the creditors generally, is of opinion that a special manager of the estate or business other than the official assignee ought to be appointed, the Court may appoint a manager thereof accordingly to act for such time as the Court may authorize, and to have such powers of the official assignee himself as may be entrusted to him by the official assignee or as the Court may direct.

(*2*) The debtor may be appointed special manager.

(*3*) The special manager shall give security and furnish accounts in such manner as the official assignee, subject to the control of the Court, may direct, and shall receive such remuneration as the official assignee may, within limits prescribed and subject to that control, determine.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 20.]

Advertisement of order of adjudication.

20. Notice of every order of adjudication, stating the name, address and description of the insolvent, the date of the adjudication, the Court by which the adjudication is made and the date of the petition, shall be published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as may be prescribed, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.

Annulment of adjudication.

[Cf. Ss. 8 and 9; and 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52.]

Power for Court to annul adjudication in certain cases.

21. (*1*) Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor oughtnot to have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent are paid in full, or where in some part of British India, or of His Majesty's dominions elsewhere, beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, proceedings are pending for the distribution of the estate and effects of the insolvent among his creditors under this Act or under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of His Majesty's dominions, and it appears to the Court that the distribution ought to take place in that part of British India or of His Majesty's dominions elsewhere, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order, annul the adjudication.

[Ss. 7 and 11.] (*2*) Where an adjudication is annulled under this section, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the official assignee or other person acting under his authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, shall revert the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such terms and subject to such conditions (if any) as the Court may declare by order.

(*3*) Where a debtor has been released from custody under the provisions of this Act on the making of an order of adjudication and the said order is annulled as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it so thinks fit, to recommit the debtor to his former custody, and the jailor or keeper of the prison to whose custody such debtor shall be so recommitted is hereby required to receive such debtor into his custody according to such recommitment, and thereupon all detainers which were in force against such debtor at the time of such release as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force against him as if such order has not been made.

(*4*) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 36.] (*5*) For the purposes of this section, any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full, if the debtor enters into a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs, and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

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(Part II.—Proceedings from Act of Insolvency to Discharge.)

Proceedings consequent on order of adjudication.

[Ss. 6 and 12; and 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 16.]

22. (*1*) When an order of adjudication is made against a debtor, he shall prepare and submit to the official assignee a schedule of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the insolvent's assets, debts and liabilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the official assignee may require.

Insolvent's schedule.

(*2*) The schedule shall be so submitted within the following times, namely:—

(i) if the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within seven days from the date of the order,

(ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within fourteen days from the date of the order.

(*3*) If the insolvent fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the requirements of this section, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee or of any creditor, make an order for his commital to prison.

(*4*) If the insolvent fails to prepare and submit any such schedule as aforesaid, the official assignee may, at the expense of the estate, cause such a schedule to be prepared in manner prescribed.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 15.]

23. As soon as may be after the making of an adjudication order against an insolvent, a general meeting of his creditors (in this Act referred to as the first meeting of creditors) shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition or a scheme of arrangement shall be entertained and to consider the circumstances of the insolvency and the insolvent's statement of affairs and his explanation thereof, and generally as to the mode of dealing with the property of the insolvent.

First meeting of creditors.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 17.]

24. (*1*) Where the Court makes an order of adjudication it shall hold a public sitting on a day to be appointed by the Court of which notice shall be given to creditors in the prescribed manner for the examination of the insolvent, and the insolvent shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

Public examination of the insolvent.

(*2*) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the filing of the insolvent's schedule.

(*3*) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.

(*4*) Any creditor who has tendered a proof or his representative authorised in writing may question the insolvent concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.

(*5*) The official assignee shall take part in the examination of the insolvent; and for the purpose thereof, subject to such directions as the Court may give, may employ a solicitor or attorney with or without counsel.

(*6*) The Court may put such questions to the insolvent as it may think expedient.

(*7*) The insolvent shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him. Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing and shall be read over either to or by the insolvent and signed by him, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times. [53 & 54 Vict., c. 71, s. 2 (1).]

(*8*) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the insolvent have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but such order shall not be made until after the day appointed for the first meeting of the creditors, and shall not preclude the Court from directing further examination of the insolvent whenever it may deem fit to do so.

(*9*) Where the insolvent is a lunatic or suffers from any such mental or physical affliction or disability as in the opinion of the Court makes him unfit to attend his public examination, the Court may make an order dispensing with such examination, or directing that the insolvent be examined on such terms, in such manner, and at such place as to the Court seems expedient [53 & 54 Vict., c. 71, s. 2 (2).]

Composition and schemes of arrangement.

25. (*1*) An insolvent may at any time after the making of an order of adjudication submit a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs in the prescribed form, and such proposal shall be submitted by the official assignee to a meeting of creditors.

Composition and schemes of arrangement.

(*2*) The official assignee shall send to each creditor who is mentioned in the schedule or who has tendered a proof before the meeting a copy of the insolvent's proposals with a report thereon, and if on the consideration of such proposal the majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved resolve to accept the proposal, the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors.

The Presidency-towns Insolvency Bill.

(Part II.—Proceedings from Act of Insolvency to Discharge.)

(3) The insolvent may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is in the opinion of the Court calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(4) The insolvent or the official assignee may after the proposal is accepted by the creditors apply to the Court to approve it, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(5) The application shall not be heard until after the conclusion of the public examination of the debtor. Any creditor who has proved may be heard by the Court in opposition to the application notwithstanding that he may at a meeting of creditors have voted for the acceptance of the proposal.

(6) The Court shall before approving the proposal hear a report of the official assignee as to the terms thereof and as to the conduct of the debtor and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(7) Whenever the Court is of opinion that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors or in any case in which the Court is required to refuse the insolvent's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(8) If any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than six annas in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(9) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

(10) If the Court approves the proposal, the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court, the order of adjudication (if any) shall be annulled, and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the insolvent and provable in insolvency.

(11) If default is made in the payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, adjudge the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. When a debtor is adjudged insolvent under this sub-section, all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the insolvency.

(12) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent.

Limitation of effect of composition or scheme.

26. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, the composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which, under the provisions of this Act, the insolvent would not be discharged by an order of discharge in insolvency, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 19.]

Control over person and property of insolvent.

Duties of insolvent as to discovery and realisation of property.

27. (1) Every insolvent shall, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend the first meeting of his creditors and any other meeting which the official assignee may require him to attend, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 24.]

(2) The insolvent shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, wait at such times and places on the official assignee or special manager, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be reasonably required by the official assignee or special manager or may be prescribed or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official assignee or special manager, or any creditor or person interested.

(3) The insolvent shall aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If the insolvent—

(a) wilfully makes false entries in the inventories or lists referred to in sub-section (1), or [Act III, 1907, 43 (2).]

(b) fraudulently or vexatiously conceals, destroys, transfers, removes or refuses to produce any property or books of account, or

(c) commits any other act of bad faith in the performance of the duties imposed on him by this section,

he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

Arrest of debtor under certain circumstances.

28. (1) The Court may, either of its own motion or at the instance of the official assignee or of any creditor, by warrant [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 25.]

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addressed to any police-officer or prescribed officer of the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested, or if in prison to be detained and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court may order, under the following circumstances:—

(*a*) if, after presentation of an insolvency petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he has absconded or is about to abscond with a view of avoiding service of an insolvency petition or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in insolvency against him;

(*b*) if, after presentation of an insolvency petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official assignee, or that there is probable reason for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy;

(*c*) if, after service of an insolvency petition on him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty rupees without the leave of the official assignee;

(*d*) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court or to comply with the requirements of this Act or of any rules.

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act relating to fraudulent preferences.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 26.]

Redirection of insolvent's letters and telegrams.

29. Where an order of adjudication is made, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, may, from time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters addressed to the insolvent at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, or delivered by the Postal and Telegraph authorities in British India to the official assignee, or otherwise as the Court directs; and the same shall be done accordingly.

[S. 26; 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 27.]

Discovery of insolvent's property.

30. (*1*) The Court may, on the application of the official assignee or of any creditor who has proved his debt, at any time after an order of adjudication has been made, summon before it in such manner as may be prescribed the insolvent or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the insolvent, or supposed to be indebted to the insolvent, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the insolvent, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the insolvent, his dealings or property.

[S. 36.]

(*2*) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(*3*) The Court may examine any person so brought before it concerning the insolvent, his dealings or property.

(*4*) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he is indebted to the insolvent, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, order him to pay to the official assignee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount in which he is indebted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.

(*5*) If, on the examination of any such person, it appears to the Court that he has in his possession any property belonging to the insolvent, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, order him to deliver to the official assignee that property, or any part thereof, at such time, in such manner and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Discharge of insolvent.

[Ss. 47 & 61; and 53 & 54 Vict., c. 71, s. 8.]

Discharge of insolvent.

31. (*1*) An insolvent may, at any time after the order of adjudication, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until after the public examination of the insolvent has been concluded. The application shall be heard in open Court.

(*2*) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official assignee as to the insolvent's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after-acquired property:

[Ss. 50 &

Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the insolvent has

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(3) The facts hereinbefore referred to are—

Act III, 1907, s. 44 (3).] (a) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to six annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, or of such other value as may be prescribed, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of such value has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;

(b) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency;

(c) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(d) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it;

(e) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;

(f) that the insolvent has brought on or contributed to his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;

(g) that the insolvent has within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition, when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(h) that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been adjudged an insolvent or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(i) that the insolvent has concealed or removed his property or any part thereof or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official assignee shall be deemed to be evidence, and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein.

(5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published in the prescribed manner and sent one month at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court may hear the official assignee and may also hear any creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the insolvent and receive such evidence as it may think fit.

(6) The Court may, in making an order of discharge, pass a decree against the insolvent in favour of the official assignee for any balance of the debts provable under the insolvency which is not satisfied at the date of his discharge; but in that case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the insolvent has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his debts. [Ss. 85 & 86.]

(7) A discharged insolvent shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the official assignee may require in the realisation and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the official assignee, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation. [S. 58.]

(8) Where the Court refuses the discharge of the insolvent, it may, after such time and in such circumstances as may be authorised by general rules, permit him to renew his application for an order of discharge.

Fraudulent settlements. **32.** In either of the following cases, that is to say:— [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 29.]

(1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement; or

(2) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife);

if the settlor is adjudged insolvent or compounds or arranges with his creditors, and it appears to the Court that the settlement, covenant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustifiable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court

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may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement, as the case may be, in like manner as in cases where the insolvent has been guilty of fraud.

[Ss. 48 & 62; 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 30; Act III, 1907, s. 45.]

Effect of order of discharge.

33. (*1*) An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from—

(*a*) any debt due to the Crown;

(*b*) any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party; or

(*c*) any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (1), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts provable in insolvency.

[Ss. 48 & 61; 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 30.]

(*3*) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the insolvency, and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and in any proceedings that may be instituted against an insolvent who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the insolvent may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

[Ss. 59 & 60.]

(*4*) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the presentation of the petition was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Proof of debts.

[S. 4; 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 37: and Act III, 1907, s. 9.]

Debts provable in insolvency.

34. (*1*) Save as provided by sub-section (2), all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged an insolvent or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of such adjudication, shall be deemed to be debts provable in insolvency.

(*2*) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or breach of trust shall not be provable in insolvency.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 37.]

(*3*) An estimate shall be made by the official assignee of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.

(*4*) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the official assignee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(*5*) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in insolvency.

(*6*) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in insolvency.

Mutual dealings and set-off.

35. Where there have been mutual dealings between an insolvent and a creditor proving or claiming to prove a debt under this Act, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 38; Act III, 1907, s. 30.]

Rules as to proof of debts.

36. With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right of proof by secured and other creditors, the admission and rejection of proofs, and the other matters referred to in the first schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be observed. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 39.]

Priority of debts.

37. (*1*) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent there shall be paid in priority to all other debts— [51 & 52 Vict., c. 62, Act III, 1907, s. 33]

(*a*) all debts due to the Crown or to any local authority; and

(*b*) all salary or wages of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during six months before the date of the presentation of the petition, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each such clerk, servant or labourer. [S. 46.]

(*2*) The debts specified in sub-section (1) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(*3*) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of administration or otherwise, the debts specified in sub-section (1) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them.

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(4) In the case of partners the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts, and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property; and where there is a surplus of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in insolvency shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.

(6) Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts proved in insolvency.

[S. 22; Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 42.] 38. *Rent due before adjudication.* After an adjudication order has been made no distress for rent due before such order shall be made upon the goods and effects of the insolvent, but the landlord or party to whom the rent should be due shall be entitled to prove in respect of such rent so due as aforesaid and to receive a dividend in respect of the said rent and shall not, unless the petition of such insolvent be dismissed or the adjudication be reversed, be entitled to distrain for the said rent.

Property available for payment of debts.

39. *Relation of assignee's title.* The insolvency of a debtor, whether the same takes place on the debtor's own petition or upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to and to commence at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order of adjudication is made.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 44.] 40. *Description of insolvent's property divisible amongst creditors.* (1) The property of the insolvent divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the insolvent, shall not comprise such particulars (not being books of account) as are exempted by any enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

(2) But it shall comprise the following particulars:—

[S. 7.] (a) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the insolvent at the commencement of the insolvency or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge;

(b) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the insolvent for his own benefit at the commencement of his insolvency or before his discharge; and

(c) all goods being at the commencement of the insolvency in the possession, order or disposition of the insolvent, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof. [S. 23.]

Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions.

41. *Restriction of rights of creditor under execution.* (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the official assignee, except in respect of assets realised in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order of adjudication is made. [Cf. Act XIV of 1882, s. 295; 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, ss. 45 & 46; Act III, 1907, s. 34.]

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a secured creditor in respect of property against which a decree is executed.

(3) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution, shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the official assignee.

42. *Duties of Court executing decree as to property taken in execution.* Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution, and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a petition has been presented against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property, if in the possession of the Court, to be delivered to the official assignee, but the costs of the execution shall be a first charge on the property so delivered, and the official assignee may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge. [53 & 54 Vict., c. 71, s. 11; Act III, 1907, s. 35.]

43. *Avoidance of voluntary transfer.* Any transfer of property not being a transfer made before and in consideration of marriage, or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, shall, if the transferor is adjudged insolvent within two years after the date of the transfer, be void against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 47; Act III, 1907, s. 36.]

44. *Avoidance of preference in certain cases.* (1) Every transfer of property or of any interest therein, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, [S. 24; 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 48; Act III, 1907, s. 37(1).]

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with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and shall be annulled by the Court.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the insolvent.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 49; Act III, 1907, s. 38.]

Protection of bona fide transactions.

45. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of insolvency on an execution and with respect to the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency—

(*a*) any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors;

(*b*) any payment or delivery to the insolvent;

(*c*) any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration; or

(*d*) any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration:

Provided that any such transaction takes place before the date of the presentment of the petition on which the order of adjudication is made and that the person with whom such transaction takes place has not at the time notice of any available act of insolvency committed by the insolvent.

Realisation of property.

[S. 21; 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 50.]

Possession of property by official assignee.

46. (*1*) The official assignee shall, as soon as may be, take possession of the deeds, books and documents of the insolvent and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery.

(*2*) The official assignee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the insolvent, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver under that Code as may be prescribed; and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly. [V of 1908.]

[S. 25.] (*3*) Where any part of the property of the insolvent consists of stock, shares in ships, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office or person, the official assignee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the insolvent might have exercised it if he had not become insolvent.

(*4*) Where any part of the property of the insolvent consists of things in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the official assignee.

(*5*) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of an insolvent, shall pay and deliver to the official assignee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the insolvent or the official assignee. If he fails so to do, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be punishable accordingly on the application of the official assignee.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 51.]

Seizure of property of insolvent.

47. Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of an insolvent in the custody or possession of the insolvent or of any other person, and with a view to such seizure may break open any house, building or room of the insolvent where the insolvent is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the insolvent where any of his property is supposed to be; and, where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the insolvent is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search-warrant to any police officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

[S. 27; 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 53.]

Appropriation of portion of pay or other income to creditors.

48. (*1*) Where an insolvent is an officer of the Army or Navy or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine Service, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the official assignee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the insolvent's pay or salary as, subject to the provisions of section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court may, by order under that Code, direct. [V of 1908.]

(*2*) Where an insolvent is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, the Court may, at any time after adjudication and from time to time, subject to the provisions of section 60 of the said Code and of the Pensions Act, 1871, make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the salary or income, or of any part thereof, to the official assignee, for distribution among the creditors. [XXIII of 1871.]

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss an insolvent.

[Ss. 7 and 20; 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 54.]

Vesting and transfer of property.

49. The property of the insolvent shall pass from official assignee to official assignee, and shall vest in the official assignee for the time being during his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.

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[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 55.]

Disclaimer of onerous property.

50. (1) Where any part of the property of an insolvent shall consist of any leasehold interest burdened with onerous covenants, of shares or stocks in companies, of unprofitable contracts, or of any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act or to the payment of any sum of money, it shall be lawful for the official assignee, notwithstanding that he may have endeavoured to sell or have taken possession of the property, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto, but subject always to the provisions of this section, by writing signed by him, at any time within six months after the insolvent shall have been adjudged insolvent to disclaim the property:

Provided that, where any such property shall not have come to the knowledge of the official assignee within one month after such adjudication as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to disclaim the property at any time within six months after he shall first have become aware thereof.

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date thereof, the rights, interests and liabilities of the insolvent-debtor and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the official assignee from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property shall have vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the insolvent and his property and the official assignee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

(3) Subject always to such rules as may be made in this behalf, the official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim any leasehold interest without the leave of the Court; and it shall be lawful for the Court, before or on granting such leave, to require such notices to be given to persons interested, and to impose such terms as a condition of granting leave, and to make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy, as the Court shall think just.

(4) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the insolvent to the amount of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the insolvency.

[S. 31: 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 56: Act III, 1907, s. 20.]

Duty and powers of official assignee as to realisation.

51. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall, with all convenient speed, realise the property of the insolvent, and for that purpose may—

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the insolvent;

(b) give receipts for any money received by him;

and may, by leave of the Court, do all or any of the following things, namely:—

(c) carry on the business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(d) institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent; [S. 29.]

(e) employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court;

(f) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time on fully paid shares on debenture stock in any limited company subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit;

(g) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts or for the purpose of carrying on the business;

(h) refer any dispute to arbitration, and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, on such terms as may be agreed upon; [S. 28.]

(i) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot readily or advantageously be sold:

Provided that the Court may, upon the application of any insolvent or of the official assignee, or of any creditor or mortgagee of the insolvent, delay or postpone the sale or distribution of any property and make such other order regarding the same as it shall think fit.

Distribution of property.

Declaration and distribution of dividends.

52. (1) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration or otherwise, the official assignee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts. [S. 41: 46 & 47 Vict. c. 52, s. 58.]

(2) The first dividend (if any) shall be declared and be distributed within six months after the adjudication, unless the official assignee satisfies the Court that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date.

(3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and be payable at intervals of not more than six months.

(4) Before declaring a dividend, the official assignee shall cause notice of his intention to do

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so to be published in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the insolvent's schedule who has not proved his debt.

(5) When the official assignee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend, and when and how it is payable, and if required by any creditor a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 59.]

Joint and separate dividends.

53. (1) Where one member of a partnership is adjudged insolvent, a creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted jointly with the other members of the partnership or any of them shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the insolvent until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.

(2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the contrary that may be made by the Court on the application of the official assignee or any person interested, be declared together; and the expenses of and incident to those dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the official assignee between the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the work done for and to the benefit received by each property.

[S. 43: 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 60: Act III, 1907, s. 39 (1), (2).]

Calculation of dividends.

54. (1) In the calculation of dividends, the official assignee shall retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet—

(a) debts provable in insolvency and appearing from the insolvent's statements or otherwise to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs;

(b) debts provable in insolvency the subject of claims not yet determined;

(c) disputed proofs or claims; and

(d) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 61: Act III, 1907, s. 39(3).]

Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend.

55. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of the official assignee any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive, before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 62: Act III, 1907, s. 39(4).]

Final dividend.

56. When the official assignee has realised all the property of the insolvent, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realised without needlessly protracting the proceedings in insolvency, he shall, with the leave of the Court, declare a final dividend; but, before so doing, he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him, but not proved that, if they do not prove their claims, to the satisfaction of the Court, within the time limited by the notice, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of that further time, the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons.

[S. 45: 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 63: Act III, 1907, s. 39 (5).]

No suit for dividend.

57. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the official assignee, but, where the official assignee refuses to pay any dividend, the Court may, on the application of any creditor who has proved his debt, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon at such rate as may be prescribed for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 64: Act III, 1907, s. 40.]

Power to allow insolvent to manage property, and allowance to insolvent for maintenance or service.

58. (1) Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the official assignee may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of his creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the official assignee may direct.

[S. 47.]

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the official assignee may, from time to time, make such allowance as he thinks just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of the insolvent and his family, or in consideration of his services, if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but any such allowance may at any time be varied or determined by the official assignee.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 65: Act III, 1907, s. 47.]

Right of insolvent to surplus.

59. The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest, as provided

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by this Act and of the expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder.

PART IV.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

Appointment and removal.

[S. 14] Appointment and removal of official assignees of debtor's estate.

60. (1) The Chief Justice of each of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, and the Chief Judge of the Court of Lower Burma, may from time to time appoint such person as he thinks fit to the office of official assignee of insolvents' estates for each of the said Courts respectively, and may, with the concurrence of a majority of other Judges of the Court, remove the person for the time being holding that office for any cause appearing to the Court sufficient.

[S. 15] (2) Every official assignee shall give such security and shall be subject to such rules and shall act in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the persons substantively or temporarily holding the office of official assignee immediately before the commencement of this Act in the Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, and in the Chief Court of Lower Burma under that Statute as applied by the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900, shall, without further appointment for that purpose, become the official assignees, substantive or temporary, as the case may be, under this Act in the High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Bombay and in the Chief Court of Lower Burma, respectively.

[11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.] [VI of 1900.]

(4) When an official assignee is removed, dies or resigns, all estates, rights and powers vested in him shall without any transfer vest in the official assignee who may be appointed in his place.

Duties.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 68.] Functions of official assignee.

61. (1) The duties of an official assignee shall have relation both to the conduct of the insolvent and to the administration of his estate.

(2) An official assignee may, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, petitions or other proceedings under this Act, administer oaths.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 69.] Duties of official assignee as regards the insolvent's conduct.

62. As regards the insolvent it shall be the duty of the official assignee—

(a) to investigate the conduct of the insolvent and to report to the Court, upon any application for discharge, stating whether there is reason to believe that the insolvent has committed any act which constitutes an offence under this Act or under sections 421 to 424 of the Indian Penal Code or which would justify the Court in refusing, suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge; [XLV of 1860.]

(b) to make such other reports concerning the conduct of the insolvent as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed;

(c) to take such part as may be directed by the Court in the public examination of the insolvent; and

(d) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent insolvent as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 70.] Duties of official assignee as to insolvent's estate.

63. (1) As regards the estate of an insolvent it shall be the duty of the official assignee—

(a) where a special manager has not been appointed, to act as manager of the insolvent's estate;

(b) to authorise the special manager to raise money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors, it appears necessary so to do;

(c) to preside at meetings of creditors;

(d) to report to the creditors as to any proposal which the insolvent has made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs.

(2) The official assignee shall account to the Court and pay over all moneys and deal with all securities in such manner as, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court, from time to time, directs.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 79.] Official assignee to furnish list of creditors.

64. The official assignee shall, whenever required by any creditor so to do, and on payment by the creditor of the prescribed fee, furnish and send to the creditor by post a list of the creditors showing in the list the amount of the debt due to each of the creditors.

Remuneration.

[S. 14 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 72] Remuneration of official assignee.

65. (1) The remuneration to be paid to the official assignee shall be fixed by rules.

(2) No remuneration whatever beyond that referred to in sub-section (1) shall be received by an official assignee as such

Misfeasance.

Court to call official assignee to account for misfeasance, etc., in accounts or otherwise.

66. The Court shall call the official assignee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear in his accounts or other-

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wise, and may require the official assignee to make good any loss which the estate of the insolvent may have sustained by reason of the misfeasance, neglect or omission.

Official name.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 83.]

Name under which official assignee to sue or be sued.

67. The official assignee may sue and be sued by the name of "the official assignee of the property of , an insolvent," inserting the name of the insolvent, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Vacation of office on insolvency.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 85.]

Office of official assignee vacated by insolvency.

68. If an order of adjudication is made against an official assignee, he shall thereby vacate the office of official assignee.

Control.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 89.]

Discretionary powers of official assignee and control thereof.

69. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the directions of the Court, the official assignee shall, in the administration of the property of the insolvent and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any resolution that may be passed by the creditors at a meeting.

(2) The official assignee may, from time to time, summon meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution at any meeting or the Court may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

(3) The official assignee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the insolvency.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors.

Appeal to Court against official assignee

70. If the insolvent or any of the creditors, or any other person, is aggrieved by any act or decision of the official assignee, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 90.]

Control of Court over official assignee.

71. (1) In the event of any official assignee not faithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment, rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 91.]

(2) The Court may at any time require any official assignee to answer any enquiry made by it in relation to any insolvency in which he is engaged, and may examine him or any other person on oath concerning the insolvency.

(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the official assignee.

PART V.

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Committee of Inspection.

72. (1) The Court may, if it so thinks fit, authorise the creditors to appoint from among the creditors or holders of general proxies or general powers-of-attorney from such creditors, a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the bankrupt's property by the official assignee. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 22.]

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Control of committee of inspection over official assignee.

73. The committee shall have such powers of control over the proceeding of the official assignee as may be prescribed.

PART VI.

PROCEDURE.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 105.]

Discretionary powers of the Court.

74. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to rules, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.

(4) Where by this Act or by rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court thinks fit to impose

(5) The Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either *viva voce* or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission.

(6) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the official assignee that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of the joint debtors if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence abroad.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 106 Act III, 1907, s. 8.]

Consolidation of petitions.

75. Where two or more insolvency petitions are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52 s. 107. Act III, 1907 s. 9.]

Power to change carriage of proceedings.

76. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of a petitioning creditor or may give the carriage of the proceedings to the official assignee.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52 s. 108: Act III, 1907 s. 10.]

Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor.

77. If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52 s. 109.]

Power to stay proceedings

78. The Court may, at any time, for sufficient reason, make an order staying the proceedings under an insolvency petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52 s. 110.]

Power to present petition against a partner

79. Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to entitle him to present an insolvency petition against all the partners of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52 s. 111.]

Power to dismiss petition against some respondents only

80. Where there are more respondents than one to a petition, the Court may dismiss the petition as to one or more of them without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52 s. 112.]

Separate insolvency petitions against partners.

81. Where an order of adjudication has been made on an insolvency petition against or by one member of a partnership, any other insolvency petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be presented in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition is in course of prosecution, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52 s. 113.]

Suits by official assignee and insolvent's partners.

82. Where a member of a partnership is adjudged insolvent, the Court may authorise the official assignee to continue or commence and carry on any suit or other proceeding in his name and that of the insolvent's partner, and any release by the partner of the debt or demand to which the proceeding relates shall be void, but notice of the

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application for authority to continue or commence the proceeding shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the proceeding, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.

[46 & 47 Vict. c. 52, s. 114.]

Suits on joint contracts.

83. Where an insolvent is a contractor in respect of any contract jointly with any other person, that other person may sue or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the insolvent.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 115.]

Proceedings in partnership's name.

84. Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm; but in that case the Court may, on application by any person interested, order the names of the persons who are partners in the firm, or the name of the person carrying on business under a partnership name, to be disclosed in such manner, and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court may direct.

PART VII.

PENALTIES.

[Act 1907, (1).]

Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.

85. An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

[S. 50.]

Punishment of insolvent for offences.

86. In case it shall appear to the Court that any insolvent has fraudulently, with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book, paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified, any such book, paper or writing, or that such insolvent has fraudulently, with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said creditors, discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said insolvent, or made away with, changed, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property, of what kind soever,

the Court shall have power to adjudge that the insolvent shall be imprisoned for a period or periods not exceeding two years in the whole, as the Court shall direct, and to declare him entitled to his discharge as aforesaid at the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which he shall be sentenced, and by warrant under the seal of the Court to order him to be arrested and committed to prison, and there to be detained accordingly.

[Act V of 1898, s. 476: Act III of 1907, s. 53: Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 165.] XLV of 1860.

Power of Court to send case for trial.

87. Where the Court has reason to believe that an insolvent or any other person has committed an offence under this Act or under sections 421 to 424 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court, after making any preliminary enquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to a Magistrate, and may send the accused in custody or take sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial.

PART VIII.

SMALL INSOLVENCIES.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 121.]

Summary administration in small cases.

88. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official assignee reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees or such other amount as may be prescribed, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(*a*) no appeal shall lie from any order of the Court, except by leave of the Court;

(*b*) the estate shall, where practicable, be distributed in a single dividend;

(*c*) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure:

Provided that nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

PART IX.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 123: Act III, 1907, s. 6(6).]

Exemption of corporation, etc., wound up, from insolvency proceedings.

89. No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

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[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 125.]

Administration in insolvency of estate of person dying insolvent.

90. (*1*) Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt would have been sufficient to support an insolvency petition against the debtor, had he been alive, may present to the Court a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the law of insolvency.

(*2*) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Court may in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in insolvency of the deceased debtor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss the petition with or without costs.

(*3*) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two months from the date of the grant of probate or letters of administration, unless with the concurrence of the legal representative of the deceased debtor, or unless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor committed an act of insolvency within three months prior to his decease.

(*4*) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced in any Court of Justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate; but that Court may in that case, on the application of any creditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in insolvency, and thereupon the last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

(*5*) Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate under this section, the property of the debtor shall vest in the official assignee of the Court, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(*6*) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III, relating to the administration of the property of an insolvent, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act.

(*7*) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the official assignee shall have regard to any claims by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate; and those claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and be payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

(*8*) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official assignee after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of insolvency, such surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased debtor's estate, or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(*9*) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of bankruptcy, and after the notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official assignee. Save as aforesaid, nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(*10*) General rules, for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in insolvency.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "Court" shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to mean the Court exercising jurisdiction in insolvency within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease; and "creditor" means one or more creditors qualified to present an insolvency petition as in this Act provided.

PART X.

RULES.

Rules.

91. (*1*) The Courts having jurisdiction under this Act may from time to time make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act. [S. 76.]

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for and regulate—

(*a*) the fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act and the manner in which the same are to be collected and accounted

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for and the account to which they are to be paid;

(*b*) the investment, whether separately or collectively, of unclaimed deposits and dividends appertaining to the estates of insolvent debtors whether adjudicated insolvent under this or any former Act, and the application of the proceeds of such investment;

(*c*) the proceedings of the official assignee in taking possession of and realising the estates of insolvent debtors,

(*d*) the remuneration of the official assignee;

(*e*) the receipts, payments and accounts of official assignees;

(*f*) the audit of the accounts of official assignees and the payment of the costs of such audit and the payment of the recoverable costs, charges and allowances of official assignees out of the funds in their hands;

(*g*) the proceedings to be taken in connection with proposals for composition and schemes of arrangement with the creditors of insolvent debtors;

(*h*) the intervention of the official assignee at the hearing of applications and matters relating to insolvent debtors and their estates,

(*i*) the examination by the official assignee of the books and papers of account of undischarged insolvent debtors,

(*j*) the service of notices in proceedings under this Act;

(*k*) the meetings of creditors;

(*l*) the appointment, meetings and procedure of committees of inspection;

(*m*) the conduct of proceedings under this Act in the name of a partnership,

(*n*) the delegation to an officer of the Court of any of the powers of the Court under this Act;

(*o*) the prescription of forms,

(*p*) the procedure to be followed in the case of estates to be administered in a summary manner;

(*q*) the practice generally of Courts for the relief of insolvent debtors

Sanction to and publication of rules.

92. Rules made under the provisions of this Part shall be subject, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of any other Court, of the Local Government, and when made and sanctioned as aforesaid shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have the same force and effect within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which made them as if they had been enacted in this Act.

PART XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Exemption from duty.

Exemption from duty of conveyances, etc., under this Act.

93. No conveyance, assignment, letter of attorney, affidavit, certificate, or other proceedings, instrument or writings whatsoever, before or under any order of any Court acting under this Act, nor any copy thereof, nor any advertisement inserted in any newspaper by direction of any such Court relating to matters within the jurisdiction of such Court, shall be liable to or chargeable or charged with the payment of any stamp or other duty whatsoever; [S. 75.]

and no sale of any real or personal estate of any such insolvent for the benefit of his or her creditors under this Act shall be liable to any auction duty.

Evidence

Evidence of proceedings at meetings of creditors

94. (*1*) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Act, signed at the same or the next ensuing meeting by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 133.]

(*2*) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

Swearing of affidavits.

95. Any affidavit may be used in a Court having jurisdiction under this Act if it is sworn— [S. 68, 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52. Act XIV, 1882, s. 197.]

(*a*) in British India, before—

(*i*) any Court or Magistrate,

(*ii*) any officer whom the High Court of a province may appoint in this behalf, or

(*iii*) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf;

(*b*) in England, before any person authorised to administer oaths in His Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or befor any Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorised in writing in that behalf by the Judge of the Court;

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(Part XI.—Supplemental.)

(*c*) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and,

(*d*) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or other person qualified to administer oaths in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforesaid, by a British Minister or British Consul or British Political Agent or by a notary public).

Formal defects

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 143.] 96. (*1*) No proceeding in insolvency shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

Formal defect not to invalidate proceedings.

(*2*) No defect or irregularity in the appointment of an official assignee shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith

[56 & 57 Vict., c. 53, s. 35. XXVII of 1866. 97. Where a insolvent is a trustee within the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, section 35 of that Act shall have effect so as to authorise the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the insolvent (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly.

Application of Trustee Act to insolvency of trustee

Crown.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52] 98. Save as herein provided, the provisions of this Act relating to the remedies against the property of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

Certain provisions to bind the Crown.

Rights of audience

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 151.] 99. Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had immediately before the commencement of this Act: and all attorneys or other persons who had the right of audience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of audience in insolvency matters in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and in the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Saving for existing rights of audience.

Unclaimed funds or dividends.

100. Where an official assignee under any insolvency, composition or scheme pursuant to this Act has under this control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, he has in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed money arising from the property of the debtor, or where, after the passing of this Act, any unclaimed or undistributed fund or dividend in the hands or under the control of an official assignee under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, has remained or remains unclaimed or undistributed for six months after the same became claimable or distributable, or in any other case for two years after the receipt thereof by the official assignee, the official assignee shall forthwith pay it into the Court for credit to such account as may be prescribed. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 162.] 11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.

Payment into Courts of unclaimed or undistributed dividends or funds

101. Moneys transferred to the credit of any general dividend account which are not paid within fifteen years or such less period as may be prescribed from the date of their transfer to that account shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, unless the Court, on the motion of a person interested, otherwise directs. [Act II of 1874, s. 62.]

Lapse and credit to Government of unclaimed or undistributed dividends

102. Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid into court pursuant to section 100, or carried to the account and credit of the Government of India pursuant to section 101, may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same, and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for payment to him of the sum due. [46 & 47 Vict., c 52, s. 162 Act II of 1874 s. 63]

Claims to moneys paid into court or credited to Government under section 100 or section 101

Provided that, before making an order for the payment of a sum which has been carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, the Court shall cause a notice to be served on such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, calling on the officer to show cause, within one month from the date of the service of the notice, why the order should not be made.

103 (*1*) Where in the books of the official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, a dividend in respect of the claim of a person who has been named in a schedule as a creditor of an insolvent in proceedings under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, [Act XXVII of 1841, ss. 1, 2.] 11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.

Distribution of certain unclaimed dividends reserved in respect of unproved claims under 11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.

The Presidency-towns Insolvency Bill.

(Part XI.—Supplemental. The First Schedule.—Proof of Debts.)

but has not established his title to the dividend, has been standing to the credit of the estate of the insolvent for a longer period than six years from the date of the declaration of the dividend, the official assignee of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, as the case may be, shall, at the prescribed time and in the prescribed form, file an account of it in Court, and publish the account in two successive issues of the local official Gazette.

(2) If the dividend is not claimed within six months from the date of the second publication of the account in the Gazette, it shall, after deduction therefrom of the cost of preparing, filing and publishing the account, be divided rateably among the creditors of the estate who have proved their debts or demands.

Debtor's books.

[Bankruptcy, Rules, 1883, Rule 349.] Access to insolvent's books.

104. (1) No person shall, as against the official assignee, be entitled to withhold possession of the books of accounts belonging to the insolvent or to set up any lien thereon.

[New.] (2) Any creditor of the insolvent may, subject to the control of the Court, inspect at all reasonable times, personally or by agent, any such books in the possession of the official assignee.

Courts to be auxiliary to each other.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 118; Act III, 1907, s. 50.] Courts to be auxiliary to each other.

105. All Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency and the officers of such Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency, and an order of a Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise, in regard to the matters directed by the order, such jurisdiction as either of such Courts could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions.

Repeals.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 169.] Repeals of enactments.

106. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 36.)

PROOF OF DEBTS.

Proofs in ordinary cases.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, Sch. II.]

1. Every creditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after the making of an order of adjudication.

2. A debt may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the official assignee an affidavit verifying the debt.

3. The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself or by some person authorised by or on behalf of the creditor. If made by a person so authorised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

4. The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official assignee may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

5. The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor.

6. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

7. Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors at all reasonable times.

8. A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount, not exceeding five per centum on the net amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.

Proof by secured creditors.

9. If a secured creditor realises his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realised.

10. If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the official assignee for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

11. If a secured creditor does not either realise or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

12. (1) Where a security is so valued the official assignee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(2) If the official assignee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the official assignee, or as, in default of agreement, the Court may direct. If the sale is by public auction, the creditor, or the official assignee on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase:

The Presidency-towns Insolvency Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Proof of Debts.)

Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the official assignee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realised, and if the official assignee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power, he shall not be entitled to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the official assignee, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued.

13. Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the official assignee, or the Court, that the valuation and proof were made *bonâ fide* on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the official assignee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court.

14. Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the foregoing rule, the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend which he has received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being available for dividend any dividend or share of dividend which he has failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment.

15. If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realises it, or if it is realised under the provisions of rule 12, the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

16. If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

17. Subject to the provisions of rule 12, a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annas in the rupee and interest as provided by this Act.

Proof in respect of distinct contracts.

18. If an insolvent was at the date of the order of adjudication liable in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct firms, or as a sole contractor and also as member of a firm, the circumstance that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts against the properties respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical payments.

19. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the order of adjudication is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of the order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day.

Interest.

20. (1) On any debt or sum certain whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent, and which is provable under this Act, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum—

(*a*) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication; or,

(*b*) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication.

(2) Where a debt which has been proved in insolvency includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, the interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full. [Act III, 1907 s. 32 (2).]

Debt payable at a future time.

21. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

The Presidency-towns Insolvency Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Proof of Debts. The Second Schedule.—Enactments Repealed.)

Admission or rejection of proofs.

22. The official assignee shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof, he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

23. If the official assignee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

24 If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the official assignee in respect of a proof, the Court may, on the application of the creditor, reverse or vary the decision.

25. The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the official assignee declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the insolvent.

26. For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the official assignee may administer oaths and take affidavits.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 106.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1841	XXVII	The Insolvent Estates (Unclaimed Dividends) Act, 1841.	So much as has not been repealed.
1848	11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.	The Indian Insolvency Act, 1848.	Ditto.
1898	X	The Indian Insolvency Rules Act, 1898.	Sections 2 and 3.
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	Section 120, sub-section (2).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the Law of Insolvency in force in the Presidency-towns and in the town of Rangoon. That law is at present contained in the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21), a statute framed on the same lines as the English Acts before 1869. Those Acts were long since found inadequate in England; they were superseded by the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 and the law was again recast and re-enacted by the existing Act of 1883 In India, however, no amendment has been made, although for many years past it has been generally admitted that the present Act is altogether out of date and ineffective.

2. As long ago as 1870 Sir James Stephen introduced a Bill to repeal the existing law and to substitute for it an Insolvency Law based on the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869. This Bill was applicable to the whole of India. It was considered to be too complicated for the Mufassal, and was withdrawn. In 1883 the present Bankruptcy Act was passed in England and Sir C. Ilbert proposed to the Government of India to introduce a Bill, based on the lines of that Act, to supersede the Statute of 1848. The proposal to pass an entirely new enactment met with general approval. It was supported by the various Chambers of Commerce and by the High Courts, accepted by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State. A Bill was drafted accordingly and was introduced in the Legislative Council at Simla on the 20th May, 1886. This Bill followed with some exactness the English Act and contained provisions taken from that Act which were commonly thought to go somewhat beyond the needs of India. For some reason it was not immediately proceeded with; indeed, no further step was taken until 1899, when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, who reported that as drafted it was too complicated to suit Indian conditions and advised that it should be modified. Nothing has been done since

3. Meantime the commercial communities have not ceased to urge reform. In 1902, in commenting on the Code of Civil Procedure Bill, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce expressed their disappointment that no indication of any intended amendment of the Insolvency Law in the Presidency-towns was put forward. They observed that the necessity for a new law was increasing and that in the public interests, and particularly in the interests of the trading community, the desired amendment should not be longer delayed. Within the last year they have made a similar representation, and it cannot be doubted that their opinion is shared by the Chartered High Courts and by the representatives of commerce in the other Presidency-towns In the last session of the Legislative Council an Act was passed dealing with insolvency in the Mufassal on modern lines, but that Act has no application to the Presidency-towns or to Rangoon.

4. The main defect of the existing law lies in the absence of any adequate powers to compel the production of assets. The primary object of the Act of 1848 was the protection of debtors: the provision it makes for the discovery of the property of insolvents is treated as of secondary importance and has long since been found insufficient to prevent fraud. The protection of honest debtors should be one of the objects of every Insolvency Law, although it is of less importance now than it was in 1848, when imprisonment for debt was more frequent. But it is equally important, in the interests of commerce, that creditors should not be defrauded and that dishonest debtors should not be able to make use of insolvency proceedings merely to free themselves from their liabilities while preserving their assets more or less intact.

5. The present Bill follows the general lines of the English Act, but there are important simplifications introduced to meet the different conditions of India. It continues the existing protection for debtors but, at the same time, sets up a machinery by which the whole of the assets of an insolvent should be secured for the benefit of the creditors. The details of this machinery are for consideration, but it is thought that there will be general agreement as to the desirability of a new law on the lines of the Bill.

6. The first point of substance to which it is desired to invite attention is the question of the stage at which there should be adjudication. Under the Act of 1848 adjudication takes place on the presentation of a petition. The Bill of 1886, following the English law, provided for a receiving order in the first instance, but the Committee of 1892 reported that the interposition of a receiving order, with all the legal and other complications attendant on it, between the presentation of a petition and adjudication was undesirable. This view has been adopted in the present draft; there is no provision in it for any receiving order,—adjudication is to be made, as under the existing law, on petition. This adjudication will be made as of course on all debtors' petitions and all creditors' petitions which are dropped. The Provincial Insolvency Act proceeds on an alternative

course and provides for adjudication after a hearing of the petition at which the creditors may appear and cross-examine the debtor. The conditions in the Presidency-towns, however, differ from those in the Mufassal and there is less danger of adjudication being made on insufficient materials.

7. The second stage under the Bill will be a meeting of the creditors and a public examination of the debtor by the Court. These two provisions should enable the creditors to obtain full information as to the dealings of the insolvent and the assets of his estate.

8. The third and last stage will be the discharge. This cannot be granted until after the public examination of the insolvent has been concluded and may be refused or suspended if the insolvent is found to have been guilty of misconduct. An order of adjudication operates of itself to release the debtor from prison; it is no longer necessary therefore to retain the provisions of the present Act relating to applications for personal discharge.

9. Provisions have been made for compositions and schemes of arrangement which are, it is hoped, of a practical character.

10. The distinction between traders and non-traders has been abolished.

11. Under the Act there is power to appoint special assignees, but it is believed that this power has never in fact been exercised in recent years. The object of it is to secure for the creditors some control over the proceedings in insolvency, but the fact that it is not made use of appears to show that it is ineffective for that purpose. It is proposed therefore, for consideration, that the power to appoint special assignees should not be retained, but that there should be power to appoint a committee of creditors to supervise proceedings in cases in which it may be desirable to do so. This procedure is new to Indian law and for that reason it seems inexpedient, in the first instance, to define with any exactness the extent of the control which should be given to such committees. It is thought better to leave the matter to rules, in order that advantage may be taken of experience.

12. Under the English system the supervising authority for bankruptcy proceedings is the Board of Trade, but in India we have nothing corresponding to that body; powers of supervision must therefore be left to the Courts.

13. An explanation of other amendments will be found in the *Notes on Clauses.*

14. If this Bill be passed into law it will be necessary to repeal the 1848 Act, and this raises a question which deserves consideration. The present Act is an Act of the Imperial Parliament and a vesting order made under it vests in the assignee by direct operation all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent in whatever part of the King's dominions they may be situate or accrue; and a discharge under the Act has effect in every part of those dominions. The Act is one of those which it is within the competency of the Legislative Council of the Governor General to repeal, but if it be repealed and an Indian Act be substituted, it follows that these advantages must at least for the most part be abandoned, since an Act of the Indian Legislature cannot operate for this purpose outside the limits of India. In 1886 it was proposed that an Act of the Imperial Parliament should be obtained to give this authority to insolvency proceedings in India, but no such Act has as yet been passed. It is believed, however, that the advantages conferred by the Act of 1848 are of no real value, since experience has shown that in practically every case in which there are assets in both countries concurrent proceedings are instituted in England and in India. It may be that the Imperial Parliament will, at some future date, pass an enactment to give direct effect to Indian and Colonial insolvency proceedings in all parts of the Empire, but meantime it would appear that we are not surrendering any practical advantage by giving up the position we hold under the 1848 Act. In any case we cannot allow this consideration to be a perpetual bar to the reform of Insolvency Law in India.

The 19th March, 1908. H. ERLE RICHARDS.

Notes on Clauses.

Clauses 1 and 2.—The title and definitions have been brought into line with the Provincial Insolvency Act.

The Bill is to all practical intents a Bankruptcy Bill, but it has been thought better for the present, at any rate, to observe the title "insolvency" with which legal practitioners in this country are familiar, both for this Bill and for the Provincial Act.

Clauses 3 and 4 represent the existing law.

Clauses 5 and 6.—These clauses give powers which it is thought will be useful; they are taken from the English Act.

Clause 7 (1) gives the Court in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction the same powers as it has in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction.

Sub-clauses (2) and (3) are taken from the English Act

Clause 8—The law of appeals remains unaltered.

Clause 9—The list of acts of insolvency has been made uniform with that in the Provincial Act and follows the English law, with one exception It is proposed that a debtor who has allowed his property to be attached should be held to have committed an act of insolvency It is said that one of the most favourite tricks of a fraudulent insolvent is to get rid of his property to special creditors or friends by illusive decrees or attachments and that the property once sold in this way is difficult to recover The point is for consideration, but it may well be that it is possible to be more strict in this respect in the Presidency towns than in the Mufassil

Clauses 10 to 16 follow the Provincial Act and make no change of importance in the law except that to which attention has already been called namely that under clause 16 the adjudication of itself releases the debtor from prison Section 13 of the Act of 1848 has been omitted for the reasons already stated

Clause 19—The power to appoint a special manager is one that has been suggested in connection with the Arbuthnot case

Clause 23 provides for a general meeting of creditors to be held after the adjudication The proceedings at the meeting will be regulated by rules Express power has been given to the official assignee or to creditors to question the insolvent Clause 69, sub clause (2) gives power to the official assignee to summon subsequent meetings of creditors at any time and compels him to do so if directed by the Court or requested in writing by one fourth of the creditors.

Clause 24 provides for the public examination of an insolvent to which reference has already been made

Clauses 25 and 26 deal with composition and schemes of arrangement

Clause 27 is taken from the English Act it sets out in full the duty of the insolvent to discover and realise his property and empowers the Court to sentence a fraudulent insolvent to a term of imprisonment following section 50 of the 1848 Act and section 43 (2) of Act III of 1907

Clause 28 gives the Court power of arrest in certain circumstances

Clause 30 gives the official assignee wider powers for the discovery of the insolvent's property It enables the Court to order production of the books of a partnership of which the insolvent was a member—a point on which there has been some doubt

Sub-clauses (4) and (5) go somewhat beyond the corresponding sections of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 sections 27 (4) and (5), under which the Court can only make an order when the respondent admits liability but having regard to the facility with which in this country property can be put away and to the fact that between examination and action the property might be made away with it seems necessary to have a stringent provision

Clause 31—The system of double discharge has been abandoned and provision is made for one discharge only the clause is in line with the corresponding section of the Provincial Act

It is for consideration whether the limit of six annas in the rupee prescribed in sub-clause (3) (*a*) is not too high In small insolvencies at least it might be desirable to reduce it Power is therefore given to the Court to prescribe a lower limit

Clause 33 differs from the Provincial Act inasmuch as it makes a discharge operate to free a debtor from all debts provable in insolvency But in this it follows the existing law as to traders and the objections to giving this wide effect to a discharge which exist in regard to the Mufassal do not have the same weight in Presidency towns where greater publicity attaches to proceedings before the Court

Clause 33—It is a question whether there should be inserted after this clause a new clause disqualifying an insolvent from holding office on the lines of the corresponding provisions in the English Act This was proposed but not adopted at the time in the Provincial Insolvency Act It may be that it will be better that this disqualification should be inserted as opportunity offers in enactments relating to public bodies

Clause 36—Rules as to proof of debts have been put in the schedule following the English Act

Clause 39—The title of the assignee is made to relate back to presentation of the petition and not to the date of the act of insolvency This follows the existing law and

the Provincial Act, but differs from the English Act under which the title relates back to the act of insolvency.

Clauses 41 to 45.—The provisions as to the effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions follow generally the English law The transactions referred to in clauses 41, 42 and 43 are made to stand or fall by the time of the presentment of the petition, not of adjudication, a departure from the Provincial Insolvency Act which makes the law somewhat more stringent. The limit of time within which salary or wages of clerks, servants, etc, can be recovered has been maintained at six months as in section 46 of the Act of 1848, but a limit of amount in each case of Rs 500 is suggested

Clauses 46 to 52 are taken from the English law and the Provincial Act

Clause 50 is shorter than the corresponding section (55) of the English Act

Clauses 60 to 68 sum up the position of the official assignee, the present incumbents are preserved in their office

Clauses 74 to 84 deal with matters of procedure and are taken from the English law The last clause gives powers for proceedings to be taken either by or against a firm in the firm's name

Part VII penalties clauses 85 87.—It appears necessary to retain section 50 of the present Act Non criminal failure to maintain proper books is dealt with sufficiently by clause 31 (3) (*b*) by suspension or refusal of discharge the other penal sections of the present Act appear to be sufficiently covered by sections 421 to 424 of the Penal Code

Clause 88—It is thought that a power to summarily administer small cases will be of use.

Special provisions—The sections of the existing Act as to married women and lunatics have been omitted They appear to be unnecessary

Clause 90 provides for the administration in insolvency of the estate of a person dying insolvent and is new to Indian law it reproduces section 125 of the Act of 1883

The Arbuthnot insolvency afforded a striking example of the necessity of this provision.

Clauses 91 and 92 give power to the Courts to make rules subject to the sanction, in the case of the Calcutta High Court of the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of the other High Courts of the Local Governments The provision for submitting rules for the approval of His Majesty is omitted

It is thought that this power will enable Courts if they so think fit, to re enact in substance the existing rules, with such changes as may be rendered necessary by the Act *Clause 91* (2) (*b*) gives the Court an unlimited power of dealing with the proceeds of investments of unclaimed dividends

Clause 95 provides for the persons before whom affidavits may be sworn, section 68 of the 1848 Act is altogether obsolete on this point

Clauses 100 to 103 provide for dealing with unclaimed funds or dividends, on the lines of Act II of 1874, sections 62, 63

Schedule I, as to proof of debts, is taken from Schedule II of the English Act of 1883

J M MACPHERSON

Secretary to the Government of India



SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1908-1909.

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PART I.

Introductory.

. I beg to present the Financial Statement for 1908-1909, together with the usual accounts and appendices.

2. The dominating feature of the present budget is the famine which unhappily is widespread over a large part of Northern India, and some other tracts elsewhere. The course of the monsoon during the autumn of 1907 bore some resemblance to those of 1896 and 1899, but on the whole the failure of the rains was less extensive, and the resultant distress is both more restricted in area and with some local exceptions less severe in intensity than on those occasions. Nevertheless the calamity which has befallen the country is of no small magnitude. It extends, roughly speaking, to the greater part of the United Provinces, to the eastern districts of the Punjab, the northern half of the Central Provinces, some parts of Bengal and Bombay, and many of the Native States in Central India, besides isolated tracts in other Provinces. The area in which famine has been declared to exist is approximately 118,000 square miles in British India and abou[illegible],000 square miles in the States of Central India and has a population of about 49 millions. In these tracts the outturn of the *kharif* crops over the whole of the United Provinces and the greater part of the distressed areas in other provinces is a good deal less than half of an average crop, and in the worst tracts very much less. The distress would have been much more severe but for the fall of useful rain in September and October in Bombay, and but for the winter rains which, though late, were of enormous benefit in Northern India. Even as it is, the export of wheat has been almost wholly stopped in consequence of the prevalent high prices in India, and a great part of the Burma rice crop which was fortunately abundant has been diverted to India to take the place of that which had been lost.

3. The general situation is thus less serious than in 1897-1898 or 1900-1901, and the financial position is also stronger than in those years. In the former year Sir J. Westland was forced to budget for a deficit of £1,643,000, of which a great part, though doubtless not the whole, was due to famine. In the latter, Mr. Clinton Dawkins, with the aid of improved exchange, was able to secure practical equilibrium with a small surplus of £160,300. On the present occasion, although the surplus of £774,600 for which we had budgeted last March is likely to be reduced to £235,400, we nevertheless hope, if the ensuing monsoon is normal, to secure much more favourable results in 1908-1909, and I am able to estimate for a surplus of £571,500 at the close of the ensuing year, notwithstanding the very liberal provision for suspension and remission of revenue which is referred to below. In part these results are due to the smaller extent and severity of the present famine. That, however, is not the only reason. The lessons of the two famines of the past decade have not been lost on us. In the first place our machinery for combating distress has been brought by the teaching of experience to a higher pitch of efficiency than before. Secondly, it is now a primary canon with us to issue takavi advances on the most liberal scale and by the promptest possible methods the moment that the situation has clearly declared itself. Thus in the present year over 2 crores of rupees have already been distributed or sanctioned for distribution in this way, and 2 crores are being provided for issue next year, making upwards of 4 crores in all, as compared with 2·3 crores in 1896—1898, and 2·9 crores in 1899—1901. Moreover, in every province, the arrangements for the suspension of revenue at the first sign of distress are far more highly developed than before. In the current year, nearly 222 lakhs of revenue have already been suspended, and about 135 lakhs more will, it is estimated, be suspended in 1908-1909, making 357 lakhs in the two years. Of this sum, a large proportion will necessarily be remitted, but it is too soon to frame any definite estimate of the amount. Not only have the suspensions of revenue been on a very liberal scale; but, what is at least equally important, they were made with great promptitude when it was certain that the crops must fail.

4. Partly owing to these measures and partly, we may reasonably conclude, owing to the greater resisting powers of the people the numbers of those to whom it has been necessary to give direct relief have been much less than in previous famines. In the Province most severely affected—the United Provinces—the numbers at first rose very slowly; the liberal grants of takavi encouraged cultivation and the construction of wells, and maintained the demand for agricultural labour. In January the demand slackened and there was a rapid increase in the number of applicants for relief, but even at the end of February the total number in receipt of relief from the State in British districts, which in the two previous famines at that date exceeded or approached three millions, amounted to less than a million and a quarter. Some further increase in numbers may no doubt be expected after the *rabi* is harvested, but according to the best forecasts which the local authorities can now supply the total direct expenditure on famine relief in the two years will not be greatly in excess of 2 crores of rupees, as compared with 930 lakhs in 1899—1901 and 740 lakhs in 1896—1898.

5. The distress caused by high prices has undoubtedly affected all classes, and has pressed with great severity on the urban populations and on all who are dependent on small fixed incomes. But the more painful conditions which we associate with widespread famine in India—the emaciation, the aimless wandering, the disruption of social ties, and the increase of crime are as yet so rare and exceptional as to be scarcely noticeable. The energy and determination with which the people have themselves faced the calamity have been observed on all hands, and we may reasonably hope that if the coming season is favourable the progress of the country will resume its normal course, without any such check as a famine on a similar scale would have caused in bygone times.

6. The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure attributable to the famine in the two years has been estimated at about 461 lakhs and 524 lakhs, respectively. Some of the items comprised in these totals however are conjectural, and while they may be taken for what they are worth, I would not be understood to imply that but for the famine our surplus would have been larger by these sums, or even by the Imperial portion of them, which amounts to 302½ and 323½ lakhs, respectively.

7. In view of the foregoing facts, it will be manifest that we are in no position to undertake any measures for the remission of taxation, or to embark on any schemes of administrative improvement involving considerable expenditure. On the contrary the occasion is one for rigid economy and retrenchment wherever it can be effected. The only measures with which we have felt justified in proceeding are set forth in a later part of the present Statement.

Changes in the form of Accounts.

8. The form in which our accounts are presented has been improved since last year in three respects.

Separation of local from general finance.

9. The most important of these changes is the exclusion from our estimates and accounts of the transactions of District Boards and of certain other local funds which used to appear in the Imperial Budget. In the Budget discussion of March 1906 the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale raised this question, and it was again adverted to a year ago. I then explained that the matter had already engaged the attention of Government, but that the examination of the detailed accounts of the numerous funds which the proposal involved was a matter of time. I am now glad to announce that the Secretary of State has sanctioned our recommendation to remove all transactions of a purely local character from our estimates and accounts; and the following is a brief description of the method by which we propose to give effect to the scheme.

10. The financial transactions of the Government of India have hitherto been recorded under three distinct divisions—Imperial, Provincial, and Local. The two former comprise transactions which may be said to pertain to the general functions of Government, inasmuch as they concern either the general administration or the large commercial or *quasi*-commercial departments—Post Office, Telegraph, or Railways—which are under governmental control. The revenues in these cases, so far as they accrue from taxes, are derived from a system of taxation which, broadly speaking, is common to all India; while the expenditure which is met therefrom is incurred in the interest of the country as a whole. The third section of the accounts, on the other hand, related to a group of funds, known as "incorporated" funds, which are raised locally

(to a large extent in the shape of rates on land), devoted mainly to local purposes, and are, in the most important cases at least, managed by local bodies.

11. The system of embodying the revenue and expenditure of certain local funds in the general accounts and estimates of the Empire dates from a period before local authorities possessed the financial and administrative powers with which they are now invested. It was then natural and fitting, for the accounts of these funds represented transactions which were under the direct control and responsibility of Government. With the spread of financial decentralization, however, the position has altered; and it is inexpedient to encumber the public accounts with entries of revenue which the Government no longer enjoys, and of expenditure which it does not incur. The practical inconvenience of the old arrangements led, many years ago, to the exclusion of municipal and port funds, which were at one time incorporated. The continued incorporation of the funds of District and Local Boards and District Councils has been found to be attended by similar inconvenience, though in a less marked degree. It compels those bodies, for example, to frame their budget at a much earlier date than would otherwise be necessary. It deprives them of the freedom of re-appropriation which Municipal authorities enjoy. It forces them to adopt the Imperial system of classification, which is not well adapted to their circumstances. And it tends to subordinate their requirements to those of Provincial finance, and even occasionally to those of other local bodies. These difficulties were felt also in the case of the other and less prominent local funds which have hitherto been incorporated in the public accounts.

12. The decision now arrived at will effect the complete exclusion of the accounts and estimates of District and Local Boards from the Imperial Budget and the statements appended thereto, thus following the practice in the United Kingdom, where the income and expenditure of County Councils are kept entirely separate from the public accounts. The minor incorporated local funds have been either absorbed or excluded, the decision generally depending upon the agency by which they are controlled. If the revenues are not specially assigned to local management, and the expenditure is under the orders of Government, the fund ceases to have a separate existence, and its accounts are absorbed in the Imperial or Provincial accounts, according to the facts of the case. If, on the other hand, the income and expenditure are clearly under the control of a local authority, the fund has been excluded, and treated for budget purposes exactly like municipal or cantonment funds. Certain exceptions have been admitted to this general principle in the case of funds which have been specially created for local purposes and are administered by Government officers in an *ex-officio* capacity, as, for instance, the funds relating to village police.

13. It is not intended that this change in the method of exhibiting the figures shall involve any alteration in the administrative arrangements of local funds. The exclusion of a fund from the general accounts will not imply the cessation of any control, statutory or otherwise, which Government may hitherto have exercised over its administration, nor any alteration in the status of its employés. The transactions of District and Local Boards will continue to be set forth in full in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, but they will there be shown in a special appendix as is already the case with the accounts of Municipalities and Port Trusts.

14. With the disappearance of the "local" column, the adjusting head used for contributions between Provincial and Local revenues has also been abolished; contributions made from Imperial or Provincial revenues to a local fund, or *vice versâ*, are now charged as expenditure or shown as a receipt (as the case may be) under the head which is most appropriate to the nature of the charge. Thus, a grant to a District Board for educational expenditure now appears under the head 22.—Education; a grant for plague expenditure under the head 24.—Medical; a grant for construction of roads under 45.—Civil Works; and a grant for general purposes—such as a grant to make good a deficit—has been classified under the head 32.—Miscellaneous.

15. The effect of this change is to exclude a sum of approximately £2,433,000 of revenue and approximately £2,231,000 of expenditure from the aggregate figures Thus in the accounts for 1906-1907, the figures for Imperial, Provincial, and Local according to the old system would have appeared as follows, *viz.*:—

	£
Revenue	75,577,812
Expenditure (including that which is defrayed from Provincial and Local balances)	73,473,676

The figures will now appear as follows, for Imperial and Provincial only:—

	£
Revenue	73,144,554
Expenditure (including that which is defrayed from Provincial balances)	71,242,937

16. The second change in the form of the accounts has been effected in the method of exhibiting the military figures. The military receipts and expenditure have not hitherto been grouped in a convenient way; and in particular considerable expenditure on the defence of India has been hidden away under the head "Marine". which appeared among a group of civil departments. We have now split up this head into two; the new head "Marine" will record the receipts and charges of what is known as the Royal Indian Marine, and takes its proper position among the military group of figures, the total of which shows at a glance the expenditure upon the defence of the country. Receipts and charges connected with the maintenance of river flotillas, pilot services, harbours and the lighting of the coasts will be shown under the new head "Ports and Pilotage" which has taken the place of the old head "Marine" in the Civil Department group of heads. This re-arrangement makes no change in the total figures on either side of the account.

Grouping together of Military figures.

17. The third of the changes which we have introduced relates to the distribution of our total debt, and more particularly of the interest payable upon it, between the two great divisions of Ordinary or non-productive debt, and Public Works or productive debt. The arrangement hitherto in force has been faulty inasmuch as it has operated to show too large a part of the aggregate interest charge as pertaining to the productive debt, and too small a part as pertaining to the ordinary debt. I proceed to explain how this result has ensued and how we propose to rectify it.

Classification of the public debt.

18. In a certain number of cases we have raised loans specifically for the purchase or construction of railways. A recent instance of this occurred in 1905-1906 when India stock to the amount of nearly 12½ millions sterling was issued for the purchase of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. When a loan of this kind is raised, it is naturally shown as Railway or productive debt, and the interest actually payable on it is charged accordingly. In regard to this class of debt, which may be called specific Railway debt, there is nothing to object to, and I need not refer to it further.

19. The bulk of our debt however is not of this character. It has been raised sometimes on account of war, sometimes on account of famine, mostly on account of capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation works; but it has not been specifically earmarked for the one or the other. In order, therefore, to determine what portion of the whole is properly accountable as productive debt, the practice has been as follows. In the first instance, all loans are treated as ordinary or non-productive debt. Then, at the end of each year, the amount actually spent during the year for capital purposes on Railways and Canals is ascertained, and that amount is transferred to the productive debt class, the remainder only being treated as ordinary or non-productive.

20. Of recent years, the sums thus transferred from ordinary to productive debt have usually been considerably larger than the total of the loans actually raised during the year. The explanation of this is that the funds obtained by actual borrowing have been supplemented from other sources, such as revenue surpluses, Savings Bank deposits, net receipts under other non-revenue heads, the Secretary of State's cash balances, and the like. The result has been to effect a gradual reduction of the ordinary debt, while the productive debt has grown more rapidly than the aggregate of our total debt, productive and non-productive taken together.

21. In thus determining the amounts chargeable as productive and non-productive, respectively, there was nothing to object to. But when we came to allocate the interest charges on the two portions of the debt, as thus determined, the position was different. The total charge on account of interest on the whole debt (including discount on loans raised below par) was of course known; but this total charge was not divided proportionately between the two classes. Down to the 31st March 1900, the practice was to calculate interest on the productive portion, determined as explained in paragraph 19 above, at 4 per cent. The charge so calculated was debited to the productive class, and the remainder of the total interest charge was taken to represent the portion

debitable on account of the non-productive class. In 1901, it was decided with the approval of the Secretary of State to calculate interest on productive debt incurred from the year 1900-1901 onwards at 3½ per cent. Now, taking rupee and sterling loans together, each of these rates, both 4 per cent and even 3½ per cent, is considerably in excess of the rate which we have actually been paying on our real indebtedness. It is obvious therefore that the result has been to swell unduly the burden of interest nominally falling on the productive portion of the debt, and to diminish unduly the share falling on the ordinary or non-productive portion. The following figures, which summarize the account as it stood at the end of 1905-06, will show how wide the divergence had become:—

	Amount of debt.	Interest charges.	Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Ordinary debt	54,425,226	954,787	1·75
Railway debt	149,035,455	5,353,212	3·59
Irrigation debt	27,050,799	1,041,456	3·85
TOTAL DEBT	230,511,480	7,349,455	3·18

22. The existence of the specific debt, to which I have referred in paragraph 18, will always result in some difference between the two rates of interest: but it cannot properly amount to anything like so much as the figures in the last column of the foregoing statement would indicate.

23. The remedy we have decided to adopt is simple. The interest on the specific debt will continue to be calculated and charged as at present. But in respect of all non-specific debt, which is more than four-fifths of the whole, we shall cease to adopt any conventional rate for calculating interest on the productive portion: but instead, shall divide the aggregate interest charge between the productive and non-productive portions in proportion to their respective amounts. This will involve some increase of labour in making the calculations, but it will give correct results, which cannot be said of the former practice.

24. The opportunity has been taken to introduce certain other changes, all making for greater accuracy. It has hitherto been the practice to make the transfer of interest from the ordinary to the productive head wholly in the Indian section of the accounts: and this has resulted in a large minus entry in India under head 13—Interest on Ordinary Debt. We have accordingly arranged that the transfer in respect of so much of the non-specific debt as is recorded in the Secretary of State's books in England shall be shown in the Home section of the accounts. This adjustment does not get rid of the minus entry altogether, but reduces it to moderate dimensions.

25. Secondly it has been found that the rate of interest charged on the Railway Revenue account was unduly exaggerated by the fact that while the interest on money which has been advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure is debited to the Railway Revenue Account, the amount of such advances (which are made from borrowed funds) did not find a place in the Capital figures of Railway debt. It appeared in the category of Ordinary debt, the interest charge on which was consequently made to appear unduly low. This error has now been corrected, and a sum of over £13 millions has thus been transferred from the Ordinary to the Railway debt. A third minor correction affects the portion of the specific debt incurred in connection with purchase of Railways which is redeemed by the operation of sinking funds; the total debt is reduced by this amount, but the reduction has hitherto been wrongly made from the Ordinary and not from the Public Works portion of the debt.

26. The adjustments indicated above have been made in the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1906-1907 and the Revised Estimates of 1907-1908 and Budget of 1908-1909.

27. After making these adjustments, I present the figures for the three years reduced to their simplest form, and excluding Capital, Debt and Remittance transactions. They are as follows:—

	1906-1907 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	73,144,554
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	71,555,179
Surplus	1,589,375

	1907-1908 (Revised Estimate).
	£
Revenue	70,989,200
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	70,753,800
Surplus	235,400

	1908-1909 (Budget Estimate).
	£
Revenue	73,438,900
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	72,867,400
Surplus	571,500

Accounts of 1906-1907.

The following remarks are based on the figures published in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, and include local transactions, as the detailed exclusion of these was not carried out in the Revised Estimate of the past year.

28. Last March we estimated that the year would close with a surplus of £1,326,100. The account as finally made up shows an actual surplus of £1,589,340, being an improvement of £263,240. This represents the result of the Imperial section of the accounts only. The net Provincial and Local surplus was less than had been estimated by £98,704, so that the net result of both sections was a betterment of £164,536.

29. The revenue brought to account was £49,088 less than the estimate. The receipts from Land Revenue, Excise, Forests and Postal Services were somewhat less than was expected; but the principal factor was a large reduction of £323,273 in net Railway earnings, mainly owing to freight on traffic carried at the end of the year not having been adjusted till April in consequence of the Easter holidays. Expenditure on renewals was also somewhat heavier than had been estimated on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and some other lines. On the other hand the receipts from Opium, Salt, Customs and Army were largely in excess of the estimate. In the case of Salt the increase amounted to £72,706. This was due to enormous clearances made in the last 12 days of the year, after the reduction of the duty on the 20th March 1907. Up to the end of February, issues of salt exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1905-1906 by only 5,14,000 maunds. During March, however, 59 lakhs of maunds were cleared, and the actual excess in the whole year amounted to no less than 23,57,000 maunds.

30. Under Military Services, the increase amounted to £122,153, the bulk of which occurred in England, and was due to refunds by the War Office of arrear charges on account of sea transport.

31. On the expenditure side of the account there was a large apparent increase of £573,858 under interest on Ordinary Debt, and decreases of £460,115 and £142,669 under Railways and Irrigation respectively. These variations however were almost wholly nominal, and due to the change of classification described in paragraphs 23 to 25 of the present statement, by which a larger part of the total interest charge will henceforward be debited, as it should be, against ordinary debt, and a smaller part against

Railways and Irrigation. The only other variation of importance was a reduction of £152,663 under Military Services. This was due to lapses in the provision for expenditure on stores in England, and to a lesser extent to short outlay in India, and to a refund by His Majesty's Government on account of bounties on re-engagement. These savings were partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure under Marine on account of vessels under construction.

32. Further details will be found in Part II of the present Financial Statement and in the Comptroller General's Appropriation Report which has recently been published.

Revised Estimate for 1907-1908.

33. In comparing the figures of the Revised Estimate for 1907-1908 with those of the Budget Estimate for the same year presented last March, it is necessary to make allowance for the exclusion of the figures of Local Funds, as explained in paragraphs 8 to 14 above. Where the figures now quoted differ from those presented a year ago, it should be understood that the difference is due to this cause.

34. After making these adjustments, it will be seen that a year ago we estimated that the revenue of the year would amount to £72,500,000, the expenditure charged against revenue to £71,725,400, and the surplus to £774,600.

35. The failure of the monsoon and the presence of famine will have prepared the Council for a less favourable result. We now anticipate a revenue of £70,989,200, being a falling-off of £1,510,800. The expenditure charged against revenue has also fallen off to the extent of £971,600, of which however only £462,500 represents real reductions, the remainder, £509,100, representing increase of expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances in the manner which I explained last year. The Imperial surplus is now expected to amount to only £235,400, or less than one-third of that for which we had originally budgeted.

36. The following are the principal heads of revenue and expenditure which differ from the original Budget Estimate by £50,000 or thereabouts :—

REVENUE.

	£
Increase—	
Opium	371,800
Salt	46,900
Stamps	67,700
Customs	368,500
Assessed Taxes	49,200
Mint	192,700
Decrease—	
Land Revenue	1,401,100
Forests	148,100
Miscellaneous	59,700
Railways: net receipts	725,400

EXPENDITURE.

	£
Increase—	
Interest	734,900
Miscellaneous	158,400
Famine Relief	455,900
Other Public Works	116,400
Decrease—	
Direct demands on the Revenue	211,300
Railways, Interest and Miscellaneous charges	512,100
Irrigation	187,300
Military Services	758,600

Full explanations will, as usual, be found in Part II of the statement. The only matters that need be mentioned here are the following.

37. Last March I explained the reasons why it was then necessary to make a cautious estimate of the prices likely to be obtained for Bengal opium during the year. The price assumed was R1,250 per chest, but this has consistently been exceeded, and the average rate actually obtained has been R1,350. This has increased our receipts by over 45 lakhs. At that time also the Malwa trade was depressed, and we estimated that

only 13,292 chests would pass the scales for export during the year. Since then the trade has revived somewhat, and the number of chests on which duty will be paid is now likely to amount to 15,000. This will yield a further increase of 10½ lakhs under this head.

38. We now anticipate that the salt revenue of the year will amount to £3,336,900 as compared with the Budget Estimate of £3,290,000, being a small increase of £46,900. Our calculations were based on the assumption that the issues of salt would amount to 434 lakhs of maunds, which figure is now likely to be exceeded by the comparatively small amount of 9 lakhs of maunds. This would have been larger but for the fact, already referred to in paragraph 29 of the present statement, that in the latter part of 1906-1907, dealers held up their requisitions in anticipation of a reduction of the duty When this was announced on the 20th March 1907, there was an immediate rush to replenish stocks, the issues during that month amounting to 59 lakhs of maunds as compared with 40 lakhs in March 1906. Had this large excess been more regularly distributed, the later year would have shown a much larger improvement.

39. The effect of the successive reductions in the duty has been very marked, as will readily be seen from the following statement:—

Year.	Issues of salt (in lakhs of maunds).	Increase + or decrease — as compared with the previous year.	
1898-1899	355	+10	Duty at R2-8 per maund.
1899-1900	352	— 3	
1900-1901	362	+10	
1901-1902	360	— 2	
1902-1903	369	+ 9	
1903-1904	376	+ 7	Duty at R2 per maund.
1904-1905	394	+18	
1905-1906	407	+13	Duty at R1-8 per maund
1906-1907	431	+24	
1907-1908 (Estimate)	443	+12	Duty at R1 per maund

The duty in Burma was levied at R1 per maund throughout the whole period

40. It is true that the effect of a reduction of the duty takes a certain time to filter down to the consumer: and the figures of individual years are liable to be affected by the fact that alterations in the duty do not exactly synchronize with the commencement of the official year. But after allowing for these disturbing factors, the contrast between the progress of consumption in the first five years of the series, during which the duty was R2-8-0 per maund, and that of the second half, during which it has been gradually reduced to R1 per maund, is sufficiently marked. Between 1897-1898 and 1902-1903, under the former system, the issues increased by 24 lakhs of maunds in all. Between 1903-1904 and 1907-1908, the corresponding increase has been 74 lakhs of maunds, or more than three times as much The sacrifice of revenue has no doubt been very large Our receipts now amount to only £3,336,900 as compared with £6,184,400 in 1902-1903: and we cannot hope, within any period worth considering, to make this good, even with the accelerated consumption which now prevails. But we entertain no doubt that it is money well lost, and that the sacrifice has been made in the true interests of the people of India.

41. Before leaving this subject, I should like to make a short digression. It is perhaps not generally known that the levy of a revenue from salt is by no means confined to India, but forms a feature of the fiscal system in not a few of the leading countries of Europe. I have not obtained particulars of all: but by the courtesy of the Consulates at Calcutta, to the gentlemen in charge of which our acknowledgments are due for the assistance they have rendered us, information has been collected in regard to France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the Netherlands. The systems in force in these countries vary largely, and in some cases are of much complication. It would be inappropriate to encumber the present statement with the details, but broadly speaking it may be said that each of them includes either an import duty, an excise, or a State monopoly, and frequently a combination of these methods. The consumption of comestible salt, the net revenue derived from its taxation, after deducting

where necessary the cost of production, and the incidence of the taxation, are shown below :—

	Consumption of comestible salt in millions of lbs.	Revenue from taxation.	Average payment per head.
		£	s. d.
France	751·6	1,339,000	0 8
*Germany	931·3	2,468,000	0 11
Italy (excluding Sicily and Sardinia)	424·3	2,961,000	2 0
Austria-Hungary	896·5	2,766,000	1 2
Netherlands	114·4	138,000	0 6
India	3,571·7	3,090,000	0 2¼

* The figures for Germany are of somewhat old date.

42. In the case of the European countries, the figures of consumption relate to edible salt only. In addition to this there is a large consumption in each of them for industrial and manufacturing purposes, and this salt is usually either exempt from taxation, or charged at reduced rates. Similar concessions are also allowed in India for salt used for certain manufacturing purposes, but India is not a great manufacturing country and the amount of salt so used is comparatively trifling.

It may be mentioned that the Commonwealth of Australia has recently imposed a duty of £1 per ton on salt imported from outside the Colony.

43. After being nearly stationary for three years, the Customs revenue has made a long stride forward, yielding 55½ lakhs in excess of the estimate, and nearly 92 lakhs in advance of that of the previous year. This result was obtained notwithstanding a reduction of 6 lakhs under sugar and 15 lakhs in the export duty on rice, the latter being due to the diversion of Burma rice to Indian ports in consequence of the scarcity in Northern India. The imports of cotton piece goods were unprecedentedly large, and yielded 15½ lakhs more than the estimate, while the excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India was also the highest on record, yielding the substantial sum of 32½ lakhs. The other items which contributed chiefly to the increased receipts were manufactured articles 14 lakhs, silver 13½ lakhs, other metals 9½ lakhs, petroleum 8½ lakhs, and articles of food and drink, other than sugar, 4 lakhs.

44. The increase under Mint receipts was due mainly to the success of the nickel coinage, the profits on which amounted to 16 lakhs, whereas credit had been taken for only 2 lakhs in the Budget Estimate. The demand for bronze coins was also much greater than had been anticipated, and we realized a profit of 18 lakhs, or 10 lakhs more than the original estimate. As has been explained elsewhere in the present statement, the coinage of new rupees was comparatively restricted, but even so the receipts from seignorage exceeded the estimate by rather less than 3 lakhs of rupees.

45. The great falling-off of nearly 1¾ millions sterling under Land Revenue is of course attributable to the famine, which has necessitated suspensions and remissions on a very large scale. The loss is greatest in the United Provinces where it is expected to amount to nearly 142 lakhs of rupees. Next comes Bombay with 46 lakhs; Burma with 30 lakhs, of which, however, a part is due to a change of classification; the Central Provinces with 13 lakhs, the Punjab with 17½ lakhs, and Madras with 6½ lakhs. The total sums sanctioned as suspensions and remissions reach the high figure of 284 lakhs.

46. Down to October inclusive our Railways did extremely well, and the net receipts were more than 94 lakhs in excess of the proportionate estimate of the year. From November however a deterioration set in mainly in consequence of the scarcity in Northern India and the stoppage of wheat exports. The gross earnings are still expected to be in excess of the Budget figure. But the working expenses and charges for renewals have increased in much greater proportion especially on the Great Indian Peninsula, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Bengal Nagpur and the Eastern Bengal State Railways. The net receipts of the year are now estimated at £12,929,400, which is less than the Budget Estimate by £725,400, and fall short of the receipts of 1906-1907 by £54,400.

47. On the expenditure side of the account, there is a large increase of £734,800 under Interest on ordinary debt, and a decrease of £585,700 under Interest on Railway and Irrigation debt. The bulk of this is due to the more correct classification of the productive and non-productive debt which was explained in an earlier part of the present statement. In so far as the increase was real and not merely apparent it was due to the fact that the sterling loans raised during the year aggregated 8½ millions as compared with the forecast of only 3½, while the rate of interest was 3½ per cent instead of 3 per cent.

48. The large decrease of £187,300 under Irrigation is mainly due to the transfer of £135,300 of interest charges to the non-productive head. The expenditure under Opium was less than estimated by £141,600, mainly in consequence of the poorness of the poppy crop. Expenditure on Forests fell by £85,300 following the reduced receipts under the same head.

49. The increase under the miscellaneous group of charges is chiefly due to an increase in the charges for stationery and printing: but also in part to the cost of the various special committees that have been at work during the year, including among others the Royal Commission on Decentralization, the Factory Committee, and the Committee on the Civil Procedure Code.

50. For direct expenditure on the relief of famine, we originally provided only a small sum of slightly over 9 lakhs, almost all for Bengal. We now anticipate that the charges on this account will amount to nearly 77½ lakhs, including 67½ lakhs in the United Provinces, and 6 lakhs in Bengal, besides smaller sums in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Bombay. On the other hand, the provision of 33·11 lakhs in the Imperial Budget for "Reduction and Avoidance of Debt," has necessarily disappeared. There is a provision of 37½ lakhs in the Provincial column of the same head, almost all of which would have been swallowed up also, but this now remains in virtue of the system introduced last year for the relief of Local Governments from a part of the burden of famine relief charges, as explained in paragraphs 48 to 57 of the last Financial Statement.

51. The large saving of £758,600 under the Army group is made up of reductions amounting to £575,600 under Army (effective), and £20,700 (non-effective), £124,900 under Military Works, £27,500 under Special Defences, and £9,900 under Marine.

As regards the first and largest of these items, a decrease of £256,000 occurred under ordinary Army charges, and was mainly due to smaller payments to the War Office in respect of British forces serving in India owing to the earlier settlement of advances made by the India Office, to temporary shortage in the strength of troops (British and Native), lower railway charges, smaller home expenditure on stores, smaller expenditure on the supply of malt liquor, and the suspension of the training of reservists. There was also a decrease of expenditure consequent on the re-organisation of the Supply and Transport Corps, and the reduction of the Army Bearer Corps. The net saving would have been larger but for an increase of £85,000 on food supplies, due to the prevailing high prices, and for the expenditure on the Bazar Valley Expedition which we now estimate at £50,000 falling within the year 1907-1908 besides arrear charges of £6,700 which will be brought to account in the following year. The remainder, £340,300 represents a lapse on the special grant for the improvement of the Army, and was due to the postponement of various measures for which provision had been made in the Budget, or to delay in carrying them out. These included the rearmament of Horse and Field Artillery, the conversion of two Bullock Draught Heavy Batteries into fully Horsed Batteries, the formation of two additional Native Mountain Batteries and of an additional Native Cavalry regiment, the re-organisation of Horse and Field Batteries and of ammunition columns, and the increase in the reserves of ammunition and of rifles. The expenditure on the construction of lines for Native troops and on the purchase of land for this purpose was also considerably less than had been anticipated. The funds available from these and other smaller savings were however utilised in part to accelerate the progress on other measures. The entire saving under Military Works also occurred in connection with the grant for "Special" expenditure, the greater part being due to the slow progress made ininitiating or carrying out a variety of measures for the redistribution of the Army. Expenditure on Special Defences was similarly delayed by a reconsideration of certain questions of armament.

52. The large increase of 76·37 lakhs in the Provincial deficit is due partly to some of the Local Governments having spent more than their allotments, to the extent of 40·3 lakhs *net*, mainly on account of famine relief in the United Provinces, and larger outlay on Public Works in the Central Provinces, and Burma. An important

contributing cause however was the contraction of Provincial Revenue due to the famine. The total loss of Land Revenue has been 255·16 lakhs, and of this the Provincial share was 60·66 lakhs. This would have been greater but for (1) the payment of 10·37 lakhs to Bombay and the Central Provinces under their minimum guarantees, and (2) the grant of 32·72 lakhs from Imperial Revenues to the United Provinces to enable the latter Government to close the year with a balance of 20 lakhs. There were improvements under some other heads, but the net reduction in the total Provincial Revenues under all heads as compared with the Budget was 36·07 lakhs, and this sum combined with the net increase of Provincial expenditure mentioned above, makes up the aggregate increase of 76·37 lakhs by which the Provincial balances have been depleted during the year.

Budget Estimate for 1908-1909.

53. For next year, we estimate the revenue at £73,438,900, the expenditure chargeable against revenue at £72,867,400, and the surplus at £571,500. The total actual expenditure is estimated at £73,392,500, but of this amount £525,100 will be met from Provincial balances. These estimates are based on the assumption that the monsoon of the coming year will be normal in character.

54. Under the important head of Land Revenue, we hope for an improvement of £1,435,200 over the figures of the Revised Estimate of the current year. If these expectations are realized, we shall receive slightly more than was collected in 1906-1907, but £265,900 less than we had originally estimated for 1907-1908 This result is of course due to the necessity for making liberal provision for suspensions and remissions in the United Provinces, and other areas in which famine is now prevalent In these, and indeed almost everywhere, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent, though the area sown is perhaps 25 per cent less than usual

55. Under Opium, we estimate that our gross receipts will amount to 726·43 lakhs and our net revenue to 503·29 lakhs in 1908-1909, as compared with 783·43 and 534 lakhs respectively in the current year. The reduction in net revenue would have been greater but for the poor outturn of the crop now being gathered which will reduce the payments to be made to the cultivators. The number of chests of Bengal opium to be offered for sale has been reduced from 48,900 to 45,900, and the average price likely to be obtained has been estimated at R1,300 per chest as against R1,350, the average obtained during the current year. The trade in Malwa opium has slightly revived of late, and we have assumed that 15,100 chests will pay duty, that being the full amount permissible during the calendar year, as explained below.

56. In last year's Financial Statement, I referred to the fact that negociations were in progress with the Government of China in regard to the restriction of the opium trade, but these had not at that time reached a stage at which any announcement was possible. Papers have recently been presented to Parliament explaining the nature of the settlement that has been arrived at. The gist of the latter in so far as it is material for the present purpose is to the following effect—*viz.*, (1) that the Government of India have agreed to restrict the export of opium from this country to 61,900 chests during the calendar year 1908, and to effect further reductions of 5,100 chests in each of the two following years, (2) that the question of making still further reductions after the year 1910 will depend on whether China has, in the interval, effected a proportional reduction in its own production and consumption of opium; (3) that the question of increasing the Chinese import duty, which at present stands at 110 taels per picul, has been postponed for the present, as the objections entertained to that course are felt to require much fuller consideration, and (4) that China shall be permitted to post a Chinese official at Calcutta to watch the auctions and the packing, but with no power of interference.

In pursuance of this agreement we have reduced the area under poppy cultivation in the Bihar and Benares Agencies from 845,000 bighas to 800,000 bighas. The number of chests of Bengal opium to be offered for sale has been reduced to 3,900 per mensem till December next, and to 3,600 from January to March 1909 and the number of chests of Malwa opium which may be exported from Bombay has been limited to a maximum of 15,100 during the present calendar year. Further reductions will probably be effected in 1909 and 1910.

57. India is thus prepared to do its part in co-operating with China towards the eventual extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese. Whether further measures will hereafter be taken will depend on the degree of success which may be found to attend the efforts of the Chinese Government. That those efforts are sincere we

entertain no doubt, and such evidence as we possess indicates that the present movement is backed by a greater measure of official influence and public opinion than has been the case on former occasions. The difficulty of the task however is enormous, and it cannot be affirmed with confidence that a habit which has acquired a strong hold over many millions of people, and a trade which yields large profits not only to the Chinese Government but to great numbers of cultivators and middlemen, can be effectually stamped out in the brief space of ten years.

58. Under the remaining principal heads of revenue, such as Salt, Stamps, Excise, Customs, and Assessed Taxes, we have taken credit for a normal development of revenue. The Forest receipts in the current year have been disappointing especially in Burma and the Punjab, but it is an expanding head, and we hope that a considerable part of the set-back will be made up next year, though possibly not the whole. Departmental receipts also, from the Post Office, the Telegraphs and the Civil Departments generally, are not likely to be affected by any exceptional influences, and may be expected to exhibit their normal growth. Mint receipts however are expected to be less than in the current year by £165,900. This is due to there being no probability of any considerable coinage of rupees from purchased silver during the ensuing year. We have also taken a moderate estimate of the profits from bronze and nickel coinage. Under "Miscellaneous" there is a decrease of £129,700 which is due partly to there being no provision for payment of the Tibet indemnity, the last instalment of which was paid during the present year. In view also of the present state of exchange we have made no provision for gain on that account. In the present year we expect to realize 9 lakhs from that source. In Military receipts there is a drop of £129,900 which is mainly due to the discontinuance of the system of supplying malt liquor to the Army by State agency. There is a corresponding reduction on the expenditure side.

59. I have explained elsewhere that there has been a set back in net Railway earnings during the current year. We hope that the causes which have led to this will not continue, and that the progress of this important branch of our assets will resume its normal course. In this view we have estimated for an increase of £800,100 under this head as compared with the current year. The figure taken, *viz*, £13,729,500, is only slightly more than we originally estimated for 1907-1908. Under Irrigation also, we expect to receive a substantial increase of £192,300, the greater part of which comes from the Punjab.

60. On the expenditure side of the account the most important feature is an increase of £995,200 in the expenditure of the Civil Departments. The principal items which go to make up this considerable total are Police (£301,100), Medical (£280,000) and Education (£183,200), besides smaller sums under Political, Scientific and Minor Departments, and General Administration. All the Provincial Governments are making vigorous efforts to expend the allotments we have made during the last three years for the reform of their police establishments, and Bombay in particular hopes to make large progress during the ensuing year. As explained below we are making further grants aggregating 12 lakhs for this purpose on the present occasion. Under Medical the bulk of the increase is explained by the special grant of 30 lakhs referred to in paragraph 65. The increased provision for Education occurs partly in the two Bengals, but chiefly in the United Provinces, where extensive schemes of educational improvement are on foot. Part of the increase in the last-named province, however, is nominal, and is due to the transfer of the Zilla schools from local to Provincial management with effect from next year.

61. Under the head of Famine Relief, we have provided for an outlay of 132·07 lakhs, of which one crore is for the United Provinces, 10 lakhs each for Bengal and the Central Provinces, and smaller sums elsewhere. Of the total amount, 80·51 lakhs falls on Imperial revenues, and 51·56 on Provincial. Of this last amount, however, 50 lakhs belongs to the United Provinces, and as the balances of that Government have unfortunately been entirely depleted by reason of the famine, the bulk of this charge, as well as the greater part of that incurred in the same Province in the current year, will eventually fall on Imperial.

62. I explained last year the operation of the new arrangements for apportioning the cost of famine relief between the Imperial and Local Governments. It is a matter of much regret that the occasion for putting them in force should have come round so soon, but the relief actually afforded to provincial revenues has been substantial. Excluding the United Provinces, the circumstances of which are special, we find that in

the five other provinces affected, *viz*., the Central Provinces, Bengal, Punjab, Madras and Bombay, charges aggregating 9·46 lakhs have been transferred to Imperial during the current year, and a further sum of 28·94 lakhs will be similarly transferred in 1908-1909. But for the introduction of the revised system, the whole of those charges would have devolved upon the revenues of the provinces concerned.

63. The reduction of £224,700 under Civil Public Works occurs chiefly in Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab, where the diminution of the provincial balances has necessitated some slackening of the rate of expenditure incurred of late years. The Military charges are dealt with more fully in another part of the present statement. Although they are estimated at £233,900 more than in the present year, they are less than those of 1906-1907 by £831,700, and are also less than the budget provision of 1907-1908 by £524,700. This result is partly due to the restriction of the grant for "special" expenditure on the improvement of the Army to 2½ crores, no regrant of lapses being made. The reduction would have been greater but for a large increase of £130,000 in the cost of food supplies as compared with the present year, due to the prevalence of high prices.

64. As already explained, the financial position does not permit of our undertaking any new measures involving large expenditure. We have however provided a sum of 12 lakhs per annum for the further prosecution of police reform in accordance with our established policy, and have distributed it as follows —

	R
Bombay	4,25,000
Bengal	4,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,25,000
Central Provinces	1,50,000
Minor Provinces	1,00,000

Burma, Madras and the United Provinces do not share in the present allotment because those three provinces have already received their full grants in connection with the revision of their Provincial Settlements. In the case of the two last named, this is contingent on the approval of the Secretary of State. The Punjab also has practically received its full assignment.

65. We have also been able to make some provision for another object to which we attach great importance. I refer to the improvement of the public health. Hitherto comparatively little has been done in this direction, and it is sometimes made a reproach against us that no organized effort has been made to improve the sanitary conditions in which the people live. The continued prevalence of plague, and the special measures which have been concerted to combat it, have brought this question into exceptional prominence. In those measures there is reason to hope for the co-operation of the people in a degree which has not previously been attained; and notwithstanding the present pressing need for economy, we believe that it will be politic to give a tangible proof of our sympathy in the form of some special assistance from Imperial funds. Apart from expenditure of this nature, which will not, we trust, be of a permanent character, there is room for almost unlimited outlay of the most beneficial description in reforming the sanitary arrangements of the larger towns. The necessity for financial assistance to enable these to achieve a sanitary standard less primitive than at present prevails has been pressed upon us by more than one of the Local Governments. We have therefore decided to allot a sum of 30 lakhs per annum, among the different provinces, for expenditure on sanitary improvements with special reference to the prevention of plague. Each Local Government will be at liberty to expend the money at its discretion, and to attack the problem in whatever way it prefers. The sums assigned to each of the provinces are shown below: and it is a matter of regret to us that it has not been possible to make them larger:—

	R
Madras	3,50,000
Bombay	4,50,000
Bengal	4,50,000
United Provinces	5,00,000
Punjab	4,00,000
Burma	3,00,000
Central Provinces	2,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,00,000
North-West Frontier Province	50,000

66. The only other point to which I need allude is the framing of new Provincial Settlements with Madras and the United Provinces. These were worked out during the past year, and were designed to give to the Local Governments concerned the same share of the divided heads of Revenue, *viz.*, Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forests, as is enjoyed by other provinces. In the case of the United Provinces, it was also desired to effect some improvement in the general financial position of the Local Government. The new arrangements have been incorporated in the budget for next year, but they are still under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and must be regarded as only provisional pending receipt of his orders. It is unfortunate that the occurrence of famine has seriously affected the finances of the United Provinces. Their balances have been not merely exhausted but overdrawn, and, in addition to the Imperial grant of 32·72 lakhs made in the current year, it has been necessary to make a further grant of 14·82 lakhs in the ensuing year in order to secure bare equilibrium. The consideration of the further measures that will be necessary to place the Provincial finances on a better footing must be deferred until after the character of the next monsoon shall have declared itself.

Military Expenditure.

67. I append the usual statement showing the total expenditure on the Army under the various heads during the past 5 years:—

	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1904-1905	20,175,694	620,789	981,599	128,295	21,906,377
1905-1906	19,267,130	551,070	1,094,905	146,306	21,059,411
1906-1907	19,657,845	662,368	1,127,515	138,358	21,586,086
1907-1908 (Revised)	18,754,600	513,500	1,134,200	118,200	20,520,500
1908-1909 (Budget)	18,972,500	473,300	1,199,200	109,400	20,754,400

68. I need not again describe our policy for the financing of special military expenditure, of which a full account was given in paragraphs 60—67 of the Financial Statement for 1907-1908. As I there explained, the annual grant provided to meet this expenditure was reduced in 1907-1908 by half a million, but a large additional sum was also granted on account of lapses which had occurred in the previous year. For 1908-1909 we have again taken the special grant at the reduced amount adopted for the current year, and it has also been decided, in view of the general financial situation, not to make any further addition on account of lapses, though these have again been large. The total provision made for special expenditure is therefore £1,666,700. Out of this amount, close on two-thirds of a million are required to meet recurring expenditure on measures already brought into effect, and the provision for new expenditure on measures for the improvement of the Army is therefore limited to one million. The bulk of this sum will be required for work already in progress, but it includes some provision for new measures.

69. We are beginning now to obtain the full advantage of various economies which have been effected in the last few years. Our demands for stores from England are also reduced, and a large item of expenditure (£153,700), together with corresponding receipts, now disappears from the accounts in consequence of the new arrangements for the supply of malt liquor to British troops. These causes would have enabled us to reduce our estimate for ordinary Military expenditure in 1908-1909 to £425,200 below the provision made in the current year, but for the rise in prices due to the

prevailing scarcity which has made it necessary to provide £215,000 for additional expenditure on the feeding of the Army. The actual improvement as regards ordinary expenditure is thus reduced to £210,200. We have still to learn whether the deliberations of the Romer Committee will result in extra charges being thrown on Indian Revenues in respect of the British troops employed in this country.

70. I should also mention certain changes by which we hope to strengthen the control over military expenditure. When the Commands were abolished in June last, the financial responsibilities attached to the appointments of Lieutenant-General Commanding devolved upon the Divisional Generals, but the Budget grants which had been framed in the preceding March were of course on a Command basis. We have now decided that each General Commanding a Division or Independent Brigade shall have a separate Budget, and this arrangement will come into effect from the 1st of April. We have also re-organized the Military Accounts Department with the object of arranging that a single Accounts officer shall transact all the accounts work of a Division, including that which relates to Supply and Transport, and be in a position to advise the General Officer Commanding on financial points; and we propose to establish a special Controllership to deal for the whole of India with all technical supply work such as the accounts of Ordnance Factories and the auditing of railway charges. Simultaneously we have re-classified the military accounts with the object of grouping charges in such a way as to correspond more closely with the distribution of financial responsibility. We believe that these measures will tend to establish closer relations between the administrative and the financial authorities, and to remove from the Military Accounts system much of the obscurity which has hitherto been an obstacle to effective control.

Railway Construction and Earnings.

71. The following statement shows in the usual form the capital expenditure on railways during the past five years and the Budget Estimate for 1908-1909, whether incurred directly by the State or through the agency of Guaranteed or Assisted Companies:—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908 (Revised).	1908-1909 (Budget).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines, including rolling stock . . .	3,725,134	3,351,734	5,121,300	5,948,067	7,394,600	7,659,200
Lines under construction—						
(a) Started in previous years . .	2,091,200	3,246,066	3,663,073	3,526,066	2,605,400	2,207,500
(b) Started in current year . . .	564,134	590,800	215,057	176,667	...	133,300
TOTAL .	6,380,468	7,188,600	8,999,430	9,650,800	10,000,000	10,000,000

72. On the 31st March 1907 the total length of open lines was 29,303·37 miles classified according to gauge as follows:—

5′ 6″ gauge	15,630·08
Metre „	12,330·40
Special gauges (2′ 6″ and 2′)	1,342·89
TOTAL.	29,303·37

73. During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage:—

5' 6" gauge	338·33
Metre "	453·85
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	192·98
TOTAL	985·16

During the ensuing year we hope to increase this length by 921·35 miles more.

74. The original estimates of the current year provided for 9 millions of capital expenditure. Later on however, on the advice of the Railway Finance Committee, it was decided to increase this by another million, the additional funds being provided from the profits on coinage. It is anticipated that the enhanced allotment of 10 millions will have been spent in full by the end of the year.

75. For 1908-1909, we have again been able to arrange for a grant of 10 millions, at which figure the programme has now stood for three years in succession. The important question of the most effective and economical method of providing the growing sums required for the development and maintenance of our Railway system was referred by the Secretary of State to a special Committee in London; the latter have been placed in possession of the views of the principal commercial bodies in this country, and have received a mass of other evidence; and it now remains to await the conclusion of their deliberations.

76. The distribution of the grant and the allotments for rolling stock among the various lines, so far as they are yet finally settled, will be found set forth in the annexed memorandum by the Railway Board.

77. The Revenue returns have been considerably less favourable than we had anticipated. Last March we estimated that the gross receipts of State Railways would amount to 40,12 lakhs, the working expenses to 19,75 lakhs, and the net earnings to 20,37 lakhs. The revised estimate is as follows:—

Gross receipts	41,14 lakhs.
Working expenses	21,54 "
Net earnings	19,60 "

This is 77 lakhs less than the estimate, though 21 lakhs in advance of the results of 1906-1907. The true result, however, is even less favourable; for the figures of the current year have been swollen by the inclusion of 18 lakhs of net receipts earned on the Madras Railway which became a State line from the 1st January last, and by the transfer of about 30 lakhs carried forward from the previous year on account of the Easter holidays of 1907. There was thus a real set-back of net earnings as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the inclusion of the Madras Railway, and the addition of nearly 1,000 miles of new line. In part this is due to the famine in Northern India, which has destroyed or diverted the important wheat trade, though the gross receipts are still somewhat in excess of the estimate. The strike on the East Indian Railway last November is estimated to have reduced the earnings by about 15 lakhs. For the most part, however, the cause is to be found in the large increase in working expenses and renewals, which have exceeded the estimate by 179 lakhs of rupees and amount to 52·37 per cent of the takings, as compared with 49·87 per cent in 1906-1907, and 47·81 per cent in the previous year. The return on the capital at charge amounts to 5·17 per cent, as compared with 5·38 per cent in 1906-1907 and 5·56 per cent in 1905-1906. The steady growth of the relative burden of working expenses in the last few years is a somewhat disquieting feature. A time comes in the history of most railways when the receipts from new traffic hardly cover the cost of carrying it; and it is a matter of common remark that this stage has been reached in not a few railways in the United Kingdom. Hitherto, however, it has not been supposed that we were within measureable distance of it in India. Various reasons have been suggested to account for it, such as the increased cost of coal, and the higher salaries which are now generally commanded by Railway establishments. The matter deserves, and is receiving, the close attention of Government and the Railway Board.

Irrigation.

78. The following table exhibits the principal figures of Revenue and Expenditure connected with irrigation :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906	1906-1907.	1907-1908, Revised.*	1908-1909, Budget.
Productive Works.	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay to end of year . .	24,084,700	24,664,916	25,745,780	26,963,100	27,989,000
Direct receipts	1,940,670	1,813,919	2,307,959	2,141,000	2,321,300
Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	883,809	959,098	999,989	1,024,500	1,066,000
TOTAL .	2,824,479	2,773,017	3,307,948	3,165,500	3,387,300
Working Expenses . . .	849,700	874,721	926,310	963,600	953,500
Interest	949,928	967,969	870,962	911,700	944,100
TOTAL .	1,799,628	1,842,690	1,797,272	1,875,300	1,897,600
NET PROFIT .	1,024,851	930,327	1,510,676	1,290,200	1,489,700
Protective Works.					
Outlay on construction to end of year .	1,720,397	1,983,941	2,019,081	2,385,300	2,742,800
Direct receipts	53,661	55,237	34,272	40,300	36,000
Land Revenue due to Irrigation . .	9,441	9,681	6,992	7,300	7,300
TOTAL .	63,102	64,918	41,264	47,600	43,300
Working Expenses	25,581	23,102	18,322	21,300	22,900
Interest	65,296	73,487	64,269	75,900	88,500
TOTAL .	90,877	96,589	82,591	97,200	111,400
NET LOSS .	27,775	31,671	41,327	49,600	68,100
Minor Works and Navigation					
Direct receipts	179,100	164,673	183,705	234,900	209,700
Expenditure	890,833	937,334	856,898	860,900	908,800
N T LOSS .	711,733	772,661	673,193	626,000	699,100

* The figures for 1907-1908 include the capital outlay to end of 1906-1907 on the following Minor Works transferred to the productive class from 1st April 1907 :—

		R	£
United Provinces . . .	Dun Canals	10,40,873	69,400
	Bijnor "	2,48,476	16,570
North-West Frontier Province.	Kabul River Canal	9,77,683	65,180
Madras	Shatiatope anicut system	4,07,014	27,130
	Tirrukkoyilur anicut system	3,33,259	22,220
	Cheyeru anicut system	3,98,916	26,600
	Poiney anicut system	2,30,767	15,390
	Lower Coleroon anicut system . . .	14,89,605	99,310
	TOTAL	51,26,593	341,800

79. On the 31st March 1907, 55,928 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed commanding 50 million acres of culturable land, the area actually irrigated in 1906-1907 being 21,992,683 acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 9·25 per cent on the capital outlay of 3,862 lakhs after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was 227 lakhs.

80. The Revised Estimate for 1907-1908 shows a net profit of 194 lakhs on productive works, and a net return on capital outlay of 8·17 per cent. Good progress was made during the year with the works in hand, of which the principal are the Triple Canal Scheme of the Punjab and the Upper Swat River Canal in the North-West Frontier Province. On the 31st March 1908 we expect to have 56,882 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 50,195,000 acres of culturable land, and we shall have actually irrigated close on 22 million acres during the year.

81. Surveys of irrigation possibilities in the different provinces have been actively pushed on, and the programmes are approaching completion. In Sind the surveys include a barrage across the Indus at Sukkur to supply water for the Right and Left Bank Canals, and to improve the supply and extend the irrigation on the Eastern Nara effluent of the Indus. It is expected that the preparation of these projects will be completed during 1908-1909. The effect of them when completed will be to increase the area commanded by about 2½ million acres.

In the Deccan extensive surveys for protective works have been in hand to determine the possibilities of irrigation from all the great rivers fed from the Western Ghats. Estimates for two schemes have been sanctioned and the surveys for most of the others are well advanced. The aggregate area irrigable from these works is estimated at 1,886,000 acres and the probable cost at R16,52,00,000.

82. In addition to the canals actually in operation, there are altogether 42 projects which are either under construction, or awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these, 15 are productive, and 24 are of the protective class. They are designed to irrigate 3·16 million acres and 3·12 million acres respectively, at a total capital cost of 14½ crores and 27½ crores, respectively; and the former are estimated to yield a net return of 8½ per cent. on the outlay. As has been explained on former occasions, our chief difficulty lies in procuring a trained staff strong enough to cope with the work, as well as the great labour force required to execute it.

Ways and Means.

83. As stated in paragraph 53, our revenue account closes with a surplus of £571,500 which is carried forward to the second part of the statement dealing with Capital and Debt transactions, including Deposits, Remittances and Advances. Our total estimate of Capital Expenditure not chargeable to Revenue on Railways and Irrigation Major Works is £11,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is for Irrigation, £8,555,100 for State Railways, and £1,444,900 for expenditure by Railway Companies. In addition to the above, we have to find £950,400 for the discharge of permanent debt. We have also to make a net payment of £207,200 on account of loans to local bodies, advances to cultivators, etc. Our aggregate capital requirements thus amount to £12,157,600.

84. To meet this outlay we have (1) the revenue surplus of £571,500, (2) a portion, namely, £746,000 of the 3½ per cent. sterling loan of £5,000,000 raised in England in January 1908 which will be received in the ensuing year, (3) the net receipts of the Post Office and other Savings Banks which are estimated at £453,500, (4) a net receipt of £523,800 under Deposits and Remittances, (5) a sum of £666,700 to be taken from the profits on rupee coinage and (6) a sum of £4,900,000 to be raised by Railway Companies. These various resources amount to £7,861,500 leaving £4,296,100 still to be provided. In order to meet this, we propose to borrow 3 crores of rupees or £2,000,000 in India and to raise £500,000 by temporary India Bills in England, the remaining £1,796,100 being met by a reduction in the cash balances. Our cash balances are expected to stand on the 31st March 1909 at £12,200,000 in India, and at £3,759,000 in England.

The announcement regarding the amounts to be borrowed in England and India is made subject to the usual reservation, and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme, as now declared, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

85. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills on India to the amount of £18,500,000 but this also is subject to a similar reservation. This estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements: but additional bills will, as usual, be sold, if needed to meet the demands of trade.

Note Circulation.

86. I append the usual statements illustrating the note circulation and the Government balances with the Presidency Banks. The first of the two statements shows separately (1) the gross circulation, and (2) the circulation, excluding the notes held by the Reserve Treasuries, and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices.

Circulation of Currency Notes.

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908, (11 months).
GROSS CIRCULATION.					
Average	36,41	39,20	41,52	45,14	47,36
Maximum	38,21	42,52	44,66	47,30	52,74
Minimum	33,94	36,11	39,63	42,89	41,82
NET CIRCULATION.					
Average	28,70	30,69	32,83	35,92	36,61
Maximum	30,30	31,82	35,35	38,89	38,14
Minimum	27,44	29,63	31,06	33,08	35,17

Government Balances with the Presidency Banks.

[Thousands of rupees.]

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
January	2,85,89	3,07,63	2,69,52	2,92,99	2,89,83	3,04,47	3,01,34
February	2,97,16	3,32,02	2,91,84	3,00,50	3,23,28	3,03,50	3,21,39
March	3,11,24	3,36,91	3,26,74	3,43,40	3,81,06	3,48,60	
December	3,05,84	2,79,07	3,01,32	2,76,70	2,97,68	3,12,84	

The Currency Building at Cawnpore was completed and the office of issue for the sub-circle comprising the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces was transferred from Allahabad to Cawnpore with effect from the 1st February 1908.

Coinage and the Mints.

87. The gross outturn of rupees at the mints during each of the last five years has been as follows:—

	Lakhs.
1903-1904	16,17
1904-1905	10,88
1905-1906	19,60
1906-1907	25,37
1907-1908 (Estimate)	17,30

During the earlier months of the year the trade demand was active and the mints were kept busily employed in providing rupees to meet it. From September, however, it slackened off very rapidly and the requirements of the year as a whole have proved substantially below those of the two preceding twelve months.

88. In the last Financial Statement it was explained that the mechanical difficulties in turning out nickel coins with a scolloped edge had been overcome, and that the issue of the coin to the public would begin before long. This has been done. The first batch of the new coins was ready about the middle of July, and from the 1st August supplies were made available to the public at the larger treasuries.

These at once achieved a large measure of popularity. During August nearly 2½ millions of them were issued to the public, and for some time the demand was greater than the Mint could supply. This has since been provided for, and to the end of February, we had issued nearly 20 millions of pieces, to the face value of 12½ lakhs of rupees. It is estimated that our existing plant can turn out about 6 millions of pieces a month, and though it is too soon to form an opinion as to the eventual demand, we do not think it necessary at present to provide further machinery. The earlier issues were found to be somewhat brittle, but this difficulty has been overcome by the addition of a small quantity of manganese to the cupro-nickel alloy.

89. In Madras a rumour was at one time circulated that the coin had been a failure, and that it was to be withdrawn by Government. This however was promptly refuted by the Local Government, and since then we have heard of no further influences prejudicial to its popularity. On the contrary, the reports we have received indicate that its circulation is increasing in nearly every province, and there is a considerable prospect of its displacing the bronze currency in some measure, though the extent to which this is likely to happen cannot of course be predicted at present.

Exchange.

90. The average rate obtained for Council drafts during the first 11 months of the year was 1*s.* 4·03*d.* which may be compared with the rates prevailing during the past ten years, as shown below :—

	s.	*d.*
1897-1898	1	3·402
1898-1899	1	3·97[illegible]
1899-1900	1	4·067
1900-1901	1	3·973
1901-1902	1	3·987
1902-1903	1	4·002
1903-1904	1	4·049
1904-1905	1	4·045
1905-1906	1	4·042
1906-1907	1	4·083

For some years past, there has been no occasion to say much in the Financial Statement regarding the course of exchange. During the current year, however, the steady level which had been maintained for a considerable period was temporarily affected, and though the depression was of moderate extent and brief duration, it attracted a good deal of public attention, while the action taken by Government in regard to it formed the subject of criticism in various quarters. It may be of interest therefore to note briefly what actually occurred, and to endeavour to trace its causes.

91. Up to August 1907, exchange followed what has for some years been its normal course, and was steady at a point or two over 1*s.* 4*d.*, although the drawings of the Secretary of State had been exceptionally heavy during the first four months of the year. In August, however, the demand for money showed decided signs of slackening. The sales of Council bills in July had exceeded two crores of rupees, and in the ordinary course this would have been followed by a heavy run on our rupee reserves. No such run took place, and the issues from the currency reserve during August amounted to only 68½ lakhs, as compared with 2½ crores in August of 1906, and more than 1½ crores in that month in each of the two preceding years. The explanation lay in the prospects of the jute trade. The crop was expected to be a good one, but prices had fallen greatly, buyers were holding off, and there was no outflow of money into the jute districts as in the previous year. The uncertainty as to the future reacted on the Secretary of State's drawings and in the first week of the month he sold only 40 lakhs of bills ; there were practically no telegraphic transfers sold during the month, and exchange fell to a steady 1*s.* 4*d.*

92. In September, a fresh and more serious cause for anxiety arose. It then became apparent that the autumn rains were in marked defect over a large part of India, and particularly in the wheat-growing provinces. Exchange weakened a point, and sales of Councils amounted to only 131 lakhs during the month, as compared with 340 and 397 lakhs in the corresponding month of the two previous years. In October there was a slight improvement in jute prospects, but exchange failed to rally, and by the end of the month it was clear that the export trade in wheat would be insignificant,

and that business generally would suffer the usual consequences of a severe scarcity in Northern India.

93. Before the beginning of November therefore the conditions for a weak and stagnant exchange were fully established. The jute trade was inactive : the wheat trade was doomed ; cotton was somewhat uncertain ; and much of the Burma rice might have to be diverted to India instead of going abroad. To these conditions there was suddenly superadded an external complication as serious as it was unforeseen. On the 20th of October the Mercantile National Bank of the United States of America was announced to be in difficulties; several big Trust companies fell in its wake ; and by the beginning of November a great financial crisis had developed in the United States. The origin and course of that crisis are not material to the present purpose. The point which concerns us is that America fell upon the world's store of gold with all the insistence of panic. Credit was temporarily paralyzed, and the gold currency rose for a time to a premium of 4 per cent. Before the panic abated, over 23 millions sterling in gold had been poured into the country ; and the result was to denude the available gold reserves of Europe in the most serious manner. The drain was most directly felt in London, and the Bank of England in self-defence raised its rate on the 4th November to 6 per cent, which was again raised to 7 per cent three days later. The gravity of the crisis is shown by the fact that London had not experienced a 7 per cent bank rate since 1873.

94. The effect on India was instantaneous, for the tightness of money combined with the slackening of our export trade destroyed for the time the market for the Secretary of State's bills. On the 6th November tenders dropped to 1-3$\frac{29}{32}$ and he was able to sell only 30 lakhs. Thereafter for five weeks he practically withdrew from the market altogether; but the scarcity of gold and the absence of exports continued, and exchange ceased to be stagnant and moved steadily downwards. On the 13th November it fell to 1-3$\frac{13}{16}$, on the 18th to 1-3$\frac{3}{4}$, and on the 25th to 1-3$\frac{11}{16}$. This was the lowest point reached during the crisis.

95. The significance of these quotations lies of course in the fact that they are below the point—in present conditions 1-3$\frac{27}{32}$ for Telegraphic transfers—at which it becomes profitable to export sovereigns from India, provided always that the latter can be obtained at par. This fact, coupled with the continued demand for gold for America, directed attention to India as a possible source of supply, and in the first half of November Government was approached from more than one quarter, to ascertain whether we should be willing to issue gold freely, *i.e.*, without limit of amount, in exchange for rupees at R15 to the £. It was of course understood that the sovereigns were wanted for export.

96. The matter was carefully considered. The theoretical arguments in favour of a liberal issue of gold as an antidote to a fall in exchange were freely admitted. But it was felt very strongly that the depression was not due exclusively to the contraction of exports. The demand for gold was made in part in the interest of our own trade ; but it was also due in great measure to the American crisis and the latter factor was clearly one that had to be seriously reckoned with. Our own interests could most effectively be protected by the stoppage of Council drawings, and this course the Secretary of State had already adopted. Moreover, our whole supply of gold was only about 3$\frac{3}{4}$ millions, of which only some 2 millions was at Bombay and Calcutta, and this was already being drawn off at the rate of about £400,000 a month for internal consumption. Had we complied with the demand for issues without limit, the whole available supply might have been drawn off in a few weeks, and we should then have been forced to discontinue them, with the possible result of precipitating a panic.

For these reasons, we decided to stand by our legal rights. We are not bound to give sovereigns in exchange for rupees, except at our own convenience, and we do so primarily only to foster the internal use of gold. The Currency Offices were accordingly instructed not to issue gold in larger quantities than £10,000 to any individual on any one day.

97. Meanwhile, as stated above, the Secretary of State had virtually stopped the sale of Bills. To enable him to persevere in this course until favourable tenders should be received, he on the 25th November released one million sterling of the gold in the currency chest in London (which represents exports ready made), and further sums of one million and half a million were released on the 6th and 18th December, respectively. Lastly, a few days later, it was arranged with the approval of the

Secretary of State that, if exchange (which in the meantime had recovered) should again fall below gold export point, Telegraphic Transfers on London should be offered for sale in India at a fixed rate. No public announcement to that effect was thought necessary, but the decision was communicated to the Banks at the Presidency towns. To avoid any possible misapprehension it should be clearly explained that this contingent offer was not unlimited. On the contrary, the amount of transfers was to be limited to a defined though reasonably substantial figure, and Government reserved to itself the fullest discretion to withdraw the offer at any moment without notice. The arrangement remained in force till the last days of February, but no occasion arose for putting it into operation. At the end of that month it was modified by the Secretary of State in communication with the Exchange Banks at home, to the extent that bills on London would be offered for sale, instead of transfers, the rate being suitably modified. This arrangement still holds good, but here also no occasion has arisen for putting it into force.

98. The effect of these measures was immediate. On the 25th November when exchange was at 1-3 11/16—the lowest point reached—the Secretary of State set free £1,000,000 of his currency gold. On the 27th, exchange rose to 1-3 25/32, on the 29th to 1-3 13/16, and on the 30th to 1-3 27/32. Gold export point was passed, and during December the rate remained fairly steady at an average of 1-3 29/32. About the middle of the month the Secretary of State began to sell Bills again, and sales gradually advanced to a weekly allotment of 80 lakhs. During February the amounts again fell off, but the rate obtained never fell below 1-3 29/32.

99. Government has been criticized for its refusal to promise to issue gold for export without limit, and it has been alleged that such an undertaking would at once have restored public confidence, while in all probability only a small quantity of gold would actually have been taken. I cannot admit that this criticism is well founded. It has been shown above how very small the available stock of gold in India was. Had we given the promise required, and had it been put to the proof, it could not possibly have been fulfilled. That fact alone is a conclusive reason for not giving it. We could, no doubt, have undertaken to issue up to a certain limited amount. That, however, was not what was demanded of us; no assurance was forthcoming, and probably none was possible, that the actual withdrawals would in fact be limited; and it is essential to remember that the gold was wanted not merely to redress a temporary defect in the balance of Indian trade, but also directly or indirectly to supply the demand from America, which had already absorbed 23 millions sterling, and was only restrained from further inroads on the London market by reason of an abnormally high bank rate.

100. One further comment has been made to which I may very briefly allude. It has been suggested that the incidents of November last have cast doubts on the sufficiency of the Gold Standard Reserve, and on the action of Government in authorizing the employment of a portion of the future profits on coinage for capital expenditure on Railways. I do not propose to discuss this policy, the views of Government in regard to which were made public last August. What I desire to point out is that the course of events last winter is not really relevant to the adequacy or otherwise of the Gold Standard Reserve. Between us and the Gold Standard Reserve there stands the gold in the Currency reserve, and this constitutes our first line of defence. The utilization of that gold in India and England simultaneously, and in a moderate degree, proved sufficient to arrest the fall in exchange, and it never became necessary to bring the Gold Standard Reserve into play at all. We are of course aware that some sections of the commercial public unfortunately hold views differing from our own as to the adequacy of the Gold Standard Reserve; but whether we are in the right or they, I do not think that any inference of value can be drawn on the question from the course of exchange last November. If hereafter at any time circumstances should arise which make the employment of the Gold Standard Reserve justifiable and expedient the public may rest assured that there will be no hesitation about using it. But the time and the method of doing so must be determined at the discretion of the Secretary of State, by whom the Reserve is controlled.

E. N. BAKER.

March 20, 1908.

PART II

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

101. *Introductory.*—The decision to exclude Local transactions from the general accounts and estimates has involved, not only the disappearance of the Local column of account, but also the absorption into the general revenues and expenditure of certain funds which were not truly of a local character. These changes will not in reality take effect until the 1st April, 1908: the funds to be absorbed will retain their separate existence until that date, when their balances will pass into the general balances; and the funds to be excluded will form part of the general accounts until the end of the current year. But, for purposes of the detailed explanations of the Financial Statement, it is necessary to compare like with like. With certain exceptions therefore which will be mentioned immediately, all figures of general revenue and expenditure which are entered in the Financial Statement and its appendices have been revised so as to eliminate the variations due to the exclusion of Local figures from next year. The effect is that, from 1904-1905 onwards, the figures now presented are prepared as if the excluded funds had been excluded, and the absorbed funds had been absorbed, from the 1st April 1904 instead of from the 1st April 1908. The true figures which have already been brought to account or have still to be brought to final account for the years 1904—1908 are not affected: their re-arrangement in the Financial Statement is purely statistical and for purposes of comparison; and this should be borne in mind in collating, for example, the 1905-1906 figures in Section IV of this Part with those given in the corresponding paragraphs last year. In two places, *viz.*, in Section I (which covers the same ground as paragraphs 28—32 of Part I) and in columns 1 to 5 of the table at page 63, it has not been practicable to readjust the figures; and in statement D of Apppendix I, the balances of absorbed funds have not been passed into the Provincial balances until the beginning of 1908-1909. Everywhere else, the re-arrangement described above has been carried out.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1906-1907.

1906-1907. General Result of Accounts.

102. The Accounts of the year show a surplus of £1,589,340, which is better by £263,240 than the surplus of £1,326,100 anticipated in the Revised Estimates framed in March last.

The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th instant.

1906-1907. Statement of the gross figures.

103. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

	Revised.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue, Imperial, Provincial and Local . . .	75,626,900	75,577,812	...	49,088
Total Expenditure, Imperial, Provincial and Local . .	73,687,300	73,473,676	213,624	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit . .	613,500	514,796	98,704	...
NET .	74,300,800	73,988,472	312,328	...
SURPLUS .	1,326,100	1,589,340	263,240	...

1906-1907. General.

104. Both the total revenue and the total expenditure were less than the estimate, the net improvement being £164,536. In the Imperial Section of the accounts, the improvement was £263,240, but the Provincial and Local Section showed a deterioration of £98,704.

1906-1907. Differences in Army Receipts and Expenditure.

105. A prominent feature in the improvement in the Imperial Section was an increase (£102,269) of Army receipts coupled with a reduction (£174,255) of Army expenditure. The former was largely due to receipts from the Imperial Government, mainly on account of the extra cost of sea transport occasioned by the despatch of short service men to India during the years 1903-04 to 1906-07, but also on account of the payments due in respect of Indian regiments lent for service in the Colonies, and the value of articles in possession of regiments transferred from the Indian to the Home establishment. The decrease of Army expenditure was chiefly in the Home payments for Ordnance stores; the expenditure in India, however, was also over-estimated to the extent of £62,995.

1906-1907. Other important variations in Revenue.

106. Imperial and Provincial taken together, the actual receipts turned out better than the latest estimate under Salt (£72,706), Miscellaneous (£55,205), Opium (£52,828), Customs (£44,592) and Interest (£31,050). These improvements, however, were more than counterbalanced by a decrease of £303,563 in the net receipts from State Railways, chiefly from the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. The estimate of the East Indian Railway had anticipated an improvement in coal traffic which was not realised. Working expenses in general towards the close of the year, and expenditure on renewals in particular, exceeded expectation, while sufficient allowance had apparently not been made for the effect of the Easter holidays at the end of March in postponing the adjustment of traffic receipts. As already explained in paragraph 29, the increase of Salt revenue was due to exceptionally heavy clearances following the reduction of the rate of duty with effect from the 20th March 1907; this was most marked in Northern India. The exports of Malwa opium in the last month of the year were also exceptionally high. The improvement under Customs (£44,592) was chiefly in the export duty on rice; the receipts on account of the excise duty on cotton manufactures and the imports of manufactured articles and petroleum were also better than was anticipated in March last. Under Miscellaneous, the enhancement was caused by a credit on account of the sale-proceeds of land made over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay Port Trust in March 1907. The unexpected realisation in that month of arrears of interest on the Kidderpore Dock and Port Trust loans mainly accounts for the increase (£31,050) over the Revised Estimate of Interest receipts. Land Revenue as a whole fell considerably short of the Revised Estimate, chiefly in Burma and Bombay; but a large sum had to be transferred from the Provincial to the Imperial share as adjustments necessitated by the change in the method of calculating the interest on the irrigation portion of the public debt, as explained in paragraphs 17 to 23.

1906-1907. Variations in expenditure.

107. Apart from the decrease of Army expenditure referred to in paragraph 105, the only large differences in expenditure occur in the charges for interest on the ordinary and the railway and irrigation debt. These are the result of the change, to which reference has already been made, in the system of distributing the total charge for interest on the public debt of the country. The increase over the Revised Estimate under the head 13.—Interest amounted to £573,858. On the other hand, there were decreases of £460,115 and £142,669 in the charges for "interest on debt" under the heads 38.—State Railways and 42.—Major Irrigation Works. The estimate of Interest charges had thus as a whole been slightly excessive. There was also a small over-estimate of Forest expenditure: in Burma, the provision for the purchase of elephants was not fully utilised and difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour; while in Bombay, a contractor failed to supply timber and the provision for payments of royalty on the sale-proceeds of teak on private lands was not fully worked up to. Political expenditure on the contrary exceeded the estimate by £46,834, the drawings of His Majesty the Amir against the balance of his subsidy having been larger in March than was anticipated.

1906-1907. Decrease in the Provincial and Local surplus.

108. The reduction of £98,704 in the Provincial and Local surplus is the result of decreases of £143,089 and £44,385 in revenue and expenditure, respectively. The circumstances mentioned in paragraph 106, in connection with Land Revenue, contributed largely towards the difference of £143,089 on the Revenue side, while the altered method of calculating interest resulted in a decrease of £74,827, in the charge for "interest on debt" under the head 42.—Major Irrigation Works. This and other smaller decreases of expenditure, combined with an excess of £29,505 over the estimate for Stationery and Printing, made up the net decrease of £44,385 on the expenditure side.

Section II.—The Revised Estimate of 1907-1908.

1907-1908. Statement of the gross figures.

109. As indicated in paragraphs 14 and 101, the absorption in the general revenues of certain minor funds which have hitherto been shown as Incorporated Local Funds in the estimates and accounts, and the exclusion from the Government accounts of all other local funds, have necessitated a certain re-arrangement of the Budget Estimate of 1907-1908; there is consequently a slight alteration (£100) in the surplus of £774,700 announced in March last. The Revised Estimate of 1907-1908 has been prepared on the same basis. A general comparison of the two estimates is made in the following table:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised better.	Revised worse.
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue . . .	72,500,000	70,989,200	...	1,510,800
Total Expenditure . . .	72,243,300	71,780,800	462,500	...
Adjustment of Provincial Surplus or Deficit . . .	—517,900	—1,027,000	509,100	...
NET .	71,725,400	70,753,800	971,600	...
SURPLUS .	774,600	235,400	...	539,200

1907-1908. General.

110. It is now anticipated that the total revenue will be less than the total expenditure by £791,600, but as the excess of expenditure over revenue in the Provincial section alone is £1,027,000, there is an Imperial surplus of £235,400. The falling-off of £539,200 as compared with the surplus of the Budget is the net result of decreases of £1,270,300 and £731,100 in Imperial revenue and expenditure, respectively. Under Provincial, there is a decrease of £240,500 in revenue and an increase of £268,600 in expenditure. The Local Governments will thus draw from their Provincial balances £509,100 more than was anticipated in the Budget. As a whole, therefore, the Revised Estimate shows a deterioration of £1,048,300.

1907-1908. Variations in Revenue.

111. The more important of the variations resulting in the large decrease of revenue are the following:—

HEADS.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	INCREASE + DECREASE—	
Increases—	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£
Opium	7,27·66	7,83·43	+55·77	+371,800
Customs	6,89·33	7,44·60	+55·27	+368,500
Mint	36·79	65·70	+28·91	+192,700
Stamps	6,25·14	6,35·30	+10·16	+67,700
Minor Irrigation Works	25·49	35·23	+9·74	+64,900
Assessed Taxes	2,14·93	2,22·32	+7·39	+49,200
Salt	4,93·50	5,00·53	+7·03	+46,900
Other heads (Net)	23,62·22	23,66·85	+4·63	+30,900
Decreases—				
Land Revenue (including share due to Irrigation)	31,88·68	29,33·53	—2,55·15	—1,701,000
Net receipts from Railways	20,48·22	19,39·41	—1,08·81	—725,400
Forest	2,83·47	2,61·26	—22·21	—148,100
Exchange	20·00	9·00	—11·00	—73,300
Army Receipts	1,59·57	1,51·22	—8·35	—55,600
TOTAL	1,08,75·00	1,06,48·38	—2,26·62	—1,510,800

1907-1908. Land Revenue.

112. The main feature of the Revised Estimate is the very great decrease of Land Revenue, which reflects the unsatisfactory character of the autumn monsoon of 1907. In the United Provinces alone, the collections of Land Revenue are less than the Budget by 141·14 lakhs; and in Bombay and the Punjab there are decreases of 49·13 and 20·96 lakhs, respectively, although in the former province there were unexpectedly large collections of outstandings in the first half of the year. The decline in the Central Provinces and Bengal is less (12·87 and 4·83 lakhs, respectively), but in Burma it is 30·08 lakhs; the bulk of this is due to the failure of the crops in several of the Upper Burma districts, but 8·8 lakhs represent a transfer to Irrigation revenue of the irrigation share of the consolidated land revenue rate in Upper Burma which has hitherto been credited to Land Revenue and taken as an indirect receipt in the administrative accounts of irrigation works. Only in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the North-West Frontier Province do the estimates show small improvements (3·65 and 2·32 lakhs); these, however, are partly counterbalanced by a falling-off of 2·11 lakhs in Madras and the minor Provinces. It will be understood that these figures include the share of land revenue due to irrigation.

Of the total decrease of Land Revenue, 215·46 lakhs are in the Imperial share, and 39·69 lakhs in the share accruing to Provincial. Both these figures include certain special assignments to Local Governments which are adjusted by deduction from the Imperial and addition to the Provincial shares. The more important of these are assignments of 32·72 lakhs to the United Provinces to raise the closing Provincial balance in the Revised Estimate to the prescribed minimum, and 9·25 lakhs to Bombay to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlement. There are also assignments of 5·75 lakhs to the Punjab and 1·12 lakhs to the Central Provinces, in respect of similar guarantees for Irrigation and Land Revenue, respectively; 5 lakhs for tank restoration works in Madras; and 10 lakhs to Burma, on account of the first instalment of the Imperial contribution towards the cost of the Rangoon river training scheme. On the other hand, there are new recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial aggregating 12·09 lakhs in connection with the new system of calculating interest on the Irrigation debt (*vide* paragraphs 17 to 23).

1907-1908. Customs, Opium and Mint receipts.

113. The variations in the receipts from Railways, Customs, Opium and Mint affect only the Imperial surplus. Railways will be dealt with in the next paragraph. Of the increase in Opium receipts, 45·3 lakhs are in the sales of Bengal opium, an average price of R1,350 per chest having been realised as

against R1,250 per chest taken in the Budget. The exports of Malwa opium are also expected to result in an increase (10·25 lakhs) over the Budget Estimate of pass-fees. The improvement under Customs is remarkable, the increase over the receipts of 1906-1907 being no less than 91·85 lakhs, of which only 36·58 lakhs were anticipated in the Budget. The betterness of 55·27 lakhs is distributed over most of the tariff heads, chiefly cotton manufactures (15·5 lakhs), manufactured articles (14 lakhs), silver (13·5 lakhs), metals other than silver (9·5 lakhs), petroleum (8·5 lakhs), articles of food and drink (4·1 lakhs), and excise duty on cotton goods (3·5 lakhs). Only under export duty and sugar, and to a small extent under spirits, were the receipts over-estimated. In the first case, the decrease of 15 lakhs is one of the consequences of famine, as large quantities of rice which ordinarily would have been consigned abroad have been diverted to Indian ports, where no duty is paid. The comparatively high Mint receipts are due to the unexpectedly heavy demand for bronze coin and for the new nickel one-anna coin. The profit on the mintage of these is now estimated at 34 lakhs as against 10 lakhs budgeted for. The renewal of dollar coinage and the heavy output of rupees in the earlier part of the year have also contributed towards the large improvement.

1907-1908. Railways.

114. Next to Land Revenue, the net receipts from Railways show the largest decline (1,08·81 lakhs). This is due not to an over-estimate of the gross receipts, but to a growth of working expenses which has largely exceeded the corresponding growth of earnings. Under State Railways, the latter amounts to 1,01·7 lakhs, of which 35·9 lakhs represent the receipts of the Madras Railway since its purchase from the Company on the 1st January 1908. The gross increase of working expenses is, however, 1,79 lakhs, of which 18 lakhs is due to the acquisition of the Madras Railway. The decrease in the net traffic receipts of other State Railways is therefore 95·2 lakhs, and this is largely due to heavy expenditure on renewals and repairs, chiefly on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Rajputana-Malwa, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways.

The purchase of the Madras Railway with effect from the 1st January 1908 causes a decrease of 27·71 lakhs in the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Companies. The corresponding increase under State Railways is 17·9 lakhs. The difference of 9·81 lakhs is due to the settlement of outstanding liabilities on the closing of the accounts of the guaranteed line.

1907-1908. Minor Increases of Revenue.

115. The Salt revenue shows satisfactory results, the reduction in the rate of duty announced in March last having largely increased consumption. The increase over the Budget would have been greater than 7·03 lakhs but for the fact that the clearances of salt between the 20th and the 31st March 1907 were exceptionally heavy; dealers had been deferring issues for some time in anticipation of a possible reduction in duty. The receipts under Stamps have increased in most of the Provinces. Only in Bengal (4·5 lakhs), the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam (3·5 lakhs each) have the increases been at all considerable. In Bombay and Burma, there are decreases of 1 and 4 lakhs; but the Stamp revenue, as a whole, shows steady progress. The increase under Minor Irrigation Works is chiefly due to a change in the method of accounting for the irrigation share (8·8 lakhs) of the consolidated land revenue rate in Upper Burma; *vide* paragraph 112. The improvement under Assessed Taxes is chiefly in Bombay (4·52 lakhs), where it is largely due to the continued development of the cotton trade.

1907-1908. Minor Decreases of Revenue.

116. Under Forest, there is a decrease of revenue in all the large provinces, except Madras and Bombay, where improvements of 4·5 and 4 lakhs, respectively, are expected. The decrease is largest in Burma (18 lakhs), where departmental timber operations have been curtailed. The Budget Estimate as usual provided for a moderate receipt under Exchange (20 lakhs), but the actual gain is not likely to exceed 9 lakhs this year. Of this, 6·01 lakhs represents the difference of exchange in connection with the transactions of the late Madras Railway Company. The gain on the Secretary of State's drawings is small, as the rate obtained for Bills on India has fallen considerably during the year, and averages now only a very small fraction over 16*d.* per rupee. Under Army, the decrease is chiefly in the receipts for malt liquor, consequent on the troops making their own arrangements for the supply of

beer from the 1st of January 1908; it is balanced by a corresponding decrease in expenditure, as explained in Appendix II.

1907-1908. Variations in expenditure.

117. The important variations in expenditure are the following:—

HEADS.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Increase + Decrease —.	
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£
Increases—				
Net charge for Interest on Ordinary Debt	84·43	1,94·66	+1,10·23	+734,800
Famine Relief	9·01	77·39	+68·38	+455,900
Civil Works	6,84·39	7,01·73	+17·34	+115,600
Stationery and Printing	96·67	1,09·31	+12·64	+84,200
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses	1,39·82	1,47·74	+7·92	+52,800
Courts of Law	3,79·47	3,86·88	+7·41	+49,400
General Administration	2,37·20	2,43·36	+6·16	+41,100
Jails	1,23·96	1,29·34	+5·38	+35,900
Other heads (net)	38,80·40	38,88·90	+8·50	+56,600
Decreases—				
Army	29,02·64	28,13·19	—89·45	—596,300
State Railways—Interest on Debt	8,57·61	7,89·32	—68·29	—455,300
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	70·61	37·50	—33·11	—220,700
Opium	2,70·71	2,49·48	—21·23	—141,600
Major Irrigation Works—Interest on Debt	1,68·44	1,48·14	—20·30	—135,300
Military Works	1,88·87	1,70·13	—18·74	—124,900
Political	1,40·20	1,22·24	—17·96	—119,700
Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation	1,44·86	1,29·13	—15·73	—104,800
Forest	1,60·63	1,47·84	—12·79	—85,300
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	70·00	61·12	—8·88	—59,200
State Railways—Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	2,26·57	2,19·72	—6·85	—45,700
TOTAL	1,08,36·49	+ 1,07,67·12	— 69·37	—462,500

1907-1908. Increases of expenditure. Interest charg

118. The charges for Interest on the public debt as a whole are in excess of the Budget by 22·36 lakhs. The payments in India show a small decrease; but the sterling loans were issued at a discount and at 3½ per cent, instead of 3 per cent which has been customary in recent years; a temporary loan of £1,000,000 was also raised in England. The differences appearing against interest on ordinary, railway and irrigation debt, respectively, in the foregoing table, are mainly adjustments, due to the change in the method of calculating the charges which is fully described in paragraphs 17 to 23 of Part I. The effect of this important reform is a large reduction in the disproportionate burden of interest which has hitherto fallen on Railways and Productive Irrigation Works.

119. The estimate of Famine Relief expenditure is 77·39 lakhs. The distribution by Provinces and the comparison with the Budget is as follows :— *1907-1908. Famine Relief and Insurance.*

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Increase (+) Decrease (—).
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
India (chiefly Ajmer)	0·61	0·42	—0·19
Central Provinces and Berar	...	2·50	+2·50
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	0·01	+0·01
Bengal	8·00	6·12	—1·88
United Provinces	...	67·50	+67·50
Punjab	...	0·50	+0·50
Bombay	0·40	0·34	—0·06
TOTAL	9·01	77·39	+68·38

In accordance with the new arrangements for the distribution of Famine Relief expenditure between Imperial and Provincial Revenues, described in paragraphs 48 to 56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08, 54·88 lakhs of the total charge of 77·39 lakhs has fallen upon Imperial. The Budget however contained a provision of 33·11 lakhs under the head "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" (Imperial) and this has been diverted to meet a portion of the Imperial charge under the head Famine Relief, thus causing a corresponding reduction under the former head. Owing to the Imperial Government undertaking the cost of famine relief up to a fixed limit, it is only in the United Provinces that any material portion of the direct expenditure on relief measures has fallen upon Provincial Revenues: the provision on this account in the Revised Estimate is 22·51 lakhs. It has not been found possible to spend the full Budget grant for the construction of Protective Irrigation Works; and there will be a lapse of 8·88 lakhs.

120. The whole increase in Civil Works expenditure is in the Provincial section and 9·92 lakhs occurs in the Central Provinces and Berar; this is chiefly due to the programme of useful public works having been developed during the course of the year to provide employment for labour in famine tracts, in preference to special measures of relief. There have also been increases in Burma, Bombay and Eastern Bengal and Assam, but these are largely counterbalanced by reductions in the United Provinces, Punjab and Madras. The increase under Stationery and Printing is distributed over most of the Provinces, but the fluctuations individually are of no great importance. The increase in the working expenses of Major Irrigation Works is chiefly in the Punjab, where important works and repairs for which the Budget did not provide had to be undertaken on the Western Jumna, Upper Bari Doab, Sirhind, and Lower Chenab canals; there was also unforeseen expenditure on special repairs to canals in Bengal, and a transfer of certain canals from the Minor Works category to Major Works. *1907-1908. Civil Works, Stationery and Printing, and Major Irrigation Works.*

121. Under Courts of Law, scarcity has led to specially high payments as allowances for dearness of grain; in the Punjab, Bengal and Eastern Bengal, the payments to law officers for the conduct of criminal suits have also been above the average, while in Burma an increase has resulted from the re-organisation of the provincial and judicial service, and the transfer to this head of charges for the service of processes which have hitherto been taken under "3.—Land Revenue." The Jail charges have been raised by the enhanced cost of dietary, due to the high price of food grains in most provinces. *1907-1908. Courts of Law and Jails.*

122. Of the large decrease in Army expenditure, 51·05 lakhs is in "special" expenditure and 38·4 lakhs is in ordinary expenditure. These variations, as also that under Military Works, are explained in Appendix II. The Revised Estimate of Army expenditure includes 7·5 lakhs for the Bazar Valley Field Force. *1907-1908. Decreases of Expenditure. Military Services.*

123. The decrease in Opium expenditure results from the contraction of the poppy-growing area in Bengal, while the saving in Political expenditure is due to the drawings of His Majesty the Amir, against the balance of his subsidy, having been much smaller than was expected. The transfer of certain canals to the Major Works category accounts for part of the decrease under Minor Irrigation Works; the bulk of it, however, is due to inability to utilise fully the *1907-1908. Opium, Political, Minor Works, Forest, etc.*

Budget grant. The decline in Forest expenditure is less than the corresponding decrease of revenue and, like the latter, occurs chiefly in Burma; it is due to the curtailment of departmental timber operations and to the provision for the purchase of elephants and a launch not having been fully utilised. The reduction in the charges for Interest on Capital deposited by Railway Companies is a consequence of the stringency in the English money market, which has led to the raising of less capital by Railway Companies than the Budget anticipated.

1907-1908. Imperial and Provincial figures.

124. The figures of the Budget and Revised Estimates are shown in the following table so as to compare the Imperial and Provincial results separately :—

	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL.		TOTAL.	
	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£	£
Revenue	75,80·66	73,90·11	32,94·34	32,58·27	72,500,000	70,989,200
Expenditure	74,64·47	73,54·80	33,72·03	34,12·33	72,243,300	71,780,800
Excess (+) or defect (—) of revenue as compared with expenditure	+1,16·19	+35·31	—77·69	—1,54·06	+256,700	—7[illegible],600
	£ +774,600	£ +235,400	£ —517,900	£ —1,027,000		

1907-1908. Variations in Provincial Revenue.

125. All the important variations which have contributed to the net deterioration of 80·88 lakhs under Imperial have been explained in the preceding paragraphs. Under Provincial, the decrease of 36·07 lakhs in revenue occurs chiefly under the following heads :—

	Lakhs.
Increases—	
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	20·97
Minor Irrigation Works	10·00
Stamps	4·67
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3·85
Assessed Taxes	3·05
	42·54
Decreases—	
Land Revenue	60·66
Forest	10·49
Miscellaneous	5·29
Other heads (net)	2·17
	78·61

The net decrease in the Provincial share of Land Revenue (39·69 lakhs) has been explained in paragraph 112. The distribution of the net figure into a decrease of 60·66 lakhs and an increase of 20·97 lakhs, as shown in the foregoing table, is purely an account matter. In Bombay and the Punjab, it was formerly the practice to divide the gross land revenue collections between Imperial and Provincial, before deducting from them the portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation. The deduction on the latter account was then made from the Imperial share of Land Revenue and credited as an Irrigation receipt (Imperial). It has now been decided to deduct the revenue due to irrigation and transfer it to the shared head "Major Works" before allocating the rest of the Land Revenue receipts between Imperial and Provincial. The net effect on Imperial and Provincial balances is *nil*; and the distribution of the receipts from Land Revenue due to Irrigation now follows that of the parent Irrigation head.

1907-1908. Superannuation and Miscellaneous Receipts—Provincial.

126. The differences under Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Forest and Minor Irrigation Works have been explained in paragraphs 115 and 116. The increase in Superannuation Receipts is caused by a special credit of 3·53 lakhs in Bengal, representing the sale proceeds of debentures belonging to the Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund which has been abolished. Under Miscellaneous, the main cause of the decrease of 5·29 lakhs is the remission, with effect from 1907-1908, of fees which have hitherto been recovered from Municipalities and certain other local bodies for the audit of their accounts; there is also a decrease in the sums accruing to Government on account of deposits which have remained unclaimed for years.

1907-1908. Variations in Provincial Expenditure.

127. The increase of 40·3 lakhs in Provincial expenditure is the result of the following variations :—

	Lakhs.
Increases—	
Famine Relief	22·51
Civil Works	17·38
Courts	7·46
Jails	5·29
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses	5·25
Interest on Ordinary Debt	4·29
Stationery and Printing	4·38
General Administration	3·72
	70·28
Decreases—	
Major Irrigation Works—Interest on Debt	11·61
Minor Irrigation Works	5·17
Forest	5·82
Land Revenue	4·17
Other heads (net)	3·21
	20·98

128. The increase in the Provincial charge for Interest is chiefly in the United Provinces (3·35 lakhs), agricultural conditions having necessitated the issue of exceptionally heavy takavi advances, upon which the Local Government has to pay interest to Imperial revenues. Under General Administration, the increase is distributed over all the provinces and is nowhere considerable; it is partly due to the remission, with effect from 1907-1908, of fees which have hitherto been recovered for the audit of District Boards' accounts and taken in reduction of Provincial expenditure under this head. The decrease of expenditure under the head Land Revenue is partly in Madras, where the provision of a lakh for the constitution of additional districts has not been utilised and savings have occurred on similar provisions for revision of establishments; there are also general savings in Bombay and Burma, which are partly counterbalanced by increased grain compensation and other charges in the United Provinces and elsewhere. Most of the remaining variations have already been explained in paragraphs 118 to 121 and 123.

Section III.—The Budget Estimate of 1908-1909.

1908-1909. Statement of gross fi[...]

129. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1908-1909 with the Revised Estimate of 1907-1908.

	Revised 1907-1908.	Budget 1908-1909.	1908-1909 better than 1907-1908.	1908-1909 worse than 1907-1908.
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue	70,989,200	73,438,900	2,449,700	...
Total Expenditure	71,780,800	73,392,500	...	1,611,700
Adjustment of Provincial Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).	—1,027,000	—525,100	...	501,900
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	70,753,800	72,867,400	...	2,113,600
Surplus	235,400	571,500	336,100	...

The figures this year present no outstanding features of special importance. Until the next harvest is assured, scarcity must unfortunately continue in the greater part of the United Provinces, in large tracts of Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, and in certain districts in other provinces. Expenditure on famine relief, both direct and indirect, must consequently be high; and there will be heavy remissions and suspensions of land revenue, as well as losses under the other heads of receipts which are affected by scarcity. No provision has thus been made for any reduction of taxation; and the grants to Local Governments in aid of administrative developments which have been a prominent feature of recent budgets have had to be kept within the most moderate dimensions. The estimates have been framed generally on the assumption that normal agricultural conditions will be restored with the next monsoon; and they anticipate a small surplus of only 85·72 lakhs (£571,500).

1908-1909. Assignments for Police expenditure and Sanitation.

130. The Budget Estimate provides for special assignments to Local Governments for further Police reform and for Sanitation of 12 and 30 lakhs (£80,000 and £200,000), respectively. The distribution by Provinces is as follows :—

	For Police reform.	For Sanitation.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Madras	...	3·50
Bombay	4·25	4·50
Bengal	4·00	4·50
United Provinces	...	5·00
Punjab	...	4·00
Burma	...	3·00
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1·25	3·00
Central Provinces and Berar	1·50	2·00
North-West Frontier Province	...	0·50
Minor Administrations	1·00	...
TOTAL	12·00	30·00

No portion of the additional grant for Police reform is allotted to Madras, the United Provinces, or Burma, as full provision on this account was made on the occasion of the last revision of the settlements of these Provinces: and no grant is being made to the Punjab as it has already received subsidies which cover the cost of all reforms that are likely to be carried into effect before the end of the year.

1908-1909. General.

131. In the Budget of 1908-1909, the total revenue and the total expenditure give a surplus of £46,400, and as the excess of expenditure over revenue in the Provincial section alone is £525,100, there is an Imperial surplus of £571,500. The improvement of £336,100 as compared with the surplus of the Revised Estimate is the net result of increases of £612,000 and £275,900 in Imperial revenue and expenditure, respectively. Under Provincial, there are increases of £1,837,700 in revenue and £1,335,800 in expenditure. The Local Governments will thus draw from their Provincial balances £501,900 less than in 1907-1908. On the whole, therefore, Imperial and Provincial figures being amalgamated, the Budget shows an improvement of £838,000 as compared with the Revised Estimate.

This is very largely the result of the decided improvement of 221·49 lakhs (£1,476,700) which is expected in the collections of Land Revenue. The net Railway receipts show an increase of 120·01 lakhs (£800,100); and there are enhancements of 29·19 lakhs (£194,600) and 22·62 lakhs (£150,800) in the receipts from Excise and Irrigation, respectively. The expenditure on Civil Works is anticipated to be less by 33·70 lakhs (£224,700) than is provided for in the current year's Revised Estimate; and there is a reduction of 26·34 lakhs (£175,600) in Opium expenditure.

132. Against these improvements, provision has had to be made for a decline of 57 lakhs (£380,000) in the Opium revenue. The Army receipts have fallen off by 19·04 lakhs (£127,000); and the Army expenditure has risen by 32·69 lakhs (£217,900). Famine Relief is responsible for an increased charge of 54·68 lakhs (£364,500). There is a drop in the Mint revenue

of 24·88 lakhs (£165,900), and the Interest on the public debt has risen by 35·08 lakhs (£233,900). Among other anticipated increases of expenditure, the chief are under the heads Police (£301,100), Medical (£280,000) and Education (£183,200). It should also be noted that, under the terms of the new financial settlement with the United Provinces, a transfer of Imperial revenue, which is estimated at about 16½ lakhs net, has been made to the provincial account; this of course does not affect the gross figures.

133. The following table shows the more important heads of Revenue and compares for each of them the Budget figures of next year with the latest estimate of receipts during the current year:— *1908-1909. Main heads of Revenue.*

Heads of Revenue.	Revised, 1907-1908.		Budget, 1908-1909.		Budget, 1908-1909, more or less than Revised, 1907-1908.	
	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£
Land Revenue (including share due to Irrigation)	29,33·53	19,556,800	31,55·02	21,033,500	+2,21·49	+1,476,700
Railways—Net receipts	19,39·41	12,929,400	20,59·42	13,729,500	+1,20·01	+800,100
Excise	9,29·67	6,197,800	9,58·86	6,392,400	+29·19	+194,600
Opium	7,83·43	5,222,900	7,26·43	4,842,900	−57·00	−380,000
Customs	7,44·60	4,964,000	7,50·05	5,000,300	+5·45	+36,300
Stamps	6,35·30	4,235,300	6,54·25	4,361,700	+18·95	+126,400
Salt	5,00·53	3,336,900	5,10·33	3,402,200	+9·80	+65,300
Irrigation	3,62·43	2,416,200	3,85·05	2,567,000	+22·62	+150,800
Post Office	2,75·03	1,833,500	2,86·81	1,912,100	+11·78	+78,600
Forest	2,61·26	1,741,700	2,76·81	1,845,400	+15·55	+103,700
Assessed Taxes	2,22·32	1,482,100	2,28·16	1,521,000	+5·84	+38,900
Telegraph	1,50·61	1,004,100	1,55·68	1,037,900	+5·07	+33,800
Interest	1,47·12	980,800	1,52·18	1,014,600	+5·06	+33,800
Army	1,51·22	1,008,200	1,32·18	881,200	−19·04	−127,000
Tributes	83·79	558,600	92·65	617,700	+8·86	+59,100
Mint	65·70	438,000	40·82	272,100	−24·88	−165,900
Other heads	4,62·43	3,082,000	4,51·13	3,007,400	−11·30	−75,500
Total	106,48·38	70,989,200	110,15·83	73,438,900	+3,67·45	+2,449,700

134. Based, as they are, on the expectation of the return of normal conditions, the estimates of Land Revenue show an increase in most of the Provinces. In the United Provinces, Bombay and Burma where the failure of crops has necessitated specially large remissions and suspensions this year, the increases are taken at 1,15·17, 64·96 and 29 lakhs, respectively; in Bengal it is 5 lakhs, and less elsewhere. Only in the North-West Frontier Province is there a small decline (1·25 lakhs), due to the necessity for granting remissions and suspensions of revenue in four districts. *1908-1909. Land Revenue.*

135. One of the main features of the Railway estimates of 1908-1909 is the absence of any entries, either on the receipt or expenditure side, against "Guaranteed Companies." This is a consequence of the purchase, with effect from the 1st January 1908, of the Madras Railway, the last of the old "Guaranteed lines,"—a category which once included the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Great Indian Peninsula, the South Indian and other important railway systems that have now been acquired by the State. The acquisition of the Madras Railway in the last quarter of the current year has occasioned increases of 1,26·8 and 91 lakhs in the Budget Estimate of gross receipts and working expenses, respectively, of State Railways for 1908-1909. *1908-1909. Railways.*

Apart from these exceptional transactions and the large differences which they occasion in the estimates of the Railways which will work the newly purchased line, the only important variations in the gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways, between the Revised Estimate of 1907-1908 and the Budget of next year, are the following:—

	INCREASE + DECREASE —		
	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Eastern Bengal Railway .	+15·00	—8·00	+23·00
Bengal Nagpur Railway .	+30·00	+11·00	+19·00
Rajputana-Malwa Railway .	+20·00	+3·00	+17·00
East Indian Railway . .	+25·00	+12·50	+12·50
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	...	—7·00	+7·00
North Western Railway .	...	—10·00	+10·00
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway . . .	+9·91	...	+9·91
Kalka-Simla Railway . .	—9·50	—5·50	—4·00
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	+7·00	—8·60	+15·60
Southern Mahratta Railway .	+7·04	+4·12	+2·92
Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway .	—6·40	—3·55	—2·85
South Indian Railway . .	+7·18	+11·62	—4·44
Nilgiri Railway and Azikhal Mangalore Railway . .	—4·85	—3·85	—1·00

136. With effect from the 1st April 1908, the transactions of the Kalka-Simla Railway will be incorporated in the accounts of the North Western Railway, while those of the Nilgiri and Azikhal-Mangalore Railways have been included in the accounts of the South Indian Railway since the 1st January 1908. Apart from these disturbing factors, and the differences in the estimates occasioned by the transfer of the Katpadi-Dharmavaram-Pakala-Gudur section of the South Indian Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway in January 1908, the several increases shown above represent the general development of traffic and its attendant expenses which may reasonably be expected next year. In the case of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the recent opening of the Purulia-Ranchi branch and the fact that portions of the Gondia-Chanda and Vizianagram-Raipur Railways will also be opened to traffic account for part of the increase. The decrease of working expenses on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway follows on specially large expenditure for renewals in the current year. The scarcity in Gujerat is expected to augment the receipts of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, but working expenses are likely to be no higher than in 1907-1908. The decreases shown against the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway are formal, being due to the exclusion from the Government accounts of the transactions of Local Funds, to which reference has already been made in paragraphs 9 to 15.

1908-1909. Excise and Stamps Revenue.

137. The growth of the Excise receipts has been taken with moderation, allowance having been made for the effects of the prevailing scarcity on this important source of revenue. The total increase of 29·19 lakhs is distributed over all the Provinces, but nowhere except in the Central Provinces does it exceed 5 lakhs. Increases of that amount are expected in Bengal and Madras, of 4·5 lakhs in Bombay, 3·58 lakhs in the Punjab, and 3 lakhs in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The expansion of Stamp receipts is largest in Bengal (6 lakhs) and Madras (5·4 lakhs). In Eastern Bengal and Assam and in Burma it is taken at 4 and 3 lakhs, respectively, and less elsewhere. A decline of a lakh is expected in the Central Provinces, while in the Punjab it is assumed that the receipts will be stationary.

1908-1909. Opium Revenue.

138. The decrease of Opium revenue is a direct consequence of the policy of restricting exports to China. The Budget has been framed on the assumption that the total exports in 1908-1909 will not exceed 61,000 chests and that of

these 45,900 will be of Bengal opium and 15,100 of the Malwa drug. The duty on the latter is fixed at R600 per chest, but the prices of Bengal opium vary at the monthly sales, and an average rate of R1,300 per chest has been adopted for the purposes of the Budget. This is R73 less than the price realised at the last sale; but in view of the fact that the average sale price has declined from R1,587 and R1,434 in 1904-1905 and 1905-1906, respectively, to R1,391 and R1,350 in the last two years, it has not been thought advisable to budget for a higher average than R1,300 next year.

1908-1909. Salt and Customs Revenue.

139. Under both Salt and Customs the increases of revenue are specially low, but this is not so much the result of the prevailing distress, as of the special conditions which have contributed to the receipts obtained under both these heads in the current year. In Madras, the Salt revenue was swelled by 19·7 lakhs owing to the recovery of duty at the rate of R1-8 per maund on credit sales of the year 1906-1907 which were made prior to the 20th March 1907. But for this disturbing factor, the increase of Salt revenue in the Budget would have been 29·5 lakhs, corresponding to an anticipated increase in consumption of approximately 2·9 million maunds. The rise under this head of revenue, under the stimulus of the recent reduction in duty, would have been much higher had it not been for the presence of famine in the land. Under Customs, the comparative smallness of the total increase is due to the unprecedented growth of the import duties this year which has already been noticed in paragraph 113. This growth has been so large, that it has been considered expedient to budget for a small decrease (0·55 lakh) next year, in view of the heavy accumulation of stocks and the probable slackening of imports. Nor has any material increase of the export dues on rice been feasible: in all recent famines of any intensity, the diversion of rice from the export trade to the markets in the distressed tracts has been considerable, and this will no doubt be again the case in 1908-1909. On the other hand, a moderate increase (3·5 lakhs) in the excise duty on cotton goods and the miscellaneous receipts of the Customs Department is anticipated.

1908-1909. Irrigation Revenue.

140. Practically the whole increase of Irrigation revenue is in the Punjab. The failure of the wheat crop necessitated large special remissions on the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum canals this year; the Budget provides for no such loss in 1908-1909, while it takes account of a development of irrigation which is expected on the Lower Jhelum canal.

1908-1909. Other important increases of Revenue: Post Office, Forests, Assessed Taxes, Interest and Tributes.

141. The Post Office Budget provides for normal growth of the receipts—chiefly from the sale of postage stamps and money order commission. The revision of postal rates to which reference was made in paragraphs 38 and 157 of the last Financial Statement was given effect to from the 1st October 1907, but the loss of revenue has been less than was anticipated owing to an increase in the volume of business. The estimate of Forest revenue presents no special features; the growth of the receipts taken is not specially large and 9 lakhs of it is in Burma; the balance (6·55 lakhs) is distributed over all the Provinces, save the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province which anticipate a slight decline. In the Punjab, this is due to the restoration to the Chamba State of the management of its forests. Under Assessed Taxes also the increase is general, the greatest rise in any one province being 1·5 lakhs in Bengal. The enhancement of Interest receipts is exceptional, being the result of the heavy issues of takavi loans in famine stricken areas. The total increase in India is 13·63 lakhs, of which 11·42 lakhs is in the United Provinces. This, however, is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 8·57 lakhs in Interest receipts in England: it is not expected that so large a portion of the Secretary of State's cash balance will be available for temporary investment as has been the case in the current year. The variation under Tributes is the result of irregularity in payments of the fixed demands: the collections this year were about 6 lakhs short of the Budget.

1908-1909. Important decreases of Revenue. Mint, and Army receipts.

142. Apart from Opium, the largest decrease of revenue is in Mint receipts; it is due to the expectation that the coinage of new rupees will be much smaller than in the current year, and that the profit on the circulation of nickel and bronze coin will also be somewhat less. The large decline under Army is chiefly in the receipts for malt liquor, consequent on the troops making their own arrangements for such supplies; there is a corresponding decrease in expenditure.

908-1909. xchange and Miscellaneous.

143. Two heads of receipt which do not appear in the foregoing table are Exchange and Miscellaneous. No revenue is expected from the former in the coming year, thus causing a loss of 9 lakhs compared with 1907-1908. Under Miscellaneous, there is a drop caused mainly by the fact that the last instalment (8·33 lakhs) of the Tibet indemnity was brought to account in the current year.

908-1909. ariations in penditure.

144. The following table shows the more important heads of Expenditure and compares for each of them the budget figure for next year with the latest estimate of expenditure in the current year:—

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Revised, 1907-1908.		Budget, 1908-1909.		Budget, 1908-1909, more or less than Revised, 1907-1908.	
	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£
Army . .	28,13·19	18,754,600	28,45·88	18,972,500	+32·69	+217,900
Interest on Debt .	12,14·98	8,099,800	12,50·06	8,333,700	+35·08	+233,900
Railways (excluding interest taken above) .	7,78·02	5,186,800	7,86·44	5,242,900	+8·42	+56,100
Civil Works .	7,01·73	4,678,200	6,68·03	4,453,500	—33·70	—224,700
Police . .	5,67·76	3,785,000	6,12·92	4,086,100	+45·16	+301,100
Land Revenue .	5,28·37	3,522,500	5,36·22	3,574,800	+7·85	+52,300
Superannuation .	4,50·93	3,006,200	4,58·84	3,058,900	+7·91	+52,700
Courts of Law .	3,86·88	2,579,200	3,89·31	2,595,400	+2·43	+16,200
Irrigation (excluding interest taken above) . .	2,76·87	1,845,800	2,82·77	1,885,200	+5·90	+39,400
Post Office . .	2,57·56	1,717,100	2,72·34	1,815,600	+14·78	+98,500
Opium . .	2,49·48	1,663,200	2,23·14	1,487,600	—26·34	—175,600
Administration .	2,43·36	1,622,400	2,51·16	1,674,400	+7·80	+52,000
Education . .	2,17·44	1,449,600	2,44·92	1,632,800	+27·48	+183,200
Famine Relief and Insurance .	1,77·30	1,182,000	2,29·68	1,531,200	+52·38	+349,200
Military Works .	1,70·13	1,134,200	1,79·88	1,199,200	+9·75	+65,000
Forest . .	1,47·84	985,600	1,57·54	1,050,300	+9·70	+64,700
Medical . .	1,26·64	844,300	1,68·64	1,124,300	+42·00	+280,000
Telegraph . .	1,63·57	1,090,500	1,64·19	1,094,600	+0·62	+4,100
Political . .	1,22·24	814,900	1,32·84	885,600	+10·60	+70,700
Jails . .	1,29·34	862,300	1,30·41	869,400	+1·07	+7,100
Scientific and other Minor Departments . .	1,15·63	770,900	1,25·32	835,500	+9·69	+64,600
Other Heads .	9,27·86	6,185,700	8,98·34	5,989,000	—29·52	—196,700
TOTAL .	1,07,67·12	71,780,800	1,10,08·87	73,392,500	+2,41·75	+1,611,700

145. The variations under Army and Military Works are explained in Appendix II. The increase of Interest charges is greater than usual, and is chiefly in the Home section of the estimates. It is partly due to the sterling loans of 1907-1908 carrying interest at the enhanced rate of 3½ per cent (*vide* paragraph 118), but mainly to the fact that a full year's interest on the loan of £5,000,000 raised in January 1908 has to be paid for the first time. Necessary provision has also been made in the Budget for the service of the rupee loan announced in paragraph 84. The share of interest chargeable to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, respectively, in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 17 to 23, exceeds by 39·84 and 6·75 lakhs the corresponding charges of the current year. The whole increase being, however, only 35·08 lakhs, the portion chargeable to ordinary debt shews a decrease of 11·51 lakhs.

1908-1909. Army and Military Works Expenditure, and Interest charges.

146. The net variation under Railways is comparatively small, but there is a decrease of 90·01 lakhs under Guaranteed Companies and an increase of 59·82 lakhs in the charge for Annuities in purchase of Railways, both of which arise out of the recent acquisition of the Madras Railway. The total annuity payment incurred on the purchase of the undertaking is approximately 83 lakhs, but the Budget provides for the exchange of 9·75 lakhs for new stock of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and for the payment next year of three-quarters of the reduced annuity, *plus* a half year's annuity to holders who exchange. There is also an increase of 34·34 lakhs in the charge for Interest on Capital deposited by Railway Companies.

1908-1909. Railway Expenditure other than Working Expenses and Interest charges.

147. The large decrease under Civil Works is in Provincial expenditure and is a somewhat unusual feature of a Budget. The requirements under this head are generally over-estimated, with the result that the Revised Estimate, which takes account of heavy lapses, is ordinarily much lower than the following year's Budget. The reversal in this case is due to the restriction of public works expenditure in Burma and Bengal in view of the comparatively low Provincial balances, to the adoption of a smaller programme in the Punjab where Provincial revenues have suffered by reason of the prevailing distress, and to the absence of special expenditure which was undertaken this year in Bombay. In the United Provinces, there is an increase of 4·88 lakhs in Provincial expenditure; but of this, 4·30 lakhs is for a payment to District Boards which ordinarily would have been recorded under the recently abolished adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local.

1908-1909. Civil Works Expenditure.

148. Apart from a growth of 6·75 lakhs in the annual charge for interest on irrigation debt, the Irrigation expenditure has risen by 5·90 lakhs. This falls under Minor Works, where a lump Imperial grant of 5 lakhs has been provided for distribution during next year. The bulk of the decrease in Opium is due to the poor outturn of last winter's crop. The strong dry winds in February forced it to ripen prematurely and the produce is likely to be abnormally short. The advances for next year's crop will also be made on an area substantially reduced in accordance with the accepted policy of helping the Chinese reforms.

1908-1909. Irrigation and Opium Expenditure.

149. Of the increases under Police and Medical, 12 and 30 lakhs, respectively, represent the additions made to the Budget by the Government of India to allow of expenditure being incurred next year against the special grants for additional police reforms and sanitation referred to in paragraph 130. The balance of the increase under Medical is chiefly for plague expenditure in the Punjab and Bombay, for improvements in the lighting and equipment of hospitals, and for grants-in-aid of the expenditure of local bodies which have hitherto been taken under the abolished adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local. The balance of the increase under Police is indicative of the progress which has been made in the development of schemes for the re-organisation of the police force. The enlarged provision under Education is also partly due to the school grants to District Boards being now taken under this head instead of as contributions, and partly to a general advance in the expenditure.

1908-1909. Police, Medical and Education Expenditure.

150. The increase under Administration is chiefly in the requirements for imported stores, while that under Land Revenue is in Provincial expenditure in Bombay, Burma and Madras, and Imperial settlement expenditure in Eastern Bengal and Assam where operations are in progress in the Bakerganj, Faridpore, Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh districts.

1908-1909. Administration and Land Revenue Expenditure.

1908-1909. Superannuation, Post Office and Telegraph Expenditure.

151. The increase under Superannuation represents the usual growth of the retired list. Under Post Office, provision has been made, in addition to normal growth, for the appointment of a Postmaster General for the Central Circle, for the reorganisation of the establishments of the three presidency post offices, for two additional Deputy Comptrollers, and for establishment required for the Madras audit office. The growth of Telegraph expenditure is small and normal.

1908-1909. Famine Relief and Insurance.

152. The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is estimated at 1,32·07 lakhs, the distribution of which is as follows :—

	Imperial. Lakhs.	Provincial. Lakhs.	Total. Lakhs.
India (chiefly Ajmer) . .	1·57	...	1·57
Central Provinces and Berar .	10·00	...	10·00
Bengal	8·44	1·56	10·00
United Provinces . . .	50·00	50·00	1,00·00
Punjab	3·00	...	3·00
Madras	2·50	...	2·50
Bombay	5·00	...	5·00
TOTAL .	80·51	51·56	1,32·07

The division of the total expenditure between Imperial and Provincial has been made in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 48 to 56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-1908. The increase of Famine Relief expenditure over the Revised Estimate is 54·68 lakhs, but there is a small *per contra* reduction of 2·3 lakhs under Protective Railways and Irrigation Works.

1908-1909. Forest, Political and Scientific.

153. Forest expenditure in the Punjab shews a decrease (1·83 lakhs), consequent on the restoration to the Chamba State of the management of its forests. Elsewhere, the Budget differs but slightly from the Revised or provides for a small growth of expenditure. Only in Burma and Madras is the increase at all considerable (4·86 and 2·95 lakhs). The difference under Political is chiefly in the provision for the drawings of His Majesty the Amir against the balance of his annual subsidy. Under Scientific Departments, there is a fairly general increase of Provincial expenditure on veterinary and agricultural services, and a growth of Imperial survey expenditure. In Madras, provision has also been made for the expansion of the chrome tanning department, and for the development of expenditure in connection with fisheries ; and both in Bengal and Madras there is increased provision for the purchase of cinchona bark.

1908-1909. Courts of Law, Jails, Excise and Miscellaneous expenditure.

154. After the full provision made under Courts of Law and Jails in the current year, no further growth of expenditure is anticipated. Under Excise, however, which does not appear in the table at page 38, there is a large increase of 13·69 lakhs, which represents a general development of excise establishments in accordance with the recommendations of the Excise Committee, and includes a sum of 0·55 lakhs for the newly created appointment of Inspector General of Excise and his establishment. Of the total decrease under "Miscellaneous," 16·56 lakhs in the United Provinces is caused by the abolition of the adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local. This is due to contributions aggregating 24·18 lakhs which were made to District Boards during 1907-1908 having had to be transferred to this head in the Revised Estimate, as the payments were made for general, and not for specific, purposes. In the Budget, similar contributions have been distributed over the heads of account to which they relate, and the sum taken under this head is 7·62 lakhs only. There is a similar decrease of 5·33 lakhs in Bengal, and smaller provision is made in the Imperial estimates for special commissions and committees, and for the refund of fines and penalties incurred by contractors in England.

155. The Imperial and Provincial results are compared separately in the table below :— *1908-1909. Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.*

	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£	£
Revenue . .	73,90·11	74,81·91	32,58·27	35,33·92	70,989,200	73,438,900
Expenditure .	73,54·80	73,96·19	34,12·32	36,12·68	71,780,800	73,392,500
Excess (+) or defect (—) of revenue as compared with expenditure.	+35·31	+85·72	—1,54·05	—78·76	—791,600	+46,400
	£ +235,400	£ +571,500	£ —1,027,000	£ —525,100		

156. The large increase of Provincial Revenue next year over the Revised Estimate of 1907-1908 is chiefly under the following heads :— *1908-1909. Variations in Provincial Revenue.*

Increases—

	Lakhs.
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	+99·03
Excise	+93·79
Forest	+23·46
Assessed Taxes	+15·60
Major Irrigation Works	+13·93
Interest	+13·43
Stamps	+9·30
Registration	+6·98
Other Heads (net)	+0·13

The gross increases under the first seven of the above heads have been dealt with in paragraphs 134, 137, 140 and 141, but under Excise, Forest, Assessed Taxes, and Registration the increase of the Provincial share of the revenue is greater than the total growth. This is the result of the altered distribution of these revenues effected at the revision of the Settlements with Madras and the United Provinces to which reference has already been made in paragraph 66. Of the net increase in the Provincial share of Land Revenue, 40·5 lakhs represent the aggregate of the assignments from Imperial to Provincial Revenues for additional police reforms and sanitation (*vide* paragraph 130). In the Budget, there are also special assignments of 6·47 and 14·82 lakhs to the United Provinces to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlement, and to avoid a *minus* Provincial balance in the Budget, respectively. There is also a substantial true betterness in collections.

157. The chief variations resulting in the increase of 2,00·36 lakhs in Provincial expenditure next year are the following :— *1908-1909. Variations in Provincial Expenditure.*

Increases—

	Lakhs.
Land Revenue	+45·98
Medical	+40·05
Police	+39·78
Famine Relief	+29·05
Education	+25·96
Major Irrigation Works—Interest on Debt . .	+15·71
Forest	+14·36
Excise	+ 9·46
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses . .	+ 8·89
Scientific and other Minor Departments . . .	+ 7·45
Other Heads (net)	+21·63

Decreases—

Civil Works	—34·49
Miscellaneous	—23·47

The gross increase or decrease of expenditure under most of the above heads has been explaine1 in paragraphs 148 to 154. Under Land Revenue, Forest, and Interest on Irrigation Debt, the increases in the Provincial section of the Budget are larger, however, than the total increase. This, and similar differences under Excise and Major Irrigation Works, are the result of the recent revision of the Provincial Settlements of Madras and the United Provinces. Of the increase in the Provincial charge for Famine Relief, 27·5 lakhs are in the United Provinces and 1·56 lakhs in Bengal. As stated in paragraph 152, these fluctuations are due to the division of the total expenditure on Famine Relief between Imperial and Provincial in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 48 to 56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-1908.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with the actuals of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE (including that due to Irrigation)—						
India General	15,05,172	13,57,265	15,24,613	16,25,000	15,07,000	16,05,000
Central Provinces	87,29,557	85,86,937	} 1,70,73,306	1,75,62,000	1,62,75,000	1,65,52,000
Berar	83,06,277	84,36,779				
Burma	3,70,84,384	3,82,91,967	3,86,04,016	4,15,78,000	3,85,70,000	4,14,70,000
Assam	63,37,256	} 1,90,14,659	1,93,52,665	1,97,60,000	2,01,25,000	2,03,30,000
Eastern Bengal } Bengal	4,11,45,565	2,92,18,589	2,89,04,871	2,99,33,000	2,94,50,000	2,99,50,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,46,03,633	6,04,12,536	6,31,96,701	6,57,24,000	5,16,10,000	6,31,27,000
Punjab	2,63,91,590	2,41,53,128	2,71,96,161	2,72,00,000	2,51,04,000	2,53,71,000
N.-W. Frontier Province	19,80,446	19,33,815	22,32,744	21,33,000	23,65,000	22,40,000
Madras	5,80,91,916	6,11,32,577	6,28,86,581	6,32,63,000	6,31,70,000	6,31,84,000
Bombay	4,31,29,202	4,45,03,226	5,10,39,902	5,00,90,000	4,51,77,000	5,16,73,000
TOTAL R	29,73,04,998	29,70,71,478	31,20,11,561	31,88,68,000	29,33,53,000	31,55,02,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation R	1,33,98,743	1,45,31,687	1,51,04,710	1,54,76,000	1,54,77,000	1,60,99,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue R	28,39,06,255	28,25,39,791	29,69,06,851	30,33,92,000	27,78,76,000	29,94,03,000
Equivalent in Sterling	19,820,333	19,804,765	20,800,772	21,257,800	19,556,800	21,033,500
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation £	893,250	968,779	1,006,981	1,031,700	1,031,800	1,073,300
Shown under I.—Land Revenue £	18,927,083	18,835,986	19,793,791	20,226,100	18,525,000	19,960,200
EXPENDITURE—						
India—						
District Administration }	4,76,04,109	4,94,21,312	5,02,96,986	5,28,55,000	2,32,80,000	2,35,27,000
Other Charges }					2,95,40,000	3,00,85,000
TOTAL INDIA R	4,76,01,109	4,94,21,312	5,02,96,986	5,28,55,000	5,28,20,000	5,36,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling	3,173,608	3,294,754	3,353,132	3,523,700	3,521,400	3,574,100
England—Other Charges £	875	1,811	790	700	1,100	700
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,174,483	3,296,565	3,353,922	3,524,400	3,522,500	3,574,800

158. Freed of all technicalities as to adjustments between Imperial and Provincial, the large deterioration in the current year's collections is almost entirely the result of the failure of the monsoon and consequently of the autumn harvest in several provinces. The heaviest drop is in the United Provinces, where it is estimated that nearly 1¼ crores of the current demand will be suspended or remitted during the year. In the second order of magnitude comes Bombay, where heavy collections of the arrears from the previous famine were realized during the earlier part of the year, and partially obscure the losses on account

of the autumn harvest; the suspensions and remissions of the current demand being reckoned at about ¾ crore. The Punjab and the Central Provinces also suffer, though in a minor degree; and there has also been a reduction in the revenue demand due to the failure of crops in certain districts in Upper Burma. In Burma, however, a part of the loss is nominal, being the result of transferring 8·8 lakhs from the Land Revenue to the Irrigation head of account; this sum represents the share of revenue which is calculated as due to irrigation on lands served by the minor irrigation works in the province. For next year, the revenue from the crops which are now being harvested will be in serious defect in the scarcity provinces: but the estimates assume that a normal autumn monsoon will subsequently allow of the collection of a substantial share of the arrears. In the United Provinces and Bombay particularly, in spite of large suspensions and remissions in the revenue which falls due between April and July, substantial arrear payments are expected in the later months. The increase in Burma follows, under the fluctuating assessment system, the larger area which ought to be cultivated in normal seasons.

The more noticeable increases in expenditure are the result of survey and settlement charges in Eastern Bengal, and of extra allowances to the subordinate establishments in several provinces as compensation for the dearness of grain.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.						
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	7,61,93,120	7,05,53,610	7,34,32,575	6,15,00,000	6,60,30,000	5,96,70,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,12,36,875	85,41,000	82,75,200	79,75,000	90,00,000	90,60,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	28,92,496	29,37,084	32,00,147	32,91,000	33,13,000	39,13,000
TOTAL R	9,03,22,491	8,20,31,694	8,49,07,922	7,27,66,000	7,83,43,000	7,26,43,000
Equivalent in Sterling	6,021,499	5,468,780	5,660,528	4,851,100	5,222,900	4,842,900
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,69,25,333	2,58,14,453	2,61,60,116	2,44,60,000	2,25,02,000	1,98,00,000
Other Charges	25,46,301	25,45,748	25,14,101	25,86,000	24,21,000	24,96,000
TOTAL INDIA R	2,94,71,634	2,83,60,201	2,86,74,217	2,70,46,000	2,49,23,000	2,22,96,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,964,775	1,890,680	1,911,615	1,803,100	1,661,500	1,486,400
ENGLAND.						
Other Charges £	2,310	1,761	1,677	1,700	1,700	1,200
TOTAL £	1,967,085	1,892,441	1,913,292	1,804,800	1,663,200	1,487,600
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	48,000	49,200	52,800	49,200	48,900	45,900
Average price	R1,587	R1,434	R1,391	R1,250	R1,350	R1,300
Chests produced	50,004	55,501	48,750	...	38,125	...
Chests in Balance, March 31	69,762	76,063	72,013	...	61,238	...
Reserve, December 31	31,762	32,566	36,463	42,413	34,807	38,832
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	18,821½	14,235	13,792	13,292	15,000	15,100
Rate of duty	R500&R600	R600	R600	R600	R600	R600

159. These figures have been discussed in paragraphs 113 and 138 above. The price of Bengal opium opened well at R1,457 in April: but it subsequently sagged in consequence of rumours as to the establishment of opium monopolies in China. In December and January it dropped to close on the budget figure of R1,250: but there was an improvement towards the end of the year, and the average price obtained has been R1,350. The revenue has thus exceeded the Budget estimate by 45·3 lakhs. A fine opium harvest in Malwa in the spring of 1907 has stimulated the exports from Bombay. Up to the end of February, 14,647 chests had passed the scales against 13,488 chests in the first 11 months of the previous year; and it is estimated that, for the whole year, 15,000 chests may be declared for export.

160. Now that the outcome of the negotiations with China is public knowledge, and that further curtailment of exports has been decided upon, a more stable price may be expected for Bengal opium. It would hardly be prudent however, in view of the constant unforeseen fluctuations in value, to assume a higher average than R1,300. The exports of Malwa opium will probably reach the permissible maximum during the calendar year 1908, as stocks are believed to be high; and under the new system, there will presumably be a tendency to a disproportionate activity of export during the earlier part of the year. Budget provision has therefore been made for 15,100 chests paying pass duty. The drop in expenditure is due to the steady contraction which is now being effected in the area under poppy in Bengal, and to the very poor outturn of the crop which has just been harvested.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
REVENUE.						
Northern India (a)	1,69,35,310	1,48,51,309	1,46,41,087	1,05,50,000	1,10,97,000	1,15,50,000
Burma (b)	16,38,131	17,47,821	17,30,510	18,20,000	18,80,000	19,25,000
Eastern Bengal (b)	2,23,61,605	18,47,715	19,51,587	14,60,000	14,44,000	17,78,000
Bengal (b)		1,53,38,361	1,60,88,611	1,11,50,000	1,09,75,000	1,16,55,000
Madras (a)	1,95,38,005	1,57,89,722	1,43,38,019	1,21,00,000	1,23,31,000	1,11,00,000
Bombay (a)	1,98,48,469	1,60,71,215	1,66,90,777	1,22,70,000	1,23,26,000	1,30,25,000
TOTAL R	8,03,21,520	6,56,46,143	6,54,40,591	4,93,50,000	5,00,53,000	5,10,33,000
Equivalent in Sterling	5,354,768	4,376,410	4,362,706	3,290,000	3,336,900	3,402,200
CHARGES.						
India R	51,62,759	54,41,628	54,46,786	55,59,000	54,60,000	51,03,000
Equivalent in Sterling	344,184	362,775	363,119	370,600	364,000	340,200
England £	918	391	1,370	100	300	300
TOTAL £	345,102	363,166	364,489	370,700	364,300	340,500
Total consumption Mds.	3,93,78,000	4,07,29,000	4,30,86,000	4,34,00,000	4,42,89,000	4,71,92,000

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

161. The movements of the salt revenue during the current year were erratic. After the enormous run upon stocks which followed the reduction of duty in the last eleven days of March 1907, there was a comparative lull in the issues of salt: but the consumption rose steadily, as compared with previous years, until September, when there was a sharp set-back, probably owing to the untimely closing of the monsoon. There has been a noticeable recovery however since November, and it is estimated that the total issues for the year will be nearly 443 lakhs of maunds. The figures indicate how the consumption has been stimulated, even in a famine year, by the lower rate of taxation. For next year a further large increase is confidently expected, and the budget is based on issues of nearly 472 lakhs of maunds There is a corresponding rise in revenue everywhere except in Madras, where the current year's receipts include 59·09 lakhs received on account of salt sold in the previous year at the higher rate of duty (R 1-8-0 per maund) under the credit system and are thus abnormal to the extent of 19·7 lakhs.

162. The reduction in charges is nominal, being due mainly to a readjustment of the proportions in which the cost of the joint establishment for salt, excise and customs in Madras is debited to these different heads.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Court Fees and Plain Paper . . .	3,82,35,186	3,96,15,303	4,02,37,343	4,21,81,000	4,20,21,000	4,32,33,000
Commercial and other Stamps . . .	1,70,81,280	1,85,24,420	1,93,96,930	1,95,58,000	2,06,22,000	2,13,12,000
Other Revenue . .	7,58,970	7,55,734	8,14,342	7,75,000	8,87,000	8,80,000
TOTAL R	5,60,75,436	5,88,95,457	6,04,48,615	6,25,14,000	6,35,30,000	6,54,25,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	3,738,362	3,926,364	4,029,908	4,167,600	4,235,300	4,361,700
CHARGES.						
India . . R	12,34,918	12,95,424	12,89,498	13,24,000	13,61,000	13,92,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	82,328	86,362	85,966	88,200	90,700	92,800
England (Stores) £	38,763	41,802	100,300	103,000	105,000	120,000
TOTAL £	121,091	128,164	186,266	191,200	195,700	212,800

163. Except in Burma, where the budget estimate was high, and in Bombay where the resort to conciliation procedure is said to be affecting court-fees, the growth of stamp revenue has been general. For next year, a normal increase is counted upon except in the provinces affected by famine: in them, it is expected that the revenue will virtually be stationary.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
Revenue.						
Burma	72,81,670	83,01,926	76,64,986	83,00,000	79,00,000	80,00,000
Assam	30,54,075	62,07,991	63,73,582	66,00,000	71,00,000	74,00,000
Eastern Bengal	1,67,90,284					
Bengal		1,52,58,297	1,60,81,392	1,68,00,000	1,70,00,000	1,75,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,02,25,122	99,75,427	92,05,779	1,02,00,000	88,00,000	88,50,000
Madras	1,87,53,820	1,91,13,741	2,05,60,146	2,12,00,000	2,29,00,000	2,34,00,000
Bombay	1,39,63,271	1,42,67,667	1,48,36,335	1,55,00,000	1,60,50,000	1,65,00,000
Other Provinces	1,02,33,126	1,21,92,260	1,37,51,069	1,45,17,000	1,32,17,000	1,42,36,000
TOTAL R	8,03,01,368	8,53,17,309	8,84,73,289	9,31,17,000	9,29,67,000	9,58,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling	5,353,424	5,687,820	5,898,219	6,207,800	6,197,800	6,392,400
Charges.						
India R	36,22,103	38,71,724	41,17,933	47,22,000	44,12,000	57,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling	241,473	258,115	274,529	314,800	294,100	385,400
England £	841	1	80	100	100	100
TOTAL £	242,314	258,116	274,609	314,900	294,200	385,500

164. There has been a large increase in the current year's receipts in Madras, due mainly to a higher revenue from country spirits. On the other hand, there is a drop of 14½ lakhs in the Central Provinces, the result partly of ceasing to make advance collections from contractors, and partly of agricultural distress. The latter reason accounts for the big fall in the United Provinces; while the decrease in Burma is attributed chiefly to increased vigilance in restricting the sale of opium to the needs of the consumers. For next year a more moderate increase is taken than usual: famine will keep down the revenue in the United Provinces, and there are indications that the rapid improvement in Excise efficiency of recent years has brought the revenue up to a point from which the advance in future must necessarily be slower. The lapses in expenditure have occurred chiefly in Burma, where a provision of nearly 2 lakhs for revision of establishments could not be utilized during the year. Of the increased expenditure for next year, about 7 lakhs is nominal, representing a redistribution of the cost of the joint Salt, Excise and Customs Establishment in Madras: the balance is largely due to the strengthening of the preventive agencies which most provinces are now undertaking.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
Revenue. R	1,55,49,795	1,43,04,951	77,50,070	79,01,000	78,58,000	79,89,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,036,653	953,664	516,671	526,700	523,900	532,600
Charges R	84,256	93,301	66,279	57,000	86,000	93,000
Equivalent in Sterling	5,617	6,220	4,419	3,800	5,700	6,200

165. The only cess of any importance which is now brought into the general accounts is the Public Works Cess in Bengal and the districts of Eastern Bengal.

The only other large item included in the total is the amount which the Government of the United Provinces appropriates from the local rates for the payment of rural police in Agra. With a few petty exceptions, all the other rates and cesses which formerly appeared under this head are now credited to local funds, which are excluded from the general estimates and accounts of the Empire.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909. Budget.
IMPORTS.						
Special Import Duties.						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	4,16,977	4,10,419	4,45,734	4,25,000	5,50,000	5,50,000
Liquors—						
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	2,88,410	3,12,123	3,08,967	3,20,000	3,80,000	6,00,000
Spirits and Liqueurs	76,58,678	90,31,671	77,97,711	93,00,000	92,20,000	95,00,000
Wines	3,73,964	3,96,632	3,83,569	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Opium	3,567	3,400	3,437	3,000	5,000	5,000
Petroleum	45,88,496	36,64,737	37,77,333	37,00,000	45,50,000	46,00,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	12,850	1,238	805	} ...	...	...
Do. (do., 1902)	8,614	666	399			
General Import Duties.						
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	18,16,188	19,15,004	19,86,187	20,50,000	24,60,000	25,00,000
Sugar (ordinary duties)	32,49,459	39,91,339	43,81,422	50,00,000	44,00,000	45,00,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	13,90,125	14,48,517	15,22,261	15,60,000	18,50,000	18,50,000
Cotton Manufactures	1,21,69,967	1,32,88,991	1,29,13,509	1,35,00,000	1,50,50,000	1,50,00,000
Metals and Manufactures of :—						
Silver, Bullion and Coin	41,11,942	29,33,851	40,79,320	37,00,000	50,50,000	43,00,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	34,63,265	30,78,074	34,51,152	35,00,000	44,50,000	43,00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)	96,220	1,23,624	1,84,180	1,85,000	2,70,000	3,00,000
Manufactured Articles	81,59,549	82,76,001	84,84,426	84,50,000	98,50,000	99,50,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	10,28,998	12,11,786	11,38,368	12,48,000	14,25,000	15,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,88,37,270	5,00,90,073	5,08,58,780	5,33,41,000	5,99,10,000	5,98,55,000
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	23,81,825	27,06,784	29,00,695	29,00,000	32,50,000	35,50,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	1,31,85,757	1,15,11,233	1,05,31,920	1,17,50,000	1,02,50,000	1,05,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	10,21,710	9,12,174	9,83,989	9,42,000	10,50,000	11,00,000
GRAND TOTAL R	6,54,26,562	6,52,20,264	6,52,75,384	6,89,33,000	7,44,60,000	7,50,05,000
Equivalent in Sterling	4,361,771	4,348,017	4,351,692	4,595,500	4,964,000	5,000,300
Charges R	26,83,465	27,30,322	29,99,434	31,11,000	30,73,000	33,16,000
Equivalent in Sterling	178,898	182,021	199,962	207,400	2,04,900	221,100
England £	348	438	222	100	600	100
TOTAL £	179,246	182,459	200,184	207,500	205,500	221,200

166. The import trade during the earlier part of the year was one of unprecedented activity: and the influence of famine has not yet made itself felt on the volume of business. There has been a large increase over the budget estimate in respect of petroleum, cotton manufactures and manufactured articles generally; the small set-back in consequence of the *swadeshi* movement last year not having been maintained. The great fall in the price of silver has stimulated the import of that metal, which has developed abnormal activity during the last few months of the year. On the other hand, the demand for rice in India on account of local scarcity has again deflected the export from Burma and reduced our revenue from that source. For 1908-1909, in view of the prevalence of famine, it would be imprudent to budget for any substantial increase upon the large receipts of the current year. There should be some improvement in consequence of the doubling of the duty on beer, and the steady development of the cotton-mill industry; but in most other respects the budget follows closely the revised estimate of 1907-1908. The rise in expenditure is due to improvements in the preventive arrangements at Rangoon and Calcutta, and to increased allowances, overtime and otherwise, at Bombay.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments . . .	43,93,912	45,44,157	47,41,425	47,90,000	48,41,000	49,20,000
Other Collections . .	1,46,44,468	1,52,76,742	1,66,15,384	1,67,03,000	1,73,91,000	1,78,96,000
TOTAL R	1,90,38,380	1,98,20,899	2,13,56,809	2,14,93,000	2,22,32,000	2,28,16,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,269,225	1,321,393	1,423,787	1,432,900	1,482,100	1,521,000
Charges . . R	3,15,129	3,37,766	3,57,418	3,65,000	3,64,000	3,83,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	21,008	22,518	23,828	24,300	24,300	25,500

167. In Bombay the estimate for the current year had not made sufficient allowance for the high profits in the mill industry, and has been exceeded by about 4½ lakhs: a further improvement has been anticipated in the figure for next year. In the famine provinces, the revenue is stationary for the time; but elsewhere the general activity of trade has led to an increase in the current year's actuals over the estimate, and justifies a further moderate development of the revenue in 1908-1909.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
REVENUE.						
India . . R	2,40,29,950	2,66,74,593	2,64,99,020	2,83,35,000	2,61,15,000	2,76,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,601,997	1,778,306	1,766,601	1,889,000	1,741,000	1,845,400
England . . £	...	1,260	2,310	800	700	...
TOTAL . £	1,601,997	1,779,566	1,768,911	1,889,800	1,741,700	1,845,400
EXPENDITURE.						
India . . . R	1,29,67,856	1,42,58,521	1,40,93,152	1,59,87,000	1,47,14,000	1,56,50,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	864,524	950,568	939,543	1,065,800	980,900	1,043,400
England . . £	4,614	4,250	9,323	5,100	4,700	6,900
TOTAL £	869,138	954,818	948,866	1,070,900	985,600	1,050,300
NET REVENUE £	732,859	824,748	820,045	818,900	756,100	795,100

168. The revenue has fluctuated considerably in different provinces. It has dropped heavily in the Andamans where it is always very unsteady. In Burma it has fallen short of the estimate by 18 lakhs, mainly owing to the curtailment of departmental operations and the working out of refuse teak in certain forests. In Madras, on the contrary, increased exploitation by departmental agency and a rise in the price of produce have raised the receipts by 4½ lakhs over the original estimate. For next year a moderate improvement is expected, chiefly in Burma, where a revival in prices is looked for. The cost of working the forests follows in a general way the movements of the revenue.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
India . . R	1,01,82,770	1,04,44,567	1,08,56,414	1,26,23,000	1,20,96,000	1,34,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	678,851	696,304	723,761	841,600	806,400	897,300
England . . £	160,471	237,877	248,432	109,400	174,400	117,300
TOTAL . £	839,322	934,181	972,193	951,000	980,800	1,014,600

169. The falling off under this head of revenue in the current year is only nominal. When the last budget was framed, an instalment of interest amounting to 5·96 lakhs was due from the Calcutta Port Commissioners; and provision was made for their paying the money in April 1907. Contrary to expectation, they paid it at the end of March, so that it appears in the figures for 1906-1907. In other respects the figures approximate closely to the original estimate: in the scarcity provinces the collections of interest on agricultural loans are weak, but on the other hand there have been higher recoveries of interest on overdrawals of capital by Railway Companies. This last mentioned reason will give a still further increase next year: but the main cause for the large rise in 1908-1909 is the expected recovery of an additional 10 lakhs or so on the heavy advances of takavi for famine purposes in the United Provinces. The variations in England depend on the extent to which the Secretary of State is in a position to make temporary investments of his cash balances, and on the interest which he obtains on them.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
Interest on Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	4,27,92,544	4,39,17,978	4,54,96,632	4,67,00,000	4,66,25,000	4,77,00,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,52,28,363*	*1,56,21,842*	*1,24,26,488*	*1,68,44,000*	*1,31,70,000*	*1,38,19,000*
Railways .	*5,52,17,951*	*5,87,24,879*	*3,78,07,002*	*6,67,27,000*	*4,02,70,000*	*4,19,47,000*
Balance charged to Interest . .	—2,76,53,770	—3,04,28,743	—47,36,858	—3,68,71,000	—68,15,000	—80,66,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	—1,843,585	—2,028,583	—315,791	—2,458,000	—454,400	—537,700
England . . .	3,045,165	2,983,370	1,735,503	3,020,900	1,752,100	1,758,700
TOTAL .	1,201,580	954,787	1,419,712	562,900	1,297,700	1,221,000
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1 .	305,787	312,028	348,359	359,500	357,500	368,300
Other items . .	137,773	141,664	147,813	142,000	144,100	145,500
GRAND TOTAL £ .	1,645,140	1,408,479	1,915,884	1,064,400	1,799,300	1,734,800
Debt outstanding, March 31—						
Sterling . . .	£ 132,887,191	£ 146,457,439	£ 147,518,634	£ 150,707,539	£ 157,782,734	£ 158,162,934
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent . .	4,35,61,525	4,15,06,325	4,03,06,325	3,91,04,325	3,91,06,325	3,79,01,325
3½ per cent . .	1,05,65,35,200	1,09,63,35,700	1,14,15,80,600	1,17,15,35,700	1,16,65,80,600	1,19,65,80,600
3 per cent . .	11,07,11,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100
Other Debt . .	1,21,70,410	1,20,56,493	1,19,51,630	1,19,10,493	1,18,91,630	1,18,26,630
Savings Bank Balances	15,61,55,910	16,30,85,179	17,43,03,812	18,27,01,179	18,11,84,812	18,71,26,812

170. The statistics of interest on the public debt have to be read as a whole; the Indian and English figures for Railway, Irrigation and other (or non-productive) debt being amalgamated. They have been examined from this point of view in paragraphs 118 and 145; and the first half of the above table is merely indicative of the change of system under which a more adequate share of the interest charges is thrown upon the non-productive debt with effect from 1906-1907.

POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909. Budget.
REVENUE.						
India . . R	2,36,13,625	2,47,60,873.	2,62,67,186	2,69,36,000	2,75,03,000	2,86,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,574,241	1,650,724	1,751,146	1,795,700	1,833,500	1,912,100
EXPENDITURE.						
India . . R	1,99,43,357	2,12,91,381	2,31,03,709	2,44,21,000	2,48,38,000	2,63,85,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,329,556	1,419,426	1,540,247	1,628,100	1,655,900	1,759,000
England . . £	153,034	121,334	62,686	61,700	61,200	56,600
TOTAL . £	1,482,590	1,540,760	1,602,933	1,689,800	1,717,100	1,815,600
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	91,651	109,964	148,213	105,900	116,400	96,500

171. The reduction in postal rates from last October has made very little impression on the steady progress of postal revenue; the increase over the current year's budget estimate being almost wholly on account of the sale of postage stamps. A further improvement under the same head and also in the receipts for Money Order commission is provided for next year. The excess of expenditure in the current year results mainly from the grant of compensation for the dearness of grain. The further increase next year is accounted for by certain new appointments (*vide* paragraph 151); by necessary improvements in the pay of the executive staff; by larger payments to railways and by subsidies for new postal routes.

TELEGRAPH.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909. Budget.
REVENUE.						
Revenue Accounts— India . . R	1,34,06,813	1,35,40,107	1,41,66,341	1,47,59,000	1,48,77,000	1,54,93,000
Equivalent in Sterling	893,788	902,674	944,423	983,900	991,800	1,032,900
England . £	4,135	7,180	8,583	8,000	12,300	5,000
TOTAL . £	897,923	909,854	953,006	991,900	1,004,100	1,037,900
EXPENDITURE.						
Revenue Accounts— India . . R	90,93,488	96,96,237	1,05,43,702	1,10,79,000	1,14,88,000	1,17,73,000
Equivalent in Sterling	606,233	646,416	702,914	738,600	765,900	784,900
England . £	27,284	42,204	46,218	53,800	46,400	36,700
	633,517	688,620	749,132	792,400	812,300	821,600
Capital Expenditure— India . . R	15,48,646	16,86,904	16,04,592	12,88,000	12,87,000	16,35,000
Equivalent in Sterling	103,243	112,460	106,972	85,900	85,800	109,000
England . £	165,508	275,409	270,101	201,800	192,400	164,000
	268,751	387,869	377,073	287,700	278,200	273,000
TOTAL . £	902,268	1,076,489	1,126,205	1,080,100	1,090,500	1,094,600
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	—4,345	—166,635	—173,199	—88,200	—86,400	—56,700

172. The figures provide for the usual annual growth of business, and there is nothing to explain.

MINT.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
REVENUE. India . . R	30,95,454	48,17,052	62,91,969	36,79,000	65,70,000	40,82,000
Equivalent in Sterling . . .	206,364	321,137	419,465	245,300	438,000	272,100
England . £	46	46	33	...	...	...
TOTAL £	206,410	321,183	419,498	245,300	438,000	272,100
EXPENDITURE. India . . R	15,52,767	16,29,649	19,58,645	17,66,000	20,00,000	17,50,000
Equivalent in Sterling . .	103,518	108,643	130,577	117,700	133,300	116,700
England . £	14,359	11,436	36,321	33,100	32,200	31,000
TOTAL £	117,877	120,079	166,898	150,800	165,500	147,700
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	88,533	201,104	252,600	94,500	272,500	124,400

173. The decline in exports and the marked slackening of the demand for rupees led to the curtailment and ultimate cessation of the coinage of rupees in the latter part of the year: but the heavy output in the earlier months served to bring the receipts from seignorage nearly 3 lakhs above the original estimate. Famine brought an extraordinary demand for bronze coinage, which is now being worked almost entirely to the exclusion of silver; and the profits on the outturn have risen by 10 lakhs as compared with the Budget Estimate. The profits on the nickel one-anna piece, of which the issue began in August 1907, are expected to amount to 16 lakhs against the tentative provision of only 2 lakhs made under this head in the Budget. For 1908-1909 the figures are based on the assumption that the rupee coinage will be very much less than it was in the current year; that the rush on bronze will cease when the monsoon is established; and that the new nickel coin will be in moderate request. There is a corresponding reduction in the charges for labour and overtime allowances at both Mints.

EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,68,54,438	1,83,08,239	1,86,72,411	1,87,16,000	1,92,72,000	1,94,45,000
Law and Justice. Courts .	3,50,66,466	3,61,43,989	3,81,00,453	3,79,39,000	3,86,83,000	3,89,24,000
Law and Justice. Jails .	1,05,97,957	1,19,00,946	1,26,45,210	1,23,61,000	1,29,07,000	1,30,40,000
Police . . .	4,29,04,677	4,59,09,698	5,29,95,067	5,69,15,000	5,67,40,000	6,12,69,000
Ports and Pilotage .	30,46,546	23,65,841	24,14,142	28,18,000	28,23,000	30,64,000
Education . . .	1,47,28,654	1,82,73,075	2,01,36,373	2,17,25,000	2,16,28,000	2,43,67,000
Ecclesiastical . .	18,09,727	18,16,331	18,82,920	19,73,000	18,71,000	19,35,000
Medical . . .	1,05,24,023	1,12,72,681	1,20,57,009	1,25,26,000	1,25,71,000	1,66,99,000
Political . . .	1,17,93,498	1,40,68,500	1,58,43,710	1,39,81,000	1,21,39,000	1,32,27,000
Scientific and Minor Departments . .	70,00,306	86,69,751	95,44,088	1,08,08,000	1,04,64,000	1,14,31,000
TOTAL INDIA .	15,43,20,292	16,87,29,051	18,42,91,383	18,97,62,000	18,90,98,000	20,34,01,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	10,288,419	11,248,604	12,286,092	12,650,800	12,606,500	13,560,100
ENGLAND. General Administration	272,236	290,342	280,008	333,600	337,600	378,100
Other heads . .	51,994	68,757	80,258	95,200	98,000	99,100
TOTAL ENGLAND .	324,230	359,099	360,266	428,800	435,600	477,200
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND . . .	10,612,649	11,607,703	12,646,358	13,079,600	13,042,100	14,037,300

174. The chief reasons for the difference between the budget provision for 1907-1908 and the revised estimate are:—*Increases*: the appointment of an Inspector General of Excise and Salt; minor re-organizations in judicial and magisterial establishments; larger fees to pleaders in Government cases; grain compensation allowances to petty employés; increased cost of dietary in jails; and special grants for plague expenditure to municipalities in the United Provinces: *Decreases*: the failure of most provinces except Bengal and Bombay to use their full allotments for police reform; the lapse of about 2 lakhs of special grants for agricultural and similar purposes in Bombay; and the probability that His Majesty the Amir will draw only about 15 lakhs from his subsidy account against the 35½ lakhs provided in the budget. In 1908-1909 a considerably enhanced provision is made for pushing on the police re-organization in every province. The increased educational expenditure occurs chiefly in the United Provinces where it is proposed to take over all English schools from District Boards and simultaneously to give large grants to those bodies for primary education; but in other provinces also, the similar grants which formerly appeared as contributions from Provincial to Local have now been brought under this head owing to the abolition of the local column in the accounts. The provision for agricultural development is raised in most provinces: the Amir's subsidy drawings are taken at 25 lakhs against 15 lakhs this year; and the expenditure on sanitation is increased by the amount of the special Imperial grant for that purpose. Minor differences are due to strengthening the petty court establishments in the Central Provinces and to the purchase of a new Hooghly pilot steamer in Bengal.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Territorial and Political Pensions	35,65,635	35,33,235	33,77,795	34,11,000	34,48,000	33,81,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	778	3,196	4,686	6,000	5,000	5,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,31,68,968	1,36,65,907	1,41,42,143	1,47,80,000	1,47,33,000	1,52,31,000
Stationery and Printing	69,08,459	68,51,426	79,30,088	80,52,000	88,91,000	83,30,000
Miscellaneous	59,22,600	74,33,605	62,56,856	66,46,000	69,15,000	44,07,000
TOTAL INDIA	2,95,66,440	3,14,87,369	3,17,11,568	3,28,95,000	3,39,92,000	3,13,54,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	1,971,096	2,099,158	2,114,105	2,193,000	2,266,100	2,090,200
ENGLAND.						
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	211,338	226,859	243,015	312,000	339,000	337,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,999,664	1,999,157	2,004,949	2,021,500	2,024,000	2,043,500
Other Heads	179,460	122,734	145,180	142,900	198,700	148,800
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,390,462	2,348,750	2,393,144	2,476,400	2,561,700	2,529,800
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	4,361,558	4,447,908	4,507,249	4,669,400	4,827,800	4,620,000

175. There has been a general excess over the estimate for stationery and printing requirements in all provinces, particularly Bengal; this has also affected the purchase of stores in England. A reversion to more normal conditions is anticipated for next year. Under the head Miscellaneous, the drop in the Budget figure for 1908-1909 is mainly formal. In the recasting of the figures for previous years which has been necessitated by the exclusion of the Local column, it was found impossible in two provinces to classify with precision the purposes for which certain large contributions to District Boards have hitherto been given: they have accordingly been entered as miscellaneous debits in the provincial accounts.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Famine Relief	31,309	20,52,269	47,61,866	9,01,000	77,39,000	1,32,07,000
Construction of Protective Railways	17,37,182	8,29,171	51,626	35,000	1,28,000	11,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	32,25,200	44,48,593	53,46,902	70,00,000	61,13,000	60,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,00,06,451	76,83,928	49,85,746	70,61,000	37,50,000	37,50,000
TOTAL R	1,50,00,142	1,50,13,961	1,51,46,140	1,49,97,000	1,77,30,000	2,29,68,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,000,009	1,000,930	1,009,743	999,800	1,182,000	1,531,200

176. The grant of 1½ crores which is provided in normal years under this head has hitherto been earmarked, in the first place, for famine relief if necessary; and in the second place, for protective railway and canal works up to a maximum of 75 lakhs; any balance that remained being made available for capital expenditure which would otherwise have had to be met from borrowed funds. In the present year, a special charge upon the grant has been created by the arrangements for building up provincial credits for famine expenditure which are described in paragraphs 48—56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08. The 37½ lakhs which are assigned to Local Governments under that scheme, are debited to this grant, whether the other claims upon it leave any balance or not. During the current year, the cost of famine relief is expected to be 2½ lakhs in the Central Provinces, 6 in Bengal, 67½ in the United Provinces and less than a lakh in Bombay and the Punjab. No financial restrictions have been placed on the programme of protective works for which budget provision was made before there was any indication of famine, the shortage of expenditure being the result purely of administrative difficulties in pushing on the works. The aggregate result is a large excess over the normal total of 150 lakhs. For the next year, this excess will be still larger, as the direct famine expenditure is taken at 10 lakhs in the Central Provinces, 10 in Bengal, 100 in the United Provinces, 3 in the Punjab, 2½ in Madras and 5 in Bombay; while a liberal provision of 60 lakhs has been made for protective irrigation works which either could not be postponed without waste or are likely to be useful as providing labour in distressed areas.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
STATE RAILWAYS—						
Gross Receipts .	34,29,57,820	35,38,43,684	38,67,16,172	40,12,43,000	41,14,13,000	43,60,93,000
Working Expenses .	16,91,40,199	16,91,79,006	19,28,39,166	19,74,61,000	21,53,62,000	22,43,95,000
Net Receipts .	17,38,17,621	18,46,64,678	19,38,77,006	20,37,82,000	19,60,51,000	21,16,98,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at R15 = £1 .	11,587,841	12,310,978	12,925,133	13,585,400	13,070,100	14,113,200
Surplus Profits payable to Companies, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	3,706,646	4,307,692	2,956,708	4,920,800	3,190,700	3,334,200
England .	5,624,051	5,735,338	7,415,286	6,278,800	7,536,800	8,303,400
Net Result . .	2,257,144	2,267,948	2,553,139	2,385,800	2,342,600	2,475,600
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at R15= £1 . . .	1,074,814	921,975	398,801	410,000	225,300	...
Surplus Profits payable to Companies, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	138,593	128,913	41,702	36,500	23,500	...
England . .	1,045,143	1,038,620	584,751	581,800	576,600	...
Net Result .	—108,922	—245,558	—227,652	—208,300	—374,800	...
Other Receipts .	47,314	42,628	56,189	60,300	58,700	52,300
Other Charges .	97,948	71,192	74,003	96,400	98,400	121,400
Net Result .	—50,634	—28,564	—17,814	—36,100	—39,700	—69,100
TOTAL NET RESULT .	2,097,588	1,993,826	2,307,673	2,141,400	1,928,100	2,406,500
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government .	127,302,433	148,270,119	156,199,185	160,778,152	164,512,985	169,161,785
Expenditure by Companies .	41,614,265	41,887,721	43,375,393	45,043,421	45,494,093	46,938,993
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company . .	6,194,127	7,572,122	7,572,122	9,822,132	9,469,222	11,869,222
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company .	1,401,250	1,511,250	1,511,250	1,511,250	1,510,050	1,510,050
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company . .	.	...	...	400,000	...	500,000
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
TOTAL .	176,512,075	199,241,212	208,657,950	217,554,945	220,986,350	230,980,050
Miles open on April 1 . .	20,641	20,227	21,441	22,183	21,962	23,594
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1 . .	1,408	1408	904	904	905	...

177. These figures have been examined and explained in Sections II and III. In the following table, a comparison is given, for the Railway Revenue Account as a whole, between the Budget figures for next year and the Budget and Revised figures of the current year.

	In hundreds of pounds sterling.			In thousands of Rupees.		
	1907-1908.		1908-1909	1907-1908.		1908-1909.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£	£	R	R	R
Gross Receipts including net receipts of Guaranteed Railways, and repayments of advances of interest by Subsidised Companies . .	27,219,800	27,711,500	29,125,200	40,82,97	41,56,72	43,68,78
Working Expenses . . .	13,164,100	14,357,400	14,959,700	19,74,61	21,53,62	22,43,95
Interest, Annuities, Surplus profits payable to Companies, etc. . .	11,817,900	11,327,600	11,637,600	17,72,69	16,99,13	17,45,64
Miscellaneous Charges . . .	96,400	98,400	121,400	14,46	14,76	18,21
Net Receipts .	2,141,400	1,928,100	2,406,500	3,21,21	2,89,21	3,60,98

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
Major Works.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue { Direct Receipts .	2,99,14,971	2,80,37,332	3,51,33,476	3,32,88,000	3,27,20,000	3,53,60,000
Revenue { Land Revenue .	1,33,98,743	1,45,31,687	1,51,04,710	.,54,76,000	1,54,77,000	1,60,99,000
Expenditure { Working Expenses	1,31,29,212	1,34,67,347	1,41,69,487	1,39,82,000	1,47,74,000	1,46,46,000
Expenditure { Interest .	1,52,28,363	1,56,21,842	1,24,26,488	1,68,44,000	1,31,70,000	1,38,19,000
Net Revenue in India R	1,49,56,139	1,34,79,830	2,36,42,211	1,79,38,000	2,02,53,000	2,29,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	997,076	898,656	1,576,147	1,195,900	1,350,200	1,533,000
Expenditure: England £	...	...	106,798	...	109,600	111,400
Net Revenue £	997,076	898,656	1,469,349	1,195,900	1,240,600	1,421,600
Minor Works.						
Receipts—Direct .	26,86,498	24,70,095	27,55,575	25,49,000	35,23,000	31,45,000
Expenditure . .	1,33,62,501	1,40,60,016	1,28,53,470	1,44,86,000	1,29,13,000	1,36,31,000
Net Expenditure R	1,06,76,003	1,15,89,921	1,00,97,895	1,19,37,000	93,90,000	1,04,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	711,733	772,661	673,193	795,800	626,000	699,100
Statistics of Major Works.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . R	38,70,76,454	39,97,32,861	41,64,72,915	43,54,62,915	44,02,26,508	46,09,76,502
Equivalent in Sterling £	25,805,097	26,648,857	27,764,861	29,030,861	29,348,434	30,731,767

178. The figure of receipts estimated for 1907-1908 was well worked up to in every province except the Punjab, where revenue was lost on the Lower Chenab and the Lower Jhelum Canals in consequence of a bad wheat crop in 1906-1907: special remissions too had to be given owing to labour not being available to reap the crops in certain districts depopulated by famine. The other variations as between Revised and Budget 1907-1908 are nearly all of a formal character. In the first place, the share of Interest charges that is thrown on the Irrigation accounts has been reduced with effect from 1906-1907, as explained elsewhere in this statement, and distributed between England

and India; secondly, the direct receipts from Minor Works have received a credit of 8·8 lakhs in Burma by transfer from the Land Revenue head (*vide* paragraph 112); and thirdly, certain small irrigation works in Madras and the United Provinces have been moved from the Minor to the Major category with effect from the 1st April 1907. For next year the absence of the influences which adversely affected the Punjab Canals in 1907-1908, should allow for an improvement of over 22 lakhs in that province; and the demand for water in a dry *rabi* season in the United Provinces has suggested the bulk of the rest of the improvement in receipts.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
EXPENDITURE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India— Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	437	1,014	13,432	4,000	17,000	4,000
Civil Works, Imperial	1,04,48,187	1,08,23,843	98,05,718	1,09,65,000	1,07,89,000	1,09,85,000
Civil Works, Provincial . . .	4,12,55,416	5,10,29,268	5,45,42,760	5,66,16,000	5,83,54,000	5,49,05,000
TOTAL INDIA .	5,17,04,040	6,18,54,125	6,43,61,910	6,75,85,000	6,91,60,000	6,58,94,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	3,446,936	4,123,608	4,290,794	4,505,700	4,610,600	4,392,900
England—						
Civil Works . £	73,882	75,023	68,758	57,200	68,700	60,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,520,818	4,198,631	4,359,552	4,562,900	4,679,300	4,453,800
RECEIPTS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . R	34,23,781	35,27,491	39,65,811	36,47,000	37,90,000	36,68,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	228,252	235,166	264,387	243,100	252,700	244,500
England . . £	26,229	19,338	23,476	...	1,600	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	254,481	254,504	287,863	243,100	254,300	244,500

179. The provinces which have most notably exceeded their Civil Works grants are the Central Provinces, Burma and Bombay; there have been savings, on the other hand, in the United Provinces, Punjab and Madras. In the Central Provinces the cost of taking over tools and stores from the Warora Colliery, and the expansion of the ordinary programme in distressed districts, were the chief reasons for over-spending: in Burma and Bombay, lapses under other heads of expenditure were freely utilized for pushing on public works. The saving in Madras was mainly due to the postponement of a number of water supply and drainage schemes: in the United Provinces and Punjab it was an intentional contribution to the cost of famine.

MILITARY SERVICES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Expenditure—						
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Army	21,15,87,775	21,15,01,656	21,20,86,585	21,89,03,000	21,11,64,000	21,56,01,000
Marine	45,20,689	40,98,980	41,33,693	35,99,000	36,89,000	36,97,000
Military Works	1,39,79,372	1,57,00,574	1,60,28,916	1,84,82,000	1,60,00,000	1,74,46,000
Special Defences	5,38,613	11,28,782	14,11,302	18,85,000	14,35,000	4,55,000
Total India	23,06,26,449	23,24,29,992	23,36,60,496	24,28,69,000	23,22,88,000	23,71,99,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	15,375,096	15,495,333	15,577,365	16,191,300	15,485,000	15,813,300
England.						
Army	6,069,843	5,167,020	5,518,740	4,757,400	4,677,000	4,599,100
Marine	319,410	277,805	386,789	283,400	267,600	226,800
Military Works	49,641	48,199	58,921	27,000	67,500	36,100
Special Defences	92,387	71,054	44,271	20,000	22,500	79,100
Total England	6,531,281	5,564,078	6,008,721	5,087,800	5,034,600	4,941,100
Total Expenditure	21,906,377	21,059,411	21,586,086	21,279,100	20,520,500	20,754,400
Receipts.						
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Army	91,02,271	99,30,824	1,11,83,628	1,01,05,000	94,66,000	75,51,000
Marine	29,96,859	19,93,297	22,21,896	10,53,000	12,26,000	11,82,000
Military Works	6,81,931	7,39,582	7,64,984	7,32,000	8,50,000	8,50,000
Total India	1,27,81,061	1,26,63,703	1,41,70,508	1,18,90,000	1,15,42,000	95,83,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	852,071	844,247	944,700	792,700	769,500	638,900
England.						
Army	354,113	527,641	471,994	390,100	377,100	377,800
Marine	4,000	10,884	49	...	...	...
Military Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total England	358,113	538,525	472,043	390,100	377,100	377,800
Total Receipts	1,210,184	1,382,771	1,416,743	1,182,800	1,146,600	1,016,700

180. The figures in this and in the following table are fully explained by the Joint Secretary, Military Finance, in Appendix II.

ARMY.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
Expenditure.						
India—						
Effective Services—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Regimental Pay and Allowances.	9,81,48,328	10,20,30,717	10,36,04,555	10,75,85,000	10,36,40,000	10,76,87,000
Supply and Transport	4,23,40,078	4,49,48,266	4,86,53,123	4,91,45,000	4,76,10,000	4,82,82,000
Ordnance	1,17,88,401	1,26,01,944	1,30,25,660	1,50,30,000	1,36,46,000	1,36,19,0[illegible]
Other Heads	4,30,63,249	3,47,43,022	3,66,86,282	3,69,96,000	3,63,08,000	3,58,[illegible],000
	19,53,40,056	19,43,23,949	20,19,69,620	20,87,56,000	20,12,04,000	20,54,10,000
Non-effective Services	1,00,80,632	1,02,95,803	1,01,16,965	1,01,47,000	99,60,000	1,01,91,000
Reorganisation	61,67,087	68,81,904	...	...	...	...
Total India	21,15,87,775	21,15,01,656	21,20,86,585	21,89,03,000	21,11,64,000	21,56,01,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	14,105,851	14,100,110	14,139,105	14,593,500	14,077,600	14,373,400
England—						
Effective Services—						
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India.	644,552	565,720	654,187	667,500	631,000	670,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces	124,465	129,263	144,253	129,000	142,900	141,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	269,603	292,877	313,521	300,000	340,000	320,000
Indian Troop Service	370,944	313,810	361,715	355,500	334,000	333,600
Other Heads	64,971	50,915	46,193	49,400	116,700	52,500
Stores for India—						
Clothing	212,903	192,966	202,055	256,200	220,300	234,100
Ordnance and Miscellaneous.	1,142,545	433,277	1,264,531	425,100	344,100	267,300
Other Heads	116,142	87,837	106,445	112,700	94,300	111,600
	2,946,125	2,066,665	3,092,900	2,295,400	2,223,300	2,130,100
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India	729,615	715,283	772,680	807,000	816,700	841,000
Pay and Pensions in respect of the Indian Service	1,543,153	1,515,868	1,499,954	1,500,000	1,475,000	1,465,000
Other Heads	164,584	153,637	153,206	155,000	162,000	163,000
	2,437,352	2,384,788	2,425,840	2,462,000	2,453,700	2,469,000
Reorganisation— Stores for India.	686,366	715,567	...	...	...	...
Total England £	6,069,843	5,167,020	5,518,740	4,757,400	4,677,000	4,599,100
Total Expenditure £	20,175,694	19,267,130	19,657,845	19,350,900	18,754,600	18,972,500
Receipts.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India R	91,02,271	99,30,824	1,11,83,628	1,01,05,000	94,66,000	75,51,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	606,818	662,055	745,575	673,700	631,100	503,400
England £	354,113	527,641	471,994	390,100	377,100	377,800
Total Receipts £	960,931	1,189,696	1,217,569	1,063,800	1,008,200	881,200

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Capital outlay Railway in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909.

181. The expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government of India undertakes financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee is now estimated at R15,00,00,000 in 1907-1908, the Budget grant of 13½ crores having been increased by 1½ crores as explained in paragraph 74. There was a lapse of about 114 lakhs of rupees from the amount placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State, but this lapse has been counterbalanced by increased grants for expenditure in India.

182. For 1908-1909 the programme of capital outlay on Railway Construction has been placed at R15,00,00,000.

Distribution expenditure proposed.

183. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1906-1907 to 1908-1909 is as follows:—

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
Expenditure in England	£	£	£
1. State Lines	2,551,691	2,264,800	3,065,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	354,543	458,100	...
3. Extensions of ditto	9	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	909,440	1,569,000	1,646,800
TOTAL	3,815,683	4,291,900	4,711,800
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	R	R	R
1. State Lines	3,82,75,360	3,39,72,000	4,59,75,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates	38,68,564	49,97,000	...
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	127	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,36,41,604	2,35,35,000	2,47,02,000
TOTAL	5,57,85,655	6,25,04,000	7,06,77,000
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines	8,04,50,245	8,98,36,000	8,23,52,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	*—17,92,803*	*—1,16,80,000*	...
3. Extensions of ditto	*—1,630*	5,54,000	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	93,74,994	82,43,000	*—30,59,000*
5. Branch lines on firm guarantee	5,408	3,000	30,000
6. Local Boards' Lines	9 39,723	5,40,000	...
TOTAL INDIA	8,89,75,937	8,74,96,000	7,93,23,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME IN RUPEES	14,47,61,592	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
DITTO IN £ STERLING AT R15 TO THE £	9,650,773	10,000,000	10,000,000

Total outlay on Railways including expenditure by Branch Line Companies and on Protective Lines, etc.

184. The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee. Including this expenditure, and also some small expenditure from Provincial Revenues, the total outlay on Railway Construction in the three years is as follows:—

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Total as in preceding table	14,47,61,592	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	51,626	1,28,000	11,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	5,99,868	2,61,000	2,54,000
Provincial State line	13,432	17,000	4,000
GRAND TOTAL IN RUPEES	14,54,26,518	15,04,06,000	15,02,69,000
DITTO IN £ STERLING AT R15 TO THE £	9,695,101	10,027,100	10,017,900

185. Details of the expenditure on State and Companies' lines, whether open or under construction, for 1907-1908 and 1908-1909, will be found in Statement A of Appendix III, furnished by the Railway Board.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

186. The figures are —

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
Total in Rupees	1,19,64,406	1,25,00,000	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling	797,627	833,300	866,700	1,000,000

Capital outlay on Productive Irrigation Works.

The heavy outlay which is being incurred on a number of large irrigation schemes, especially in the Punjab, is likely to lead to a small excess of 5 lakhs over the Budget grants for 1907-1908 under this head. The Budget grant for 1908-1909 has been fixed at R 1,50,00,000, as it appears probable from the progress of expenditure in recent years that the increased allotment will be usefully employed.

Details.

187. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of 1907-1908 as now revised and in that of 1908-1909, and the amount to be spent on each :—

Name of project.	Expenditure in 1907-1908.	Expenditure in 1908-1909.
Canals in operation—	R	R
Mandalay Canal	16,000	32,000
Shwebo "	2,84,000	3,[illegible]3,000
Ganges "	1,45,000	4,45,000
Lower Ganges Canal	2,74,000	2,39,000
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	57,000	52,000
Agra Canal	3,65,000	3,29,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	49,000	85,000
Western " "	23,000	30,000
Upper Bari Doab "	5,35,000	1,50,000
Sirhind Canal	62,000	56,000
Lower Chenab Canal	31,000	4,00,000
Lower Jhelum "	4,60,000	3,00,000
Indus Inundation Canals	2,91,000	2,00,000
Godavari Delta	39,000	39,000
Kistna "	35,000	35,000
Cauvery "	76,000	76,000
Periyar Project	65,000	65,000
Canals under construction—		
Mon Canals	8,00,000	6,61,000
Ye-u Canal	16,000	1,74,000
Upper Chenab Canal	39,88,000	40,00,000
Upper Jhelum "	26,00,000	30,00,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	6,03,000	17,50,000
Paharpur Inundation Canal	1,00,000	2,50,000
Upper Swat River Canal	6,00,000	10,00,000
Nagavalli River project	4,00,000	3,00,000
Divi Island project	4,00,000	3,00,000
Other Projects	6,86,000	6,99,000
TOTAL R	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	866,700	1,000,000

Section VI.—Provincial Finance.

Revision of th Madras and U Provinces Sett ments.

188. When the scheme of *quasi*-permanent provincial settlements was introduced, as explained in section VI of the Financial Statement for 1904-1905, Madras and the United Provinces were two of the first provinces to come under the new arrangements. This priority has had its disadvantages, as the provinces whose settlements have been revised more recently have obtained, in some respects, more favourable terms. In the earlier *quasi*-permanent settlements, the prevailing practice was to treat as Imperial three-fourths of the divided heads of revenue and of the corresponding heads of expenditure: certain exceptions were made which are detailed in paragraph 215 of the Financial Statement for 1904-1905, but which are not of sufficient importance to call for repetition. In Madras and the United Provinces, this method of division was a feature of the settlements which have remained in force up to the current year. In the settlements, however, which were more recently concluded, such as those of Bombay and the Central Provinces, the Government of India were able to raise the Provincial shares of revenue to one-half under all the divided heads and to make one of them, Registration, wholly Provincial. Again, when the Bengal and Assam settlements were revised in consequence of the formation of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the new settlements were modelled on the latest principles. Madras and the United Provinces were therefore the only provinces which remained under the old and less liberal terms. Another defect in their existing arrangements is that their fixed assignments are now disproportionate to the rest of their revenues. The growth in the last four years of the grants from Imperial revenues in compensation for remitted taxes, in aid of District Boards, for the furtherance of education, and the like, has left the two provinces with an unduly high proportion of their resources as a fixed allotment, so that they do not progress *pari passu* with the needs of the provincial administration. For these reasons it was found desirable to modify the Madras and the United Provinces Settlements of 1904 on the following lines.

Madras.—The province has now been given a one-half share of all the principal heads of revenue which are ordinarily divided between Imperial and Provincial; Registration, however, continuing wholly Provincial. It has also been given a half share in the direct receipts from Major Irrigation, which formerly were wholly Imperial. The corresponding expenditure heads have been treated in the same way, with the exception of Land Revenue, which is now a purely Provincial head in all settlements. Applied to the Budget figures of the province for 1907-1908, these re-adjustments would have given Madras an increase of R77,86,000 in revenue, against an increased expenditure of R36,03,000. After allowing for an increase of R19,26,000, the bulk of which is on account of Police reorganisation and projects of tank restoration (for which an Imperial subvention of 5 lakhs was promised), a surplus of R22,57,000 would have been left; and this figure will accordingly be taken as a fixed assignment from Provincial to Imperial through the Land Revenue head. Madras is therefore in the fortunate position of having all its revenue in the shape of growing revenues. A minimum receipt of R308 lakhs from Land Revenue is guaranteed to the provincial account.

United Provinces.—The Provincial shares of the divided heads of revenue have been fixed on the same basis as in the case of Madras, except that the Provincial share of Land Revenue will be ⅝ths (save as regards some minor receipts which will be wholly Provincial) instead of one-half, and that direct receipts from Major Irrigation Works will be wholly Provincial, as heretofore. It is proposed to guarantee a minimum receipt of 240 lakhs from the divided portion of Land Revenue, and a minimum receipt of 60 lakhs from Major Irrigation Works net (direct receipts *minus* working expenses); and to give Provincial revenues a fixed assignment of R13,89,000. The Budget for 1908-1909 has been prepared on these terms: but they are only provisional at present, as they have still to receive the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In neither case does the settlement take into account the allotments made last year in connection with the scheme for distributing the incidence of famine relief expenditure, as it is desirable to emphasise the special character of that

arrangement and not to allow it to merge in the ordinary settlement terms. Moreover, in the absence of famine, the annual allotment will cease when the reserve at the credit of the province has reached its maximum limit.

...incial ...rantees.

189. The shortage of the autumn rainfall in 1907, and the consequent loss of revenue, have brought into operation the guarantee clauses in some of the Provincial settlements. To bring up to the guaranteed minimum the Provincial share of Land Revenue in the current year, assignments of R9,25,000 and R1,12,000 have been made to Bombay and the Central Provinces, respectively, while in the Punjab an assignment of R5,75,000 has been found necessary to make good the minimum Provincial share of Irrigation receipts. In the United Provinces an assignment of R6,47,000 has been made in the Budget to cover the difference between the Provincial share of the actual Land Revenue collections and the 240 lakhs which it is proposed to guarantee under the new settlement.

...ial grants to United ...ces.

190. The demands of famine upon the resources of the United Provinces have necessitated special measures to prevent the accounts from closing, both this year and next, with a minus balance. It has been decided to close the Provincial section of the accounts with a credit balance of 20 lakhs (the prescribed minimum) in 1907-1908, and at equilibrium in 1908-1909. Assignments of R32,72,000 and R14,82,000 have consequently been made in the two years respectively.

Grants for Police reforms and Sanitation.

191. The progress of police reforms in the different provinces involves further drafts on the assistance which the Government of India promised to give towards carrying out the reorganization recommended by the Police Commission. As stated last year, the full grant admissible to Burma has been allotted to it under the terms of its new settlement. A similar arrangement has now been effected with Madras and the United Provinces. The grants already made to the Punjab virtually cover the cost of the reform schemes for that province. In the other provinces, the extra grants for 1908-1909 have been strictly confined to the difference between the anticipated cost of the reorganization measures during the year and the subsidies already given. The aggregate grants included in the Budget are 12 lakhs, distributed as shown in paragraph 130. It has been explained in that paragraph that Imperial grants aggregating 30 lakhs will be made to Local Governments to assist them in special measures for the improvement of sanitation.

192. The exclusion of Local figures from the accounts, as explained in paragraphs 9 to 14, involves the abolition of the class of funds hitherto known as Incorporated Local Funds. The following funds, which formerly belonged to this class, have been absorbed in general revenues:—

Central Provinces	The Inland Labour Transport Fund.
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	The Chittagong District Road Account and the Inland Labour Transport Fund.
Bengal	The Inland Labour Transport Fund.
United Provinces	The Inland Labour Transport Fund.
Punjab	The Copying Agency Fund.
North-West Frontier Province . .	The Copying Agency Fund.
Bombay	The Government Central Book Depôt Fund.
Central India Agency	The Indore Agency Road Fund, the Manpur Road Fund, the Manpur School Fund, the Bundelkhand Agency Fund, and the Malwa Dharmsala Fund.

All other funds which have heretofore been treated as Incorporated Local will now be excluded from the general accounts, and their relations with the Government treasuries in future will virtually be the relations of client and banker.

193. The following table gives the usual information regarding the revenue, expenditure and balances of each province, compared with the standards assumed in the settlements in force in each :— *Revenue, Expenditure, balances of*

	Estimate for the previous Settlement.	Estimate for the present *quasi*-permanent Settlement.	Accounts. 1904-1905.	Accounts. 1905-1906.	Accounts. 1906-1907.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADRAS—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Balance on April 1, 1904	...	...	95,12,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,50,48,000	5,38,22,000	3,63,69,000	4,12,83,000	4,90,74,000	4,96,72,000	5,61,68,000
Total Expenditure	3,50,48,000	5,38,22,000	3,77,71,000	4,10,63,000	4,78,56,000	4,99,21,000	5,51,48,000
Closing Balance	...	...	81,10,000	83,30,000	1,00,27,000 (a)	97,76,000	1,07,96,000
BOMBAY—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	...	...	32,77,000	...			
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,16,53,000	4,01,75,000	5,10,29,000	5,24,22,000	5,70,63,000	5,70,17,000	6,04,04,000
Total Expenditure	4,16,53,000	4,91,75,000	4,66,33,000	5,24,65,000	5,53,11,000	5,83,01,000	6,09,13,000
Closing Balance	..	...	76,73,000	76,30,000	98,18,000 (b)	85,34,000	80,70,000 (g)
BENGAL—BEFORE PARTITION—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	...	...	1,42,53,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,98,87,000†	...	5,18,29,000	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure	4,98,87,000†	...	5,30,82,000	..	...	...	...
Closing Balance	...	...	1,30,00,000	..	...	[illegible]	...
BENGAL AS NOW CONSTITUTED—							
Balance on April 1, 1906	...	1,10,48,000	..	..	1,10,48,000	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	...	4,74,40,000	..	5,15,45,000‡	5,03,57,000	5,21,49,000	5,42,56,000
Total Expenditure	...	4,74,40,000	..	5,34,97,000	5,22,35,000	5,44,01,000	5,49,98,000
Closing Balance	...	.	...	1,10,48,000	93,84,000 (e)	71,32,000	63,90,000* (g)
ASSAM—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	...	...	27,49,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	72,07,000†	...	75,20,000	...	...	..	...
Total Expenditure	72,07,000†	...	77,89,000	...	...	...	...
Closing Balance	..	...	24,80,000	...	...	...	...
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—							
Balance on April 1, 1906	...	62,00,000	...	...	62,00,000	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	...	2,22,82,000	..	1,80,90,000§	2,33,88,000	2,44,74,000	2,56,85,000
Total Expenditure	...	2,22,82,000		1,43,70,000	2,35,88,000	2,60,31,000	2,80,52,000
Closing Balance		...	...	62,00,000	61,50,000 (f)	39,93,000	16,32,000 (g)
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	.	...	75,27,000	..	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,66,64,000	5,32,91,000	3,77,58,000	3,84,90,000	4,82,66,000	4,58,12,000	5,[illegible]6,68,000
Total Expenditure	3,66,64,000	32,91,000	3,86,27,000	4,13,69,000	4,74,71,000	4,94,11,000	5,86,68,000
Closing Balance	..	.	66,58,000	37,79,000	55,87,000 (c)	19,98,000	...
PUNJAB—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	...		32,00,000	...			
Total Revenue, including adjustments	1,90,28,000	2,49,50,000	2,69,82,000	2,67,42,000	3,11,94,000	3,11,49,000	3,23,18,000
Total Expenditure	1,90,28,000	2,49,50,000	2,21,87,000	2,95,30,000	3,18,55,000	3,30,93,000	3,20,17,000
Closing Balance	...	.	79,95,000	51,98,000	54,06,000 (d)	31,62,000	37,63,000
BURMA—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	...	...	84,98,000	...			
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,31,33,000	4,39,66,000	3,85,71,000	4,15,66,000	4,72,55,000	4,39,[illegible]0,000	4,54,91,000
Total Expenditure	3,31,33,000	4,39,66,000	4,01,63,000	4,41,80,000	4,53,64,000	4,70,35,000	4,73,79,000
Closing Balance	..	..	69,06,000	42,92,000	61,83,000	30,88,000	12,00,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES PROPER—							
Balance on April 1, 1904	.	...	15,01,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	83,93,000	..	1,14,84,000	...	.	...	...
Total Expenditure	83,93,000		1,21,85,000	.	...	..	...
Closing Balance	...	.	8,00,000	...	...	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—							
Balance on April 1, 1906	...	40,35,000	...	...	40,35,000	.	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	..	1,76,43,000	...	1,58,69,000	2,07,56,000	2,16,04,000	2,24,02,000
Total Expenditure		1,76,43,000	..	1,26,34,000	1,90,05,000	2,24,38,000	2,40,39,000
Closing Balance	.	...	...	40,35,000	57,86,000	49,52,000	33,24,000(g)

* Includes R50 lakhs held for the Calcutta improvement scheme referred to in paragraph 219 of the Financial Statement for 1904-1905.

† Settlement of 1904.

‡ Whole of Bengal up to 15th October 1905 and Bengal after partition for the rest of the year.

§ Assam up to 15th October 1905 and Eastern Bengal and Assam for the rest of the year

(a) Includes R4,79,000 on account of Ryotwari Village Service Fund balance on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(b) Includes R4,36,000 on account of the balance of the Sind Village Officers' Fund on 1st April 1905 transferred to Provincial.

(c) Includes R10,12,000 on account of Patwari Fund balance on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(d) Includes R8,69,000 on account of Patwari Fund balance on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(e) Includes R2,18,000 on account of the balance of the Zamindari Dâk cess *less* R4,000 minus balance of Patwari Fund transferred from Local to Provincial.

(f) Includes R1,50,000 on account of the balance of the Zamindari Dâk Fund.

(g) Include the balances of the Incorporated Local Funds which will be absorbed in general revenues with effect from 1st April, 1908.

Section VII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

194. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1907-1908 and in the Budget Estimate of 1908-1909.

RECEIPTS.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
*Permanent debt incurred for the redemption of Railway Liabilities	...	2,144,800	...
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—			
For Capital outlay	1,176,600	425,600	1,00[illegible],300
* For discharge of Debentures	2,385,100	957,900	1,420,600
Temporary debt renewed	...	...	2,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	3,358,600	4,836,800	3,411,400
Currency Reserve	69,700	69,700	50,600
Other items	900	103,900	15,100
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,903,500	1,901,300	4,653,500
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve	...	3,325,000	1,500,000
Other transactions	369,700	1,026,200	789,200
Total Receipts, excluding Council Bills and Loans	10,264,100	14,791,200	14,840,900
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	17,783,200	17,849,400	17,988,500
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	3,656,600	2,349,800	3,093,[illegible]00
* Redemption of Railway Liabilities	...	2,144,800	...
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,790,000	2,028,600	1,647,300
* Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	2,385,100	1,038,500	1,420,600
Permanent Debt discharged	500,000	634,700	865,800
Temporary Debt discharged	...	...	2,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	3,358,600	4,501,200	3,417,000
Currency Reserve	69,700	69,700	50,600
Other transactions	52,200	53,100	7,100
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,849,400	3,225,000	5,060,900
Purchase of silver	...	4,516,300	...
Transfer of gold through the Paper Currency Reserve at the Bank of England	...	925,000	...
Other transactions	296,000	514,900	392,000
Total Disbursements	32,740,800	39,851,000	35,942,900
NET DISBURSEMENT	22,476,700	25,059,800	21,102,000
Financed as follows:			
Council Bills	18,100,000	15,814,000	18,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred	3,500,000	7,754,000	746,000
Temporary Debt incurred	...	1,000,000	500,000
Reduction of cash balance	876,700	491,800	1,356,000
TOTAL	22,476,700	25,059,800	21,102,000
Opening Balance	4,313,819	5,606,812	5,115,012
Closing Balance	3,437,119	5,115,012	3,759,012

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and disbursements under each of them are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

1907-1908, Budget.

195. The Budget of 1907-1908 provided for a net disbursement of £22,476,700 including £500,000 for the discharge of railway debentures which matured in June last To meet these charges it was estimated that Council Bills would be sold for £18,100,000, and that a sterling loan of £3,500,000 would be floated ; the balance of the liabilities being met by a reduction in the Secretary of State's balances. Following the usual practice, no Budget provision was made for the purchase of silver, which would be met in ordinary course by additional drawings on India or from the Currency gold in the Bank of England.

1907-1908, Revised Estimate.

196. The net disbursements thus budgeted for were exceeded by £2,583,100. In the first place, the activity of trade in the earlier part of the year necessitated heavy purchases of silver ; and £1,191,300 were paid on that account, in addition to payments made by the withdrawal of £3,325,000 from the Currency chest in London. In the second place, the Secretary of State remitted through the

Currency reserve a sum of £925,000 to the credit of the Indian Treasury balances, which had been seriously reduced by the heavy sale of Telegraphic Transfers towards the end of 1906-07. And in the third place, the net outlay on account of Railways was considerably in excess of the estimate. More detailed particulars of the Railway transactions are given in paragraphs 198 and 199; but the position may be summarized as follows. The Railway Companies which had been expected to raise capital were unable to obtain all that they had undertaken to provide; and the assistance which had been counted upon from this source fell short by £1,503,800. The debentures of the Madras Railway Company for £213,900 had to be paid off instead of being replaced by fresh capital, as had been hoped. And the payments made to Railway Companies on account of stores, and the advances to Companies working purchased lines, exceeded the Budget provision by £861,200.

Against these increased liabilities, there have been certain substantial improvements on the original estimates. The capital outlay on State Railways and Irrigation works is estimated to be £1,306,800 short of the budget provision, chiefly in consequence of delays in payments against indents from India. The Secretary of State will be left on the 31st March with £335,600 in his treasury belonging to the Gold Standard Reserve and for the time being uninvested; and his receipts in connection with Postal and Money Order business between India and the United Kingdom are expected to be £539,000 better than had been budgeted for.

197. To aggravate the net deterioration of £2,583,100 in his Treasury transactions, the Secretary of State was obliged to curtail his provision for Council Bills. The fall in Exchange owing to the weakness in the export trade, coupled for a time with the effects of the American crisis, has led to a reduction of the sale of Council Bills by approximately £2,286,000. This, however, has been partly made good by a temporary loan of £1,000,000; and the other deficiencies in the Secretary of State's net transactions have been more than covered by the £5-million loan which was floated towards the close of the year and of which approximately £4½ millions will be brought to account before the 31st of March (*vide* paragraph 200). It will thus be found possible to close the year by drawing on the cash balances (which opened at a much higher figure than had been estimated in the Budget) to the extent of only £491,800 against £876,700 originally estimated for.

198. The details of the transactions under capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows:— *1907-1908. Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies.*

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed Capital.		
To discharge Debentures—	£	£
Assam-Bengal Railway	560,000	435,300
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Extensions . .	155,000	...
Indian Midland Railway	1,031,200	422,600
Madras Railway	488,900	...
Southern Mahratta Railway . . .	150,000	100,000
	2,385,100	957,900
To meet Capital outlay—	...	...
Assam-Bengal Railway . . .	...	208,200
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Extensions .	50,000	...
Burma Railways	900,000	...
Indian Midland Railway . .	225,000	215,900
	1,175,000	424,100
Miscellaneous (Transfer fees, etc.) . .	1,600	1,500
TOTAL .	1,176,600	425,600
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	3,561,700	1,383,500
ISSUES.	£	£
For discharge of Debentures (including discount paid on renewal of debentures)	2,385,100	1,038,500
For Capital outlay, *i.e.*, Stores Establishment Charges, etc.	1,790,000	2,028,600
TOTAL .	4,175,100	3,067,100

Owing to the long stringency in the London money market, no capital for fresh outlay was raised by any of the companies except the small sums shown above against the Assam Bengal and the Indian Midland Railway Companies. Debentures for £1,216,200 were renewed at a discount of £4,300 instead of being replaced by fresh capital; and of the debentures of the Madras Railway Company £134,700, which matured on 1st January 1908, were discharged as direct liabilities of the Secretary of State in consequence of the purchase of the undertaking. Of the £1,034,200 shown in the above table as discharged during the year, £79,200 of the Madras Railway Company were discharged from funds supplied by the Secretary of State and the remainder was replaced by fresh capital.

199. The Railway Companies whose transactions are dealt with above have separate capital deposit accounts in England, and funds raised and withdrawn by them in England are brought directly to account in the Home Treasury. It is the practice for certain other Companies which work State Railways to receive advances from the Secretary of State for the purchase of stores; and funds are sometimes raised by them and deposited with the Secretary of State. These deposits and advances, instead of being brought directly to account in England, are treated as remittances from and to India respectively, and are brought to account in this country. The details of the transactions during the current year are as follows:

	Budget, 1907-1908. £	Revised, 1907-1908. £
RECEIPTS.		
Debentures raised—		
East Indian Railway for additional capital expenditure	2,250,000	1,897,100
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for additional capital expenditure	400,000	...
South Indian Railway for discharge of debentures	250,000	...
Transfer fees, etc.	3,500	4,200
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,903,500	1,901,300
ISSUES.		
Rental paid to South Behar Railway Company	30,000	30,000
South Indian Railway for the discharge of debentures	250,000	1,200
Advances for purchase of stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,065,000	1,050,500
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	134,000	211,500
South Indian Railway	160,400	138,700
Bengal and North-Western Railway	64,000	159,500
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,000,000	1,160,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	146,000	368,800
Southern Mahratta Railway (Madras Section, 1st January to 31st March)	...	102,700
TOTAL	2,569,400	3,192,000
Miscellaneous payments to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company for the Kalka-Simla Railway.	...	1,800
TOTAL ISSUES	2,849,400	3,225,000

Fresh capital to the extent of £2,000,000, producing £1,897,100, was raised by the East Indian Railway. The debentures of the South Indian Railway were renewed at a discount of £1,200 instead of being discharged.

200. The Budget Estimate provided for a 3 per cent sterling loan of £3,500,000 for the discharge of Bombay, Baroda and Central India debentures to the extent of £500,000, and for advances to Railway Companies under 51 Vict., c. 5. The sterling loan was announced in May 1907, but in view of the tightness of money tenders were invited for £3,500,000 of 3½ per cent India stock. The loan was issued at the fixed price of 98½—the average rate obtained for the 3 per cent sterling loan of the previous year having been £94 16*s.* 5*d.*; and the applications amounted to £11,708,400. Later in the year, in January 1908, a further 3½ per cent sterling loan of £5,000,000 was raised in anticipation of the requirements for railway capital expenditure in the ensuing year. The issue was made at a fixed price of 99—the total tenders amounting to £31,343,300. Of this second loan £4,254,000 only are likely to be received during 1907-1908 and the remainder appears in the estimates for 1908-1909. *1907-1908. Loans.*

India Bills for £1,000,000 with a currency of six months were issued in October 1907 at an average discount of £4 3*s.* 3*d.* per cent; they were required to replace the debentures which were to have been raised by the Bengal-Nagpur and the Burma Railway Companies.

201. In addition to the loans raised during the year the Secretary of State incurred liability in respect of £2,144,800 debentures of the Madras Railway Company on the purchase of the undertaking on the 31st December 1907. The amount appears in the table in paragraph 195 both on the receipt side as Permanent Debt incurred and on the expenditure side as capital outlay on redemption of Railway liabilities, and does not affect the ways and means. *1907-1908. Redemption of Railway liabilities*

202. The Budget Estimates provide for a net disbursement of £21,102,000, including a payment of £865,800 for the discharge of railway debentures which mature during the year. The net disbursements are estimated at £1,374,700 less than the current year's budget. This is the net result of the following variations:— *1908-1909. The Budget Estimate.*

	£
Worse.	
Net expenditure on Revenue account, *more*	205,300
Net payments to Railway Companies, *more*	494,900*
Permanent Debt discharged, *more*	365,800
Better.	
Outlay on State Railways, less	563,500
Deposits, Advances and miscellaneous Remittance transactions, net	377,200
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve, more * .	1,500,000

	Budget, 1907-1908. £	Budget, 1908-1909. £
RECEIPTS—		
Capital deposited by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	1,176,600	1,000,500
For discharge of debentures	2,385,100	1,420,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	2,903,500	4,653,500
Total receipts .	6,465,200	7,074,600
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Railway and Irrigation capital not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,790,000	1,047,300
Payment for discharge of debentures . .	2,385,100	1,420,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway Transactions	2,849,400	5,660,900
Total disbursements .	7,024,500	8,128,800
NET DISBURSEMENTS	559,300	1,054,200
Increase	494,900	

Of the net disbursement of £21,102,000, it is proposed to meet £18,500,000 by Council Bills, £746,000 from the amount to be received in 1908-1909 on account of the 3½ per cent sterling loan issued in January 1908, and £500,000 by raising India bills. The difference between the total of these items and the net disbursements will be met by drawing on the cash balances of the Secretary of State, which are estimated to stand at £3,759,012, on 31st March 1909.

1908-1909. Loans.

203. The six months' India Bills for £1,000,000 issued in October 1907 will be renewed twice during 1908-1909 and a fresh issue of £500,000 will be made.

1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Gold Standard Reserve.

204. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve (formerly called the Gold Reserve Fund) in England:—

Receipts.	1907-1908. Budget.	1907-1908. Revised.	1908-1909. Budget.
	£	£	£
(a) Dividends on investments and discount on Treasury Bills	358,600	386,800	411,400
(b) Treasury Bills paid off at maturity and re-invested	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
(c) Sums remitted by means of Council Bills	...	530,000	...
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve in London against corresponding payment in India	...	920,000	...
Total	3,358,600	4,836,800	3,411,400
Investments made	3,358,600	4,501,200	3,417,000

205. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
Opening balance—			
Invested	12,517,000	12,518,500	14,019,700
Uninvested—			
(1) Held in Gold	...	21,700	...
(2) Held in rupees	3,963,300	4,000,000	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances	333,600	301,300	335,600
	16,813,900	16,841,500	18,355,300
Closing balance—			
Invested	12,875,600	14,019,700	14,436,700
Uninvested—			
(1) Held in Gold	1,110,200	...	666,700
(2) Held in rupees	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances	...	335,600	330,000
	17,985,800	18,355,300	19,433,400
Profit on new coinage credited to the reserve	813,300	1,127,000	666,700
Interest on investments	358,600	386,800	411,400

1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Summary of debt transactions and Capital Account of Railway Companies.

206. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer fees, etc.) included in the estimates for 1907-1908 and 1908 1909:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	18,100,000	15,814,000*	18,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock) . . .	3,500,000	7,754,000	746,000
Permanent Debt incurred for the Redemption of Railway Liabilities . . .	...	2,144,800	...
Temporary Debt raised . .	...	1,000,000	2,500,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies . . .	3,560,100	1,382,000	2,420,600
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Railway Companies working purchased Railways . .	2,900,000	1,897,100	4,650,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Redemption of Railway Liabilities	...	2,144,800	...
Permanent Debt discharged .	500,000	634,700	865,800
Temporary Debt discharged .	...	...	2,000,000
Discharge of Debentures of Railway Companies working purchased Railways . .	250,000	...	750,000
Discharge of other Railway Companies' Debentures .	2,385,100	1,038,500	1,420,600

207. The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India, and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies, represents the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can be given that this programme will be adhered to either in amount or in form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year. The estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements, but additional Bills will as usual be sold if needed to meet the demands of trade.

* Exclusive of £530,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

INDIA.

208. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1907-1908 and 1908-1909:—

	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.		Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.
Receipts.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	27,83,68,000	18,557,900	27,12,72,000	18,084,800	27,83,99,000	18,560,000
* 2. Capital raised through Companies for outlay on State Railways (net)	3,97,50,000	2,650,000	2,84,39,000	1,895,900	5,85,00,000	3,900,000
3. Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to railway construction	...	.	1,69,04,000	1,127,000	1,00,00,000	666,700
4. Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies	2,31,000	15,400	1,30,000	8,600	2,09,000	13,900
5. Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net)	1,02,72,000	684,800	77,00,000	513,400	68,03,000	453,500
6. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	70,61,000	470,700	37,50,000	250,000	37,50,000	250,000
7. Other Deposits and Remittances (net)	17,24,000	114,900	1,09,000	7,300	35,59,000	237,300
8. Capital of Local Boards (net)	25,000	1,700	25,000	1,700	...	...
9. Remittance account between England and India—						
(a) Silver remitted from England	25,50,000	170,000	6,86,02,000	4,573,500	...	..
(b) Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital	3,89,38,000	2,595,900	4,82,95,000	3,219,600	6,46,11,000	4,307,400
Total Receipts excl loans	37,89,19,000	25,261,300	44,52,26,000	29,681,800	42,58,31,000	28,388,800
Disbursements.						
10. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
(a) State Railways and Irrigation Works	6,58,77,000	4,391,800	10,15,61,000	6,770,800	9,69,31,000	6,462,000
(b) Outlay by Companies (net)	5,58,000	37,200	—29,04,000	—193,600	—27,75,000	—185,000
11. Permanent Debt discharged	12,77,000	85,100	12,60,000	84,000	12,70,000	84,600
12. Provincial surpluses (—) or deficits (+)	77,68,000	517,900	1,54,06,000	1,027,000	78,76,000	525,100
13. Imperial and Provincial Loans (net)	12,03,000	80,300	2,10,78,000	1,405,200	31,07,000	207,200
14. Remittance account between England and India—						
*(a) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net)	3,97,50,000	2,650,000	2,84,39,000	1,895,900	5,85,00,000	3,900,000
(b) Remittances through the Currency Department (net)	...	..	3,60,00,000	2,400,000	2,25,00,000	1,500,000
(c) Other transactions (net)	21,75,000	145,000	64,43,000	429,600	51,89,000	346,000
15. Council Bills ‡	27,15,59,000	18,103,900	22,82,64,000	15,217,600	26,98,35,000	17,989,000
Total Disbursements	39,01,67,000	26,011,200	43,55,47,000	29,036,500	46,24,33,000	30,828,900
Net Disbursements	1,12,48,000	749,900	—96,79,000	—645,300	3,66,02,000	2,440,100
Financed as follows.						
Permanent Debt incurred	3,00,00,000	2,000,000	2,50,00,000	1,666,700	3,00,00,000	2,000,000
Reduction of + or addition to Treasury Balances	—1,87,52,000	—1,250,100	—3,46,79,000	—2,313,000	66,02,000	440,100
Total	1,12,48,000	749,900	—96,79,000	—645,300	3,66,02,000	2,440,100
Opening Balance	16,67,80,000	11,118,700	15,49,24,000	10,328,200	18,96,03,000	12,640,200
Closing Balance	18,55,32,000	12,368,800	18,96,03,000	12,640,200	18,30,01,000	12,200,100

* The figures under heads 2 and 14 (a) balance each other.

† Head 12 represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

‡ The figures shown under head 15 differ from those given in the Home Treasury Ways and Means statement, as Bills drawn by the Secretary of State towards the end of one year are paid in India in the next. The figures of the present statement represent payments in India.

209. In the Budget Estimate of 1907-1908, the cash balance in Indian Treasuries on 1st April 1907 was taken at 16,68 lakhs. It was estimated (1) that the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to 27,84 lakhs, (2) that the net deposits in Saving Banks and Provident Institutions would increase during the year by 1,03 lakhs, (3) that 71 lakhs would be available from the Famine Insurance Grant for the avoidance of debt, (4) that the remittance transactions of Railway Companies would result in a net credit in India of 3,89 lakhs, and (5) that 25 lakhs of silver bullion purchased in England in 1906-1907 would be added to the Treasury balances in India. On the other hand, provision was made (1) for a net expenditure of 78 lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) for Capital expenditure in India on Railways and Canals to the extent of 6,59 lakhs, (3) for a net payment of 5 lakhs to Railway Companies, (4) for payments of 13, 12 and 2 lakhs in connection with the discharge of permanent debt, local loans and miscellaneous deposit transactions respectively, and (5) for payments of Council Bills to the extent of 27,15 lakhs. The payments mentioned aggregated 34,84 lakhs, and as the receipts amounted to 33,72 there was a deficiency of 1,12 lakhs. To meet this deficiency and to strengthen the cash balances which had been seriously reduced towards the end of 1906-1907 by the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State, it was proposed to raise a rupee loan of 3 crores.

1907-1908. Main features of Budget Estimate.

210. The results according to the Revised Estimate show considerable variations from this forecast. The actual opening balance on 1st April 1907 fell short of the estimate by 1,19 lakhs in consequence of exceptionally large telegraphic transfers drawn by the Secretary of State at the end of the year. The famine has been primarily responsible for decreased receipts and increased expenditure under a number of heads: the net Imperial revenue in India being now estimated at 71 lakhs less than the Budget Estimate, while the expenditure from Provincial balances will be 76 lakhs more. As effects of the same cause, the net deposits in Savings Banks and the amount available for appropriation for the avoidance of debt will be less by 26 and 33 lakhs, respectively, while the payments on account of loans to cultivators, etc., will be more by 1,99 lakhs. Capital expenditure in India on Railways and Irrigation Works is expected to exceed the estimate by 3,57 lakhs, partly owing to short expenditure in England and partly in consequence of the additional grant of 1,50 lakhs sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year. In part payment for silver purchases, a net remittance of 3,60 lakhs has been made from India to England through the Currency Department in consequence of the slackness in the demand for Council Bills; and the payments in connection with deposit and miscellaneous remittance transactions will be more than the Budget forecast by 60 lakhs. A reduction of 50 lakhs was also made in the amount of the rupee loan which it was contemplated in the Budget Estimate to raise during the year. The total deterioration from all these sources will amount to 13,51 lakhs. On the other hand, the slackness in the demand for Council Bills will lead to a diminution of 4,33 lakhs in the payments budgeted under this head; the receipts of silver purchased in England by the Secretary of State will be more by 6,61 lakhs; the net credits from remittances of Railway Companies will exceed the Budget Estimate by 94 lakhs; a sum of 1,69 lakhs will be received as the moiety of profits on the new rupee coinage during the year, which it has been decided to appropriate to railway construction; and the net payments to Railway Companies on account of Capital outlay are 35 lakhs less than the estimate. The total improvements mentioned above amount to 13,92 lakhs against a total deterioration of 13,51 lakhs. The cash balance on 31st March 1908 is therefore now expected to be 41 lakhs better than the figure entered in the Budget Estimate.

1907-1908. Main features of Revised Estimate.

211. In paragraph 266 of the last Financial Statement it was announced, subject to the usual reservations, that a new 3½ per cent rupee loan of 3 crores would be raised in 1907-1908. The loan was announced in July last, but in view of the large improvement that was then expected in the revenue receipts and also of the stringency prevailing in the money market, tenders were invited for a reduced amount of two-and-a-half crores of rupees only. Tenders were opened on the 17th July, and the result of the loan was as follows :—

1907-1908. Rupee loan.

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Minimum rate accepted.
R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
5,24,09,300	2,50,00,000	96 13 11·2	96 11 0

1908-1909. Main features of Budget Estimate.

212. In 1908-1909, the net Imperial revenue in India is estimated at 27,84 lakhs. It is hoped that a sum of 1,00 lakhs will be available for Railway construction out of the coinage profits likely to be realised during the year. Savings Bank deposits are expected to yield a net receipt of 68 lakhs; a sum of 37½ lakhs, representing the total of the amounts deposited by Local Governments with the Imperial Government as a reserve for meeting future expenditure on famine relief (*vide* paragraphs 48 to 57 of the last Financial Statement), will be available for the avoidance of debt; and the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies are likely to result in a net credit in India of 6,74 lakhs. On the other hand, provision has been made: (1) for an expenditure of 79 lakhs from Provincial balances; (2) for capital expenditure of 9,69 lakhs in India on Railways and Canals; (3) for payments of 13,31, and 14 lakhs in connection with the discharge of permanent debt, local loans and miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, respectively; (4) for a remittance of 2,25 lakhs to the Secretary of State through the Currency Department; and (5) for payment of Council Bills to the extent of about 26,98½ lakhs. The payments mentioned aggregate 40,29½ lakhs and as the receipts come to 36,63½ lakhs the net disbursements amount to 3,66 lakhs.

1908-1909. New Rupee Loan.

213. It is proposed to meet 3 crores out of the net disbursement of 3,66 lakhs by raising a new rupee loan for that amount in 1908-1909, the remaining 66 lakhs being met by drawing upon the cash balances. It is thus expected to close the year with a balance of 18,30 lakhs. The announcement now made regarding the rupee loan is in accordance with present intentions; but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Post Office Savings Banks, etc.

214. The following table gives details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1907-1908 and 1908-1909:—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	R	R	R
1893-1894	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-1895	—8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-1896	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-1897	—58,11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-1898	—65,71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-1899	—8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901	19,44,000	34,80,000	54,24,000
1901-1902	31,04,000	36,87,000	67,91,000
1902-1903	52,40,000	39,00,000	91,40,000
1903-1904	66,99,000	42,15,000	1,09,14,000
1904-1905	78,94,000	45,87,000	1,24,81,000
1905-1906	31,49,000	46,80,000	78,29,000
1906-1907	50,94,000	52,25,000	1,03,19,000
1907-1908 (Revised)	15,18,000	53,63,000	68,81,000
1908-1909 (Budget)	4,17,000	55,25,000	59,42,000

A net deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks of 30 lakhs apart from interest was assumed in the Budget Estimate of the current year. The transactions of the first ten months of the year have, however, resulted in a net increase in the deposits of about 17 lakhs only, large withdrawals having taken place since October last in consequence of the famine. Heavy withdrawals are also expected in the closing months of the year for a similar reason, and it is now estimated that during the year 1907-1908, apart from interest, there will be a net increase of 3 lakhs only in the Post Office Savings Banks deposits and of 12 lakhs in those of the other institutions classed under this head.

In the Budget Estimate for 1908-1909, a total net deposit of 4 lakhs, apart from interest, has been assumed; the figure being intentionally low in consequence of the prevalence of famine.

Section VIII.—Summary.

215 The principal features in this statement are the following —

I —The Accounts of 1906-1907 closed with an Imperial surplus of £1,589,340, being £263,240 more than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimates of that year

II —1907-1908 —

(1) The Revised Estimates show a total Revenue of £70,989,200, a total Expenditure charged to Revenue of £70,753,800, and an Imperial surplus of £235 400 This surplus is less than that of the Budget Estimate by £539,200

(2) The transactions of local funds (except a few funds which are being absorbed in Imperial or Provincial revenues) will be excluded from the general accounts from the 1st April 1908. The Budget and the Revised Estimates for the current year have been re-arranged so as to give retrospective effect to this change The absorption of certain minor funds has resulted in a small reduction (£100) in the surplus of £774,700 shown in the original Budget Estimate

(3) The failure of the monsoon has necessitated Famine Relief expenditure (£516 000) and a heavy reduction (£1,701,100) in the estimates of Land Revenue In the United Provinces alone, the decrease is £945,300

Railway net Receipts also show a heavy decline (£725,400) The increase of Working Expenses has exceeded the growth of Earnings by reason of heavy expenditure on renewals and repairs The Madras Railway – the last of the old guaranteed lines—was purchased by the Government with effect from the 1st January 1908

Forests and Exchange have contributed £148,100 and £73,300, respectively towards the total diminution of Revenue ; and there have been smaller decreases under Tributes and Military receipts

The Customs Revenue (£4 964 000) has been unprecedentedly high being better than the Budget anticipation by £368,500 The increase over the receipts of 1906-1907 has been greatest under cotton manufactures (£142 400) spirits and liqueurs (£94,800) and manufactured articles (£91 000)

The improvement in Opium Revenue is £371 800 of which £302 000 is due to Bengal opium having been sold at an average of R1 350 per chest as against R1 250 taken in the Budget The exports of Malwa opium have exceeded expectation

The great demand for bronze coin and the issue of the new one-anna nickel have yielded a profit of £226 700 as against £66 700 budgeted for The renewal of dollar coinage and the heavy coinage of rupees in the earlier part of the year have also contributed towards the total increase of £192 700 in Mint receipts

The Salt Revenue shows marked progress the increase of £46 900 over the Budget would have been larger but for exceptionally heavy clearances between the 20th and 31st March 1907 consequent on the reduction of duty The other heads under which the Budget has been substantially exceeded are Stamps Minor Irrigation Works and Assessed Taxes with increases of £67 700, £64 500 and £49,200 respectively

(4) A new principle has been adopted for distributing the gross Interest charges between the Railway, Irrigation and Ordinary Debt which reduces largely the disproportionate burden of interest hitherto

borne by the accounts of railways and productive irrigation works. The increase in the gross Interest charges (£149,100) is due mainly to the discount and higher rate (3½ per cent) of the sterling loans of the year.

Of the total charge of £516,000 for Famine Relief, £220,700 has been met from the Budget provision for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

There is a large excess (£115,600) over the Budget in Civil Works expenditure, which is partly due to the development of the public works programme to provide employment for labour in famine tracts. Military expenditure (including Marine) is £758,600 less than the Budget, owing mainly to smaller payments to the War Office, and to a slower rate of progress with re-organization and other special measures. The Revised Estimate under Army includes £50,000 for the Bazar Valley Field Force.

The Opium expenditure is short of the Budget provision by £141,600, as a result of the contraction in the poppy area. Political shows a saving of £119,700 attributable to smaller drawings of His Majesty the Amir's subsidy.

(5) The balances of the United Provinces having been largely depleted as a consequence of famine, a special assignment of £218,100 has been entered in the Revised Estimate to raise the closing Provincial balance to its prescribed minimum. Other special assignments are £61,700 to Bombay and £7,500 to the Central Provinces to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlements, £38,300 to the Punjab in respect of a similar guarantee for Irrigation revenue, £33,300 to Madras for tank restoration works, and £66,700 to Burma, as the first instalment of the Imperial contribution towards the cost of the Rangoon river training scheme.

(6) A 3½ per cent loan of two and a half crores of rupees was raised in India; and two issues of 3½ per cent India stock were made in England. The first, in accordance with the Budget programme, was for £3,500,000; but in January last a further loan of £5,000,000 was effected, partly in anticipation of the requirements of next year. Of the latter, £746,000 will be received after the 31st March 1908. In addition, India Bills for £1,000,000 were issued in lieu of capital estimated to be raised by various Railway Companies The sterling loans enabled £634,700 to be applied towards the discharge of debentures of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Madras Railway

(7) Owing to stringency in the London money market, only £2,248,000 of fresh capital was raised by Railway Companies, as against £3,840,400 entered in the Budget Estimate.

(8) In consequence of the drop in exchange during the latter half of the year, the drawings of Council Bills in 1907-1908 are expected to amount to only £15,814,000, as compared with £18,100,000 entered in the Budget: the former figure is exclusive of £530,000 drawn for remittance to the Gold Standard Reserve. £3,325,000 have been drawn from the Currency Reserve Gold, in part payment of the silver bought by Government for coinage purposes.

(9) The Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1908 stands at £18,355,300.

III.—1908-1909:—

(1) The Budget Estimate of 1908-1909 shows a total Revenue of £73,438,900, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £72,867,400, and an Imperial surplus of £571,500.

(2) Provision has been made for special grants to Local Governments of £200,000 and £80,000 in aid of Sanitation and additional Police reforms, respectively. The annual grant for special Military expenditure has been taken at £1,666,700 only, as against £1,983,300 in the Budget of 1907-1908.

(3) Compared with the Revised Estimate of the current year, Land Revenue (excluding the portion due to Irrigation) shows an increase of £1,435,200, of which £767,800 is in the United Provinces, £417,900 in Bombay and £193,000 in Burma. The famine necessitated exceptionally heavy remissions and suspensions this year. The estimates of 1908-1909 are based on the assumption that the next monsoon will be normal.

The purchase this year of the Madras Railway increases the gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways next year by £845,300 and £606,700, respectively. A total increase of £1,031,800 in the net receipts of State Railways is expected.

In view of the prevailing scarcity, the growth of Excise receipts is taken at £194,600 only. An increase of £126,400 is expected under Stamps. The assumption of a year of normal crops in the Punjab chiefly has caused an increase of £192,300 under Irrigation.

The Salt Budget anticipates an increase in consumption of approximately 2,900,000 maunds. But the increase of revenue is taken at £65,300 only, owing to the operation of the credit system in Madras.

Under Customs the increase is small (£36,300 only), as the growth of the import duties has been extraordinarily large this year, and no appreciable increase of the export duty on rice can be expected while famine prevails.

Opium revenue shows a decrease of £380,000. In view of the restriction of the trade with China, the number of chests of Bengal and Malwa opium to be exported have been taken at 45,900 and 15,100, respectively. The average sale price of Bengal opium has been taken at R1,300 per chest, as against R1,350 obtained in the current year.

Other important decreases of Revenue are under Mint (£165,900), due to smaller coinage of new rupees and bronze; and under Military Services (£129,900), the result largely of the discontinuance of the supply by the State of malt liquor to the troops.

(4) The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is estimated at £880,500, of which £666,700 is in the United Provinces.

Police and Medical expenditure show increases of £301,100 and £280,000, of which £80,000 and £200,000 represent provision for expenditure against the special Imperial grants for additional police reforms and sanitation, respectively [*vide* paragraph III (2)].

Under Military Services, there is an increase of £233,900 in spite of a decrease of £40,200 under Marine. These variations are explained in Appendix II.

The only important decreases of expenditure are under Civil Works (£224,700), Opium (£175,600), and Miscellaneous (£177,900). In the first case, retrenchment is largely due to the depletion of the Provincial balances in some of the provinces. Under Opium, the decrease is due partly to the poor outturn of last winter's crop, and partly to the further restriction of the poppy-growing area.

The purchase of the Madras Railway causes a decrease of £600,100 under Guaranteed Companies and an increase of £398,800 under Annuities in purchase of Railways. The total annuity in purchase of the undertaking is £553,397, but the Budget provides for the exchange of a part of this for new stock of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and for the payment next year of three-quarters of the reduced annuity plus a half-year's annuity to holders who exchange.

(5) The Budget includes special Land Revenue assignments of £43,100 and £98,800 to the United Provinces to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlement and to avoid a *minus* Provincial balance at the close of 1908-1909, respectively.

(6) Subject to the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State, the Provincial Settlements of Madras and the United Provinces have been revised so as to place at the disposal of the Local Governments a larger share of the heads of revenue which are ordinarily divided between Imperial and Provincial. Particulars of the changes will be found in Section VI.

(7) Subject to the usual reservation, a loan of 3 crores of rupees in India is announced This is intended for Capital expenditure on Railways and Productive Irrigation Works. Of the sterling loan of £5 000 000 announced in January last, £746,000 will be realised after the 31st March 1908 Provision has also been made for renewing twice in 1908-1909 the India Bills of £1 000,000 which were issued with a six months' currency in October 1907 for a fresh temporary loan of £500,000 in England, and for the discharge of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway debentures, of which £865,800 mature next year

(8) Subject to the usual reservations provision is also made for the raising of Capital through Railway Companies as follows namely for outlay on Companies' Railways £1,013,900, and for expenditure on purchased Railways £3,900,000

(9) Drawings of Council Bills are entered at £18,500,000, and provision has been made for the withdrawal of £1,500,000 from the Currency Chest in London, against an equivalent transfer from Treasury to Currency in India

IV.—Capital Expenditure—

The following table shows the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works —

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Revised Estimate 1907-1908	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
RAILWAYS			
Included in the Government Capital programme .	14,47,61,592	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines . .	51,626	1,28,000	11,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	5 99,868	2,61,000	2,54,000
Provincial State line .	13,432	17,000	4,000
TOTAL RAILWAYS .	14,54,26,518	15,04,06,000	15,02,69,000
IRRIGATION WORKS .	1,19,64,406	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000
Total Railways and Irrigation Works	15,73,90,924	16,34,06,000	16,52,69,000
Converted into sterling at R15=£1	10,492,728	10,893,800	11,017,900

J. S MESTON.

March 20, 1908

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts 1906-1907
Revised Estimates . . 1907-1908
Budget Estimates . . . 1908-1909

CONTENTS.

I.—General Statement of the Revenue, and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide Statement	Accounts, 1906-1907	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	A	19,793,791	20,226,1[illegible]	18,525,000	19,960,200
Opium	"	5,660,528	4,851,100	5,222,900	4,842,900
Salt	"	4,362,706	3,290,000	3,336,900	3,402,200
Stamps	"	4,029,908	4,167 600	4,235,300	4,361,700
Excise	"	5,898,219	6,207,800	6,197 800	6,392,400
Customs	"	4,351 692	4 595,500	4,964,000	5,000,300
Other Heads	"	4,690,091	4 839,000	4,718,300	4,946,600
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		48,786,935	48 177 100	47,200,200	48,906,300
Interest	A	972,193	951 000	980,800	1,014,600
Post Office	"	1,751,146	1 795 700	1,833,500	1,912,100
Telegraph	"	953 006	991 900	1,004,100	1,037,900
Mint	"	419,498	245 300	438,000	272,100
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,100,829	1 123 700	1,100,300	1,140,600
Miscellaneous	"	939,601	713 700	654,000	524,300
Railways Net Receipts	"	12,983,823	13,654,800	12,929,400	13 729 500
Irrigation	"	3,532,917	3,420,900	3,448 000	3,640,300
Other Public Works	"	287,863	243,100	254,290	244,500
Military Receipts	"	1,416,743	1,182,800	1,146 600	1,016,700
TOTAL REVENUE		73,144 554	72 500 000	70,989 200	73,438,900

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 20, 1908

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	*For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues . .	B	8,909,118	9,133,300	8,922,000	8,962,300
Interest	"	1,915,884	1,064,400	1,799,300	1,734,800
Post Office	"	1,602,933	1,689,800	1,717,100	1,815,600
Telegraph	"	1,126,205	1,080,100	1 090,500	1,094,600
Mint	"	166,898	150,800	165,500	[illegible]
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	12,646,358	13,079,600	13,042,100	14,037,300
Miscellaneous Civil Charges . .	"	4,507,249	4,669,400	4,827,800	4,620,000
Famine Relief and Insurance . . .	"	1,009,743	999 800	1,182,000	1,531,200
Railways Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	10,676,150	11,513,400	11,001,300	11,323,000
Irrigation	"	2,736,761	3,020,700	2 833,400	2,917,800
Other Public Works . .	"	4 359,552	4,562,900	4,679,300	4,453,800
Military Services	"	21,586 086	21 279 100	20,520,500	20,754,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		71,242,937	72 243 300	71,780,800	73,392,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	494,206	88,700	.	84,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	"	*181,964*	*606,600*	*1,027,000*	*609,600*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE .		71,555,179	71,725,400	70,753,800	72,867,400
SURPLUS		1,589,375	774 600	235,400	571 500
TOTAL		73,144,554	72,500,000	70,989,200	73 438,900

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts. Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	1,589,375	774,600	235,400	571,500
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards Outlay on State Railways (net)	C		2,650,000	1,895,900	3,900,000
Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway Construction	"	.		1,127,000	666,700
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"		1,190,400	352,100	1,013,000
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	4,166,102	4,914,900	10,846,800	1,795,600
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"			1,000,000	500,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	737,317	684,800	513,400	453,500
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	955,167	16,500		
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"		61,600	411,800	
Capital Account of Local Boards	"	1,587	1,700	1,700	
Remittances (net)	"	499,437	98,700	.	51,200
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	32,907,196	18,100,000	15,814,000	18,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	..	40,856,181	28,493,200	32,198,100	27,452,400
Opening Balance—India	..	11,781,457	11,118,657	10,328,237	12,640,237
England		8,436,519	4,313,819	5,606,812	5,115,012
TOTAL		61,074,157	43,925,676	48,133,149	45,207,649

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1908.

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Disbursements. Accounts, 1906-1907	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	797 627	833,300	866,700	1,000,000
Outlay on State Railways	"	7,915,041	7,215,100	8,253,900	8,555,100
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	1,766,953	1,825,600	1,833,500	1,461,800
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—(Net payments for discharge of debentures)	"	254,440			...
Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	"			2,144,800	.
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS		10,734,061	9,874,000	13,098,900	11,016,900
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Deposits and Advances (net)	C			53,500	35,400
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	4,251			171,400
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	581,430	141 900	1 817,000	35,800
Remittances (net)				190,900	
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	33 819 366	18,103,900	15 217,600	17 989 000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		45,139,108	28,119,800	30 377,900	29,248 500
Closing Balance—India		10,328,237	12 368,757	12 640,237	12 200 137
England		5,606,812	3 437 119	5 115,012	3 739,012
TOTAL		61,074,157	43 925,676	48,133 14[illegible]	45 207 649

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J S MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India

A.—Statement of the Revenue of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England	Total	REVISED India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	11,63,51,150	18,05,55,701	19,793,791		19,793,791	10,37 28,000	17,41,48,000
II.—Opium	8,49,07 922		5,660,528	.	5,660,528	7,83,43 000	...
III.—Salt	6,45,75,336	8 65,855	4 362,706		4,362 706	5 00 53 000	...
IV.—Stamps	2 96 30 957	3,08 17,658	4 029 908		4,029 908	3 22 13 000	3,13,17,000
V.—Excise	5,36 73 915	3,47 99 374	5 898,219	..	5,898 219	3,51,92 000	3,77,75,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	31 936	77 18,134	516 671		[illegible]671	13 000	78,45,000
VII.—Customs	6,51 90 472	84 912	4,351 692	.	4,351,692	7,44 60,000	.
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1 31,46,772	82 08 037	1 423 787	.	1,423,787	1 36,70 000	85,62,000
IX.—Forest	1,52,76 733	1,12 62,287	1 766,601	2,310	1,768 911	1 50 78 000	1,10,37,000
X.—Registration	5,20 704	51 69 327	379,736		379 736	4,78,000	57,02,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	90 14 790		600,986		600 986	83 79,000	...
TOTAL	45,22 88,687	27,94,80 685	48 784 625	2,310	48 786 935	43 16 07,000	27,63,86,000
XII.—Interest	87,13 109	21,43 305	723,761	248,432	972,193	93,78,000	27,18,000
XIII.—Post Office	2 62,67,186		1,751 146		1 751,146	2 75 03 000	...
XIV.—Telegraph	1 41,66 341		944,423	8,583	953 006	1,48,77,000	...
XV.—Mint	62,91 909		419 405	33	419,498	65,70,000	..
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,75,545	36 95,799	271,423		271,423	2,93,000	36,69,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3 20 893	34,54 887	251,718	.	251,718	3,11,000	34,05,000
XVII.—Police	1,23 751	21 30 902	150,310	.	150,310	1,23,000	22,10,000
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage		21 59,429	143 962	..	143 962		20 96,000
XIX.—Education	25 903	20,88 917	140 988		140 988	27,000	21,75,000
XX.—Medical	10 761	8 09 325	54 673	973	55 646	10,000	8,32,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1 74,743	11,17,469	86,148	634	86 782	1,73,000	11,58,000
TOTAL	10 31,596	1,54,56 728	1 099 222	1,607	1,100 829	9 37,000	1,55,45,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc	13 28,273	5,53,823	125,473	66,414	191,887	13,00,000	9,49,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	5 06,677	6 74,499	78 745		78,745	6,18,000	7,15,000
XXIV.—Exchange	28,50 328		190 022		190 022	9 00 000	..
XXV.—Miscellaneous	40 19 180	28,49 050	457 882	21,065	478,947	19,72,000	21,71,000
TOTAL	87 04,458	40 77,372	852,122	87,479	939,601	47,90,000	38,35,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	38,66 26,526	86,196	45 780,848	230	25 781,078	41,13 18,000	92,000
Deduct:—Working Expenses	*19,27,50,064*	*89 102*	*12,855 945*	..	*12,855,945*	*21 52,73 000*	*89,000*
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc	*59 44 506*	..	*396,300*	.	*396,300*	*63,70 000*	.
Net Receipts	18 79,31 556	−2,906	12 528,603	230	12,528,833	18,96,75,000	3,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	59 82,017	.	398,801	.	398,801	33,79,000	.
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest)	3 88,746		25,917	30 272	56,189	3,00,000	...
TOTAL	19,43 02 719	−2,906	12,953 321	30,502	12,983,823	19,33,54,000	3,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1 44 62 380	2 06,71,096	2,348,231	..	2,348,231	1,34,96,000	1,92,24,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1 51,04 710		1,006,981	.	1 006,981	1,33,80,000	20,97,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	11 17 787	16 37,788	183,705	..	183,705	10,06,000	25,17,000
TOTAL	3,06 84,877	2,23 08,884	3,532 917	.	3,532,917	2,78,82,000	2,38,38,000
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	4 21,335	35,44,476	264,387	23,476	287,863	2,88,000	35,02,000
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	98,03 377		653,558	441,956	1,095,514	82,51,000	...
Non-Effective	13,80,251		92,017	30,038	122,055	12,15,000	..
	1,11,83,028		745,575	471,994	1,217 569	94,66,000	...
XXXIII.—Marine	22,21,896		148,126	49	148,175	12,26,000	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	7,64,984	.	50,999	..	50,999	8,50,000	...
TOTAL	1,41,70,508	..	944,700	472,043	1,416,743	1,15,42,000	...
TOTAL REVENUE	75,70 42,785	38,70,08,544	72,270,089	874,465	73,144,554	72,87,28,000	38,58,97,000

...ndia,* in India and in England.*

...TIMATE, 1907-1908.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.						
...tal India (converted into £ at Rs15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.) Imperial.	Provincial.	Total India (converted into £ at Rs15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
3,525,000	...	18,525,000	—1,701,100	11,56,01,000	18,38,02,000	19,960,200	...	19,960,200	—265,900	+1,435,800
5,222,900	...	5,222,900	+371,800	7,26,43,000	.	4,842,900	...	4,842,900	—8,200	—380,000
3,336,900	..	3,336,900	+46,900	5,10,33,000		3,402,200	.	3,402,200	+112,200	+65,300
4,235,300	..	4,235,300	+67,700	3,31,78,000	3,22,47,000	4,361,700	.	4,361,700	+194,100	+126,400
5,197,800	...	6,197,800	—10,000	4,87,32,000	4,71,54,000	6,392,400	...	6,392,400	+184,600	+194,600
523,900	...	[illegible]	—2,800	29 000	79,60,000	532,600	..	532,600	+5,900	+8,700
4,964,000	..	4,964,000	+368,500	7,50,05,000	.	5,000,300		5,000,300	+404 800	+36,300
1,482,100	...	1,482,100	+49,200	1,26 94,000	1,01,22,000	1,521,000	...	1,521,000	+88,100	+38,900
1,741,000	700	1,741,700	—148,100	1,42,98,000	1,33,83,000	1,845,400	...	1,845,400	—44,400	+103,700
412,000	...	412,000	+20,900	49,000	64,00,000	429 900	...	429,900	+38,800	+17,900
558,600	.	558,600	—39,900	92,65,000		617,700	.	617,700	+19,200	+59,100
7,199,500	700	47,200,200	—976,900	43 25,27,000	30,10,68,000	48,906,300	...	48,906,300	+729,200	+1,706,100
806,400	174,400	980,800	+29,800	93,98,000	40,61,000	897,300	117,300	1,[illegible],600	+63,600	+33,800
1,833,500		1,833,500	+37,800	2,86,81,000		1,912,100		1,912,100	+116,400	+78,600
991,800	12,300	1,004,100	+12,200	1,54 93 000		1,032 900	5,000	1,037,900	+46,000	+33,800
438,000	...	438 000	+192,700	40,82,000		272,100		272,100	+26,800	—165,900
264,100		264 100	—9,000	3,14,000	37,57,000	271,400		271,400	—1,700	+7,300
247,800	..	247,800	—17,100	3 09 000	35,76,000	259,000	.	259,000	—5,900	+11,200
155,500		155,500	+5,100	1,20 000	20 62,000	145 500	...	145,500	—4,900	—10,000
139,700	..	139,700	—10,800		22,03,000	146 900	...	146,900	—3,000	+7,200
146,800	...	146,800	+3 400	27,000	24 02,000	161,900		161 900	+18,500	+15,100
56,200	900	57,100	—500	22 000	8,77,000	59,900	900	60,800	+3 200	+3,700
88,700	600	89,300	+5 500	1,00 000	12 58,000	94,500	600	95,100	+11,300	+5,800
1,098,800	1,500	1,100,300	—23 400	9 52 000	1,61 35,000	1 139,100	1,500	1,140,600	+16 900	+40,300
149,900	69,200	219,100	+23,000	13 16 000	5 80,000	126 500	68,600	195 100	—1,000	—24,000
88,900	..	88,900	+13,200	6 25 000	6,90,000	67 700	.	67 700	+12,000	—1,200
60,000	...	60,000	—73,300		...			.	—133,300	—60,000
276,200	9,800	286,000	—22,600	11,03 000	22,69 000	224,800	16,700	241,500	—67,100	—44,500
575,000	79,000	654,000	—59,700	30 46,000	35,39,000	439,000	85,300	524,300	—189,400	—129,700
27,427,300	200	27,427,500	+678 000	43 59,98 000	92,000	29,072,700	200	29,072,900	+2,323,400	+1,645,400
14,357,400	..	*14,357,400*	—1,193,300	*22,43,15,000*	*80,000*	*14,959,700*	...	*14,959,700*	—1,796,600	—602,300
424,700	.	*424,700*	—23,800	*65 40,000*		*436,000*		*436,000*	—35,100	—11,300
12,645,200	200	12,645 400	—539,100	20,51,43,000	12,000	13,677,000	200	13,677,200	+492,700	+1,031,800
225,300	...	225,300	—184,700	..		.	...	...	—410,000	—225,300
20,000	38,700	58,700	—1,600	2,62,000	...	18 800	33,500	52,300	—8,000	—6,400
12,890,500	38,900	12,929,400	—725,400	20,54,25,000	12,000	13,695 800	33,700	13,7[illegible]500	+74 700	+800,100
2,181,300	...	2,181,300	—37 900	1,47,43 000	2,06,17,000	2,357,300	..	2,357,300	+138,100	+176,000
1,031,800	[illegible]	1,031,800	+100	1,37,53 000	23,46,000	1,073,300	..	1,073,300	+41,600	+41,500
234,900	...	234,900	+64,900	8,42 000	23,03,000	209,700	..	209,700	+39,700	—25,200
3,448,000	.	3,448,000	+27,100	2,93,38,000	2,52,66 000	3,040,300	.	3,640,300	+219,400	+192,300
252,700	1,600	254,300	+11,200	3,57 000	33 11,000	244,500	.	244,500	+1,400	—9,800
550,100	346,100	896,200	—47,500	64,80,000	.	432,000	350,800	782,800	—160,900	—113,400
[illegible]	31,000	112,000	—8,100	10,71,000		71,400	27,000	98,400	—21,700	—13,800
63[illegible]	377,100	1,008,200	—55,600	75,51 000	...	503,400	377,800	881,200	—182,600	—127,000
81,700	...	81,700	+11,500	11,82 000	...	78,800	.	78 800	+6,600	—2,900
56,700	...	56,700	+7,900	8,50 000		56,700	.	56,700	+7,900	..
769,500	377,100	1,146,600	—36,200	95 83,000		638,900	377,800	1,016,700	—166 100	—129,900
70,303,700	685,500	70,989,200	—1,510,800	73,88,82,000	35,33,92,000	72,818,300	620,600	73,434,900	+938,900	+2,449,700